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HISTORY

OF THAT PART OF THE

SUSQUEHANNA AND JUNIATA VALLEYS.

EMBRACED IN THE

COUNTIES OF MIFFLIN, JUNIATA, PERRY,
UNION AND SNYDER,

IN THE

V. 2, pt. 2

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

16326

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL II

PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS, PECK & RICHARDS.
1886.

inch, and, in case of fire, this water could be shut off and the water pumped directly into the mains from the river at a pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch. The works are in charge of S. C. Bates, superintendent and engineer.

THE LEWISBURGH NATIONAL BANK is the successor of the Lewisburgh Savings Institution, which was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, April 20, 1853, and which had as incorporators William Cameron, George F. Miller, John Walls, William Frick, Peter Beaver, John Haughton, Alexander Ammons, Thomas Hayes, James S. Marsh, Eli Slifer, Jonathan Nesbit, Alexander McClure, John Gundy, William F. Packer, David Reber, George Schnable and John B. Packer. The authorized capital was one hundred thousand dollars, and William Cameron was chosen president and H. P. Sheller treasurer. An office was fitted up in the residence of William Cameron, which has been the place of business of the bank ever since. President Cameron served until November 10, 1856, when he was succeeded by William Frick, and Treasurer Sheller resigning, May 23, 1855, had as his successor David Reber.

An act of the Legislature, April 27, 1857, authorized a change of name to the Lewisburgh Bank, and under the State laws it became a bank of issue, with William Cameron as president and F. W. Pollock, cashier, being elected June 27th of that year. The latter served until May 4, 1859, when David Reber became his successor, and held that position until the change to a national bank, when he was re-elected cashier, and has since served in that capacity.

On the 28th of December, 1861, the stockholders of the bank decided to organize under the National Banking Laws and applied for the necessary authority to make the change. The certificate was granted January 12, 1865, at which time the bank assumed its present title. The authorized capital is two hundred thousand dollars, but it has not yet been increased beyond the one hundred thousand dollars authorized to the Savings Institution. On the

expiration of the first certificate, January 11, 1885, the bank continued business under a new certificate, extended for twenty more years. William Cameron was president of the National Bank until May 13, 1868, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Dr. F. C. Harrison.

The bank is at present controlled by the following persons: President, F. C. Harrison; Cashier, David Reber; Teller, J. B. McLaughlin; Directors, Eli Slifer, F. C. Harrison, John Walls, George Gross, J. B. Packer, Mark Halfpenny, G. B. Miller, D. B. Miller and Joseph Sanders.

1927670

WILLIAM CAMERON,¹ Esq.—Charles Cameron was born at Inverness, Scotland, and came to this country in 1755, when he was five years old, with his father, Simon Cameron, who accompanied his minister, Colin MacFarquhar, and settled at the Donegal Church, in Lancaster County, on the farm now owned by his son, General Simon Cameron. After growing to maturity, and having married, he removed with his family first to Sunbury, in 1808, then to Washingtonville, and in 1810 to Lewisburgh, where he appears in the assessment as following the occupation of a tailor; and there he died, on the 16th day of January, 1814, in his house on the corner of Front and St. John Streets, now a vacant lot belonging to the estate of William Cameron.

He left to survive him a widow, Martha Cameron, who died in Lancaster County afterwards, on the 10th of November, 1830, while on a visit to her son, Colonel James Cameron, and sons and daughters of seniority in the order named,—William, John, Simon, James, Daniel, Eliza, Jane and Catharine.

William, the oldest, was born at Maytown, Lancaster County, Pa., on the 15th day of October, 1795, and had been taught his father's trade. This he worked at diligently, except that when the trade was dull, and the rivers raised their annual and seasonable floods, by which the produce of the country was carried by the fleets of boats and arks to their markets below,

¹ Contributed.



Wm Cameron

he joined the rivermen, and many a time walked from the bay to his home, foot-sore and weary; and except that when a regiment was raised for the war, some time in September, 1814, he volunteered as a private in the "Northumberland County Blues," attached to Colonel George Weirick's regiment, and marched to Marcus Hook. This regiment appears to have been discharged in Philadelphia in the latter part of December, 1814. His reminiscence of their muster at Philadelphia shows its size then. They marched out from the city, about Fourth Street, to the old "Brick Tavern," and encamped on the Union Green.

He returned to Lewisburgh and followed his trade. The year that William went to war William Young bought Gideon Smith's place—Giddy Smith's, as Flavel Roan familiarly calls him in his journal,—and where he went of an evening to read a play—on Buffalo Creek, where one sees now a handsome old stone house, bravely done up with black pointing, with curving gateway and flowered lawn, and there came to live with him, when only the stone wing, with its shed roof, had yet been built, as his ward, Eleanor McLaughlin. Within the year that Charles Cameron had died, in (1815,) her father, Hugh McLaughlin, also died. He lived in Lewisburgh in a log house, on the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, where William Nagle now lives, and owned several lots near there besides, and traded them (to the Grants, for whom John Lawshe was the agent,) for seventy acres of land, next adjoining William Clingan's, in Kelly township. But death cut him short in his work. It had not been all paid for, and there were long minorities for some of the children. John Boal, who lived on G. F. Miller's place at the river, and Thomas Wilson were the executors. There were James, Eleanor, Mary (who died at twenty), Catherine McFaddin (wife of the late Colonel Jackson McFaddin), Hugh McLaughlin and Margaret (who died unmarried). Here Wm. wooed and won his "Nelly," as he always fondly called her, and in the old stone house they were

married on the 5th day of January, 1820, by the Rev. Thomas Hood, in the early bloom of her girlhood—she was born on the 20th day of June, 1803.

The first year of their married life was passed in the upper rooms of the old yellow house that stood where the *Journal* office now is; and the next two years, the second year after it was built, 1823, in the second story of the building of J. M. Linn's office. Two families lived there, and just back of it stood a log house with an old-fashioned fire-place; for two years both of the ladies occupied jointly the great hearth, each having their own fire, and never a word of brawl the "live-long time," as one of them phrased it.

Across the street, on the corner of the alley, where Mrs. A. McClure now lives, there stood an old hatter's shop, which some time before had taken fire and was partially burned. Early one spring morning, while William was preparing to take one of his trips on the river, looking across from her second-story window, Mrs. Cameron wondered whether they could not get that place from Mr. Hayes on the same terms as the former parties had it. William wondered how they could ever pay for it. Martha, William's mother, said they should not venture on it. But William said that Nelly might try it if she wished, and perhaps in a few years they might buy it.

William started. Mrs. Cameron got the lease, cleaned up the place and made it habitable, and when William came home and entered the door, she sat with her baby on her arm and Elizabeth by her knee. A gladder flush spread over his stern face, and a happier man he never was than on that evening. A lovable trait in his life, and it gives a glow to his great sombre face to think of it,—he bought all those places, the home of his father, the home of his Nellie in town, and the places where he wooed her, on either bank of the creek, which was hallowed by the light of his early love.

They bought the site of the old hatter's shop,

built as their means permitted, and this was the foundation of their fortune.

The act to provide for the commencement of a canal, to be constructed at the expense of the State, and to be styled "The Pennsylvania Canal," was passed on the 25th of February, A.D. 1826. Up to the 1st of June, 1829, four hundred and eighty-eight and one-half miles were under contract and completed at a cost of ten million dollars. The West Branch Canal was completed as far as Muncy. General Abbott Green and William Cameron had a contract, on the eastern division from Duncan's Island to the mouth of the Swatara, to build the dam, still known as Green's Dam, and Section 2 of the canal, in the beginning of 1828,—the contract was awarded November 24, 1827,—which were very heavy contracts; and the next year, the largest contract on the West Branch,—Nos. 1 and 2, and the guard lock at Mmney Hill,—were let to Cameron, Ritner & Cameron. One said that William Cameron's profit on the latter was ten thousand dollars, and they went to Harrisburgh, together, to draw the money—a snug fortune they thought it then, and thereafter they had money to lend. While he was "canaling" they bought the farm across the river from Daniel Bright, the father of Mrs. G. F. Miller, and Mrs. Cameron moved there with her little family, and commenced again in a cabin. It was a very forlorn place, swamps and great gully holes, and in the intervals of "canaling," the carts and horses and shovels and barrows went to the farm; it was ditched and drained, the holes filled and the land leveled, until it became a garden of a place. Thus was the fortune of Mr. Cameron founded, on pure hard work and careful management, the credit of which latter he never failed to give to Mrs. Cameron, with a gleam that lighted his eyes and sent a glow over his iron-cast face.

February 19, 1827, Governor Schultz commissioned him a justice of the peace, and he was known by the honored title of "The Squire" until his last day. And when one spoke of the

"Squire" in Lewisburgh and its vicinity, it was well-known who was meant; and whether the title carried with it the meaning of broad acres, or large influence, local or moneyed power, he was *par excellence* "The Squire."

It is remarkable that in the contracts that were awarded, as well as those above mentioned, as the many he afterwards had, they were such as required great administrative ability, good judgment and breadth of comprehension, as notably, the tunnel of Elizabethtown, the railroad bridge at Harrisburgh on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, the dams at Columbia and Lewisburgh.

In the years 1839, 1840 and 1841 he was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business in Philadelphia, under the firm-name of "Welsh, Cameron & Co.," and was a leading member of a firm that first successfully operated the railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia, then part of the public works. During the first year the road was not a success under State management, and was getting deeper and deeper in debt, when Mr. Cameron was solicited to take hold of it, and under him it became a success. In 1853 he was mainly instrumental in establishing the "Lewisburgh Savings Institution," which grew into a chartered State bank, and then, under the National Banking Act, "The Lewisburgh National Bank." On the witness stand he gave his occupation as in the banking business and that bank was and is a synonym of credit.

His wealth was of a varied and substantial character. Owning a large amount of the best property in Lewisburgh, he could ride from the east end of Limestone Ridge, north across the heart of Buffalo Valley, on his own land, away beyond the Buffalo Creek, over farms of the best quality, of rare beauty and fertility, and along the east bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna to the border of Milton.

As has been said, his father was Scotch, his mother was German (Martha Pfoutz), and his was a rare combination of the qualities of the



David Peck

two races,—shrewdness and thrift, painstaking care, clear sagacity and indomitable energy. He controlled all matter that came within his power with an iron rod, and however severe it might have seemed, the result, in the prosperity of all those about him, signified his real beneficence.

He remembered how much he owed to his wife, and at his death he gave all to her during her lifetime, or the great bulk of it.

It is a trite and common saying that with all the getting of a man in this world, he gets but his narrow six feet. It is as common and trite a thing that the wider and deeper and the more substantially a man's work is done in this world, the less does the world appreciate it. He was not in public life, like his brother Simon, whose name appears in the prosperity of Pennsylvania and in the glory of his country, for a half-century; nor like his brother James, who stood and fell at the head of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders of New York, in the first battle fought for the suppression of the Rebellion.

But in his more quiet walk of life, his energy, thrift, pluck and sturdy advance, while it led him to fortune, had a reflex influence on the community, and led them in that way, too. And all he acquired and touched was brightened and bettered. He took town properties and farms, dilapidated and running to waste, and under his careful hand and unsparing expenditure they became not only pleasant to behold, but in the fact that they were improved, and the methods by which it was done, the community was so much the richer, but far more the reflex influence of those very acts made the community wiser and better. He put no money in stately piles of gifted buildings for the weak honor of its name, but thousands upon thousands of dollars he put into the improving and draining of lands, and thus most materially educated the people of the valley in which he lived.

That was no doubt William Cameron's mission, and he filled it. The people of Lewisburgh and of Buffalo Valley can cast their eyes

over their well-built and prosperous town and their lands—a crowning glory of Pennsylvania's thrifty farming race—and remember with a fervent feeling of gratitude that William Cameron lived there.

He died at his home in Lewisburgh on the 10th of September, 1877, having almost completed his eighty-second year.

He left to survive him his widow, Eleanor Cameron; his daughter Mary, intermarried with the Hon. John B. Packer; Jane, intermarried with Dr. Francis C. Harrison, now president of the Lewisburgh Bank; two granddaughters, children of his daughter Elizabeth, who was intermarried with John A. Green; both of the latter are dead; and William Cameron, Jr., and Nellie, married to Harry Marsh, children of a deceased son, William, who died in 1861, having been admitted to the bar, and already shown himself to be of fine ability.

Not ostentations in the display of gifts, his real good gift was in the example of his life and the shape he dealt with what he acquired. One gift to his town was a steam fire-engine, at a cost of over ten thousand dollars, which is of that same practical turn as all his other acts. He never forgot his friends and in the community where he was the "Squire" there were standing orders at the coal merchants, twice a year, they to see to it that none were suffering, and from his own great store-houses were freely sent many seasonable and timely gifts.

Curiously, gathered at his funeral were two dozen old acquaintances, aged from eighty-nine to seventy-seven years, two-thirds of them above eighty. They were a rare lot of old-timers; but looked at and known who they were—being the great, solid men of the community—it strongly illustrated the character of the man in his friends.

DAVID REBER is the son of John and Catherine (Moser) Reber, who came to Buffalo Valley in the year 1803. His father purchased land about the Lochiel—the farm of Solomon Betz, now owned by Samuel Miller—and added other land, and when he divided it among

his sons there were two hundred and ninety acres.

In 1830 he built the house, where his son Thomas lives, in Lewisburgh, and moved there in 1831, and died there June 22, 1852, at the age of eighty-two. He was an energetic, thrifty, large-hearted man, putting his hand generously to all the affairs of the community.

He had a family of ten children—John, Samuel (member of the Legislature in 1843), Elizabeth (married to Dr. Isaac S. Vorse), James, Mary (married to Jacob Dunkel), Susan (married to Michael Kleckner, of New Berlin), Margart (unmarried), Thomas (married to Mary, daughter of Henry Beck, now commissioner of Union County), David and Leah (married to Rev. D. Y. Heisler, a minister of the German Reformed Church).

David Reber was born June 19, 1817, and married to Margaret, daughter of John Musser, of Kelly, living at Colonel Slifer's place, on the 7th day of January, 1840, and had two children,—Dr. William M., a noted physician of Bloomsburg, Pa., and John.

David first entered the store of Walls & Geddes as a clerk, in 1834, and became a partner of Peter Nevins in 1837, and continued in the mercantile business and lumbering at various places until 1855, when he accepted the treasurership of the Lewisburgh Savings Institution, which was merged into the Lewisburgh Bank, and succeeded by the Lewisburgh National Bank, which he served as cashier.

In this quiet walk of life he has filled his part with fairness, integrity, ability and faithfulness, which gives him a substantial place in the community. With a liberality toward all those things which need the help of the citizen, and an enjoyment of all the pure amusements, he gives a credit to the moneyed interest he manages, and brightens up the efforts of those who are looking after the welfare of the community.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—This institution was incorporated March 30, 1860, with an authorized capital of thirty thousand dollars, as

the "Union Dime Savings Institution." On the 24th of August, of the same year, the stockholders organized by electing Hugh P. Sheller, Martin Dreisbach, Philip Billmeyer, John H. Goodman, T. S. Black, James McClure, Charles Penny, Levi Sterner and John Crossgrove as trustees. Peter Beaver was chosen president and Hugh P. Sheller cashier. Business was transacted as a savings-bank until the 15th of April, 1861, when the name was changed to the "Lewisburgh Deposit Bank," and the authorized capital increased to sixty thousand dollars. A further change was made in 1865, when an organization was effected under the National Banking Laws, and the present name adopted. The certificate issued February 7, 1865, authorizes a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. In January, 1865, the following officers were selected: President, Johnson Walls; Cashier, Hugh P. Sheller; Teller, Samuel C. Sheller; Directors, John Walls, John H. Goodman, Martin Dreisbach, Levi Sterner, Philip Billmeyer, Wm. M. Van Valzah, Peter Beaver, Wm. Jones, William C. Duncan, Charles Gudykunst and Joseph M. Nesbit.

Since its first board of officers was elected the following changes have taken place by the election of Eli Slifer, president, May 19, 1868; Peter Beaver, president, November 9, 1869; William Jones, president, January 16, 1877; J. K. Kremer, cashier, and Isaac Dunkle, teller, May 28, 1878; W. C. Duncan, president, June 7, 1878; and James B. Forrest, teller, July 9, 1878.

The bank occupies a convenient office on Market Street and its affairs are in a prosperous condition.

THE PRESS.—The history of the press in Lewisburgh is a record of numerous ventures in journalism and few instances of realized hopes. A long list has courted the favor of the public, creating a stir in its affairs for brief periods, then passed out of existence, often unhonored and scarcely now remembered. A few only have survived to claim the tribute of the present age.

The News-Letter, the first paper published in the town, was established in 1821 by William Canthers, and conducted by him about eighteen months, when it was suspended. He next published *The Union Hickory*, at New Berlin; but, after issuing ten numbers of his weekly, transferred the office to Lewisburgh, where No. 11 was issued on the 12th of May, 1829. In a little less than a year he sold out *The Union Hickory* to Daniel Gotshall, April 3, 1830, and at the close of the volume the paper ceased to exist. It was Democratic in politics.

On the first of May, 1830, the material was used in the publication of the *Lewisburgh Journal*, by Daniel Gotshall, who made it a vigorous Democratic sheet, and selected as its motto the well-remembered sentiment of Wolf—"Civil liberty never can flourish on the same soil with ignorance." February 18, 1833, Gotshall sold out to George M. Miller and Edward S. Bowen, who published it until February 22, 1834, as the *Lewisburgh Journal and Union County Advocate*, when it was also discontinued.

The *Lewisburgh Democrat* was the next candidate for public favor. It was first issued June 20, 1835, by George R. Barrett, from an office on Market Street, between Front and Water Streets, and was a neat five-column folio. He declared that "We will the people's right maintain—unbought by gold, unbribed by gain." The people evidently did not appreciate his efforts, as, in his issue March 12, 1836, he entreats them to bring in wood (on subscription) so that he could warm his fingers. Before the volume was full, in May, 1836, the paper passed away, even warm fingers being insufficient to keep it alive when more substantial means were wanting.

The next paper was the *Lewisburgh Standard*, December 7, 1837, and D. G. Fitch was the editor. In politics it professed to be neutral, but the following year advocated the election of Porter for Governor. September 1, 1839, the paper passed into the hands of H. L. Diellenbach, who changed the name to the *Lewisburgh Standard and the Buffalo Democratic Farmer*; but even this long title could not keep it alive, and at the end of three months, December 14, 1839, this Democratic paper ceased to exist,

Diellenbach removing to a neighboring county to take charge of a paper there.

Meantime the publication of the first Whig or anti-Democratic paper had taken place, August 7, 1838, as the *People's Advocate*; and thus, for the first time, for a little more than a year, two papers were published in the borough. The printer was William C. E. Thomas, and Jonas Kelehner was the editor. He had also the editorial charge of a paper at Milton, which was issued on Thursday, while the *Advocate* appeared every Saturday until April 12, 1841, when its publication ceased and the subscription-list was transferred to the *Union Star*, of New Berlin. In the last issue the announcement of the death of President Harrison was appropriately made, the whole paper appearing in mourning. Kelehner was a young man of ability, but did not long survive his paper, dying at the age of thirty-five years.

The borough was now again without a paper until September 4, 1841, when the *Independent Press* appeared under the proprietorship of S. K. Sweetman and D. O. E. Maze, with Sweetman as the editor. In 1842 he associated J. F. Busch with him as an editor, but their combined forces failed to keep the *Independent* alive, and its career was terminated December 16, 1842. This was the first attempt to publish a neutral paper, and was even less successful than a partisan sheet.

Another interval followed, in which no paper was published in the town, but the time was near at hand when the *Press* should become permanently established. September 23, 1843, the *Lewisburgh Chronicle* made its appearance as a Democratic sheet, edited by W. B. Shriner and S. A. Burkenbine; and although there have been changes of ownership and politics, the paper has since regularly appeared, affording a weekly record of events of this part of the country. Like the first pronounced Democratic paper, it declared its purpose as follows: "Here shall the *Press* the people's rights maintain, unawed by influence and unbribed by gain." At the end of the first half-year Burkenbine retired, and the paper was conducted by W. B. Shriner alone as the *Lewisburgh Chronicle*, until June 26, 1847, when he added the

name "*and Union County General Advertiser*" to the title. For a time Samuel Shriner assisted in the publication, and December 18, 1847, the paper was sold out to O. N. Worden, who made it independent in politics and modified the name to the *Lewisburgh Chronicle and the West Branch General Advertiser*. So he continued it until May 3, 1849, when he again changed the name to the *Lewisburgh Chronicle and the West Branch Farmer*, a department for agriculturists being opened. January 2, 1850, H. C. Hickok became the editor, and Worden devoted himself to the publishing part of the business, the result being an excellent paper. In the campaign of 1852 each party had its own column, and thus both Whigs and Democrats were accommodated, these features being discontinued November 12, 1852. Hickok having been appointed deputy superintendent of schools of Pennsylvania by Governor Pollock in 1855, John R. Cornelius became the editor, January 1, 1855, and Hickok sustained the relation of corresponding editor until the following year, while Worden continued as publisher. In the "Free-Soil movement the paper was arrayed on the side of that party, supporting Fremont for president in 1856, and has since been the organ of the Republican party. January 16, 1857, the *Chronicle* purchased the interests of the *American Flag*, which had been published nine months at New Berlin, by Colonel Ed. Smith, and the latter became an associate editor of the *Chronicle* until his retirement, March 20, 1857, on account of other duties at New Berlin. On May 2, 1859, the firm became the owner of the *Union County Star*, at that time published at New Berlin, by Samuel H. Orwig, and consolidated the two papers under the name of the *Union County Star and Lewisburgh Chronicle*. The *Star* was the oldest paper in the county, having been established at Millinburg in March, 1814, by Andrew Kennedy, Jr., and was removed to New Berlin when the county-seat was located there. It had many owners until its final disposition at Lewisburgh. January 1, 1865, O. N. Worden sold out to John R. Cornelius, and the latter has since had exclusive control of the paper, which, soon after his accession, changed the name to the *Lewis-*

burgh Chronicle, only, which title has since designated it. The office of publication is opposite the court-house, on Second Street, and its business appears established on a permanent basis. Mr. Cornelius is the veteran newspaper man of the borough, and one of the oldest on the West Branch.

In 1845 R. L. Nesbit & Co. published the *Humorist*, a small sheet, whose scope was indicated by its name. "It had a short but merry life," the editors being repaid by the fun they got out of the enterprise. March 20, 1851, Nesbit began the publication of a more substantial paper, called the *Union Weekly Whig*, which was a well-edited paper; but, not being properly encouraged, it was suspended July 22, 1852.

The Guardian, a literary monthly magazine, edited by the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, was first issued January, 1850, and printed at the office of the *Chronicle* until the following year, when the Rev. Harbaugh removing to Lancaster, transferred the office of publication to that place. Later the *Guardian* was adopted as one of the standard publications of the Reformed Church, and it has since been issued from the publishing office at Philadelphia.

The Lewisburgh Democrat was issued October 1, 1850, by Samuel Shriner, its editor and proprietor, at one dollar per year. It was a large, well-edited paper, but, notwithstanding its cheapness, failed to obtain a permanent foothold, and was obliged to discontinue in 1854. In 1855 D. C. Kitchen and John Harbeson made an unsuccessful attempt to revive the paper, but in the summer of that year the effort was given up as fruitless, and the subscription list was transferred to the rival paper which had just been started.

The Union Argus, a Democratic sheet, was established July 31, 1855, by F. M. Ziebach and Peter Stout. At the end of three months Stout sold out his interest to J. Merrill Linn, who remained on the paper some months, when he was succeeded by H. W. Crotzer, the firm becoming Ziebach & Crotzer. By them the paper was published until August, 1856, when they sold the material to a party, who shipped it to the West. An interval of a few weeks followed

in which there was no Democratic paper in the borough, when Truman H. Purdy organized a stock company for the purpose of re-establishing the *Argus* and continuing it as a Democratic sheet. He succeeded, and the paper was again regularly issued after the latter part of August, 1856, and from that time until December 20, 1860, T. H. Purdy conducted the *Argus* for the proprietors. He was succeeded by J. M. Baum as publisher and A. H. Dill as associate editor, the latter retiring at the end of a few months, leaving Mr. Baum alone until his death, in the fall of 1862, when J. G. Winegarden and Jacob Wolfe were elected as editors and publishers. Wolfe soon retired, leaving the *Argus* in charge of Winegarden, who edited the paper until December, 1864, when publication was suspended, the office being left on the hands of the association.

In the course of a few months the stockholders decided to place the office in the hands of J. E. Eichholtz, who used the same to start the *Lewisburgh Journal*, of which he issued the first number July 19, 1865. After publishing it about six months he turned it over to Francis Graves, who published the *Journal* from January, 1866, until May, 1867. After being at its head a short time, his successor, Levi Sterner, turned the paper over to C. B. McGinley, who had purchased the interests of the stockholders, and who published the paper until April 1, 1871, at which time F. O. Whitman became the proprietor of the establishment. He also assumed editorial charge, and issued the *Journal* until May, 1875, when he sold out to H. H. Mercer and J. D. Rishel, who had the paper two months, when it reverted to F. O. Whitman, who has since conducted it with signal success as the exponent of the true Democracy. The *Journal* has had a checkered existence, but has attained a paying position, and is now enjoying its brightest days.

The *Saturday News* dates its existence from January 15, 1882, when a small weekly was issued by J. C. Shamp and B. K. Foelt, as the *Local News*. In July of the same year it was enlarged and added *Lewisburgh* to its name. In this form it appeared until January, 1883, when Shamp withdrew from the firm and B. K.

Foelt became the sole proprietor, although being but nineteen years of age. He enlarged his paper to a sheet thirty by fifty, forty columns, and adopted the present name. The paper is independent in politics, and devoted to the dissemination of local news. The office is well equipped, and has for its motor steam-power, being the only one in the county thus supplied.

Science and Health, a well edited class periodical, was published one year, from July, 1880, to June, 1881, by its editor, Prof. George G. Groff. The magazine was received with considerable favor, but its support not being commensurate with its merits, it was decided to discontinue at the end of the first volume.

SOCIETIES.

CHARITY LODGE, No. 144, A. Y. M., was instituted under a charter granted February 5, 1816, to Joseph Kerr, W. M.; John Miller, S. W.; David Rittenhouse, J. W.; James Moody, Daniel Bright, Robert Gray, John Liebsworth and James Hutchinson. The first meetings were held at Milton, Pa., but on the 13th of June, 1841, the lodge was removed to Lewisburgh, where it has since remained. At that time the principal officers were Jackson McFadden, W. M.; Amos Witter, S. W.; and A. D. Patterson, J. W. These offices were filled in 1886, by D. H. Getz, F. Halfpenny and T. N. Reber, respectively.

The above is the only Masonic body in the borough, the nearest chapter being at Watsonstown, and the nearest council at Bloomsburgh, at which place is also a consistory of the A. A. S. R. The nearest commandery of Knights Templar is at Danville.

BUFFALO VALLEY ENCAMPMENT, No. 157, I. O. of O. F., was chartered May 25, 1867, and its first officers were,—C. P., I. S. Sterner; H. P., D. Oswald; S. W., W. D. Snyder; J. W., E. Straub; Sec'y, Solomon Young; Treas., C. C. Shockley; Guardian, W. P. Reiley.

Since the organization of the encampment the following have been the Past Chief Patriarchs: A. Reidabaugh, D. P. Higgins, C. F. Ludwig, Edward Wolfe, Daniel Kahle, A. Biehle, I. C. Harvey, J. W. Wensel, Jacob Hower, John S. Yoder, J. M. Pross, Solomon Young, I. S. Sterner and D. Reidabaugh.

In 1885 twenty-five members were reported and the following officers: C. P., J. P. McClure; H. P., Daniel Kahle; S. W., C. F. Lindig; J. W., S. Young; Sec'y, J. M. Pross; Treas., D. P. Higgins.

LEWISBURGH LODGE, No. 96, I. O. OF O. F., was instituted April 15, 1811, with the following officers: N. G., B. McLaughlin; V. G., Henry Gibson; Sec., James S. Kelley; Asst. Sec., Nathan Mitchell; Treas., L. B. Christ. The meetings were held respectively in Grier's building, Penny's, Banse's and Music Hall. In 1875 the present hall in Ritter's block was fitted up. Since the organization of the lodge eighteen members in good standing have died, leaving the present number belonging sixty-nine. At this time the officers are,—N. G., G. M. Foelt; V. G., W. E. Yoder; Sec., J. M. Pross; Asst. Sec., W. C. Maurer; Treas., J. Hower.

ANDREW GREGG TUCKER POST, No. 52, G. A. R., was mustered by Captain Parks, of Seelin's Grove, at the office of J. M. Linn, April 2, 1867, on the application of the following: J. M. Linn, John V. Miller, D. B. Miller, Thomas Church, J. K. Mertz, J. P. Brooke, George W. Schoch, T. P. Wagner, W. L. Donachy, W. L. Ammons, J. McFadden, H. S. Graham, S. A. Reed, J. B. Linn. On the 14th of October, 1869, the post, which was known up to that date as No. 52, adopted the name of Spyker Graham, in connection with its number, and retained it until December 26, 1879, when the present name was adopted. Since its organization the meetings of the post have mainly been attended with interest, and in March, 1886, there was a membership of one hundred comrades, whose headquarters were in a neat hall in the Music Hall building. The principal officers are,—Commander, J. P. Brooke; Senior Vice-Commander, J. Gellinger; Junior Vice-Commander, L. H. Wagner; Adjutant, W. L. Donachy; Chaplain, Norman Ball. The post has a local ladies' auxiliary, organized in 1885, which has been instrumental in contributing to the funds of the society, and assisted the post in attaining its present vigorous condition.

LEWISBURGH COUNCIL, No. 918, ROYAL

ARCANUM.—This is a new body, organized February 1, 1886, with eighteen charter members. The meetings of the order have developed so much interest that its future as one of the beneficial societies of the place appears well assured.

About the same time a lodge of Knights of Labor was instituted at Lewisburgh, which has a large and rapidly increasing membership. Its meetings are held weekly in a large room in the Hayes block.

THE BUFFALO MILLS.—Andrew Ensworth built a tannery in 1806, and sold it to James Geddes, February 3, 1807. This tannery was conducted by Nevins & Murray, Levi Sterner and Franklin Spyker, who, in 1857, enlarged it into a steam tannery, with fifteen horse-power steam-engine and twenty-five additional vats, at a cost of four thousand dollars. On September 20, 1870, it became vested in L. T. Kirkpatrick & Co., of Philadelphia, who sold it to Henry R. Trout, of Berks County. The tannery was burned while he owned it. The site of it was purchased in May, 1883, by the Buffalo Milling Company (Limited), and mills were built which are now among the finest in the State of Pennsylvania. This company is composed of Jeremiah Taylor, William A. Marr, Esq., John Hunter, H. H. Heaton, of Ashland; William H. Heindelreich, George S. Matlack, John H. Follmer, Lewisburgh; William Follmer, Milton; and Cyrus Hoffa. Hoffa, Hunter, Heaton, Matlack and Follmer are the directors, Hoffa being manager and treasurer, and Matlack secretary. The trade-mark of the flour here manufactured is "Oriole."

There is a railroad switch by which cars can be brought to this mill from either of the railroads. The building is five stories high, and is one hundred and twenty feet long, fifty wide and seventy high, up to the top of the cupolas.

THE LEWISBURGH FOUNDRY.—In the spring of 1823 Nathan Mitchell, a native of Vermont, came to Lewisburgh, and, with the co-operation of Peter Nevins, established a general foundry on the corner of St. Lewis and Front Streets, purchasing for this purpose the old Methodist Church. Farm machinery and ordinary castings were made until 1841, when they began mak-

ing the castings for the Hathaway stoves, at that time being introduced in this region by Royal Hathaway and James S. Marsh. The following year Nathan Mitchell became the owner of Hathaway's interest in this patent and began manufacturing the stoves on a large scale, enlarging the old church and increasing the working capacity of the foundry, so that at one time thirty men were employed. In 1845 Mitchell moved to Hartley township, where he became interested in the Berlin Iron-Works, selling his interest in the Lewisburgh Foundry to Samuel Geddes, and the firm now became Geddes & Marsh. In 1852 the manufacture of the Hussey reaper was here begun and continued until Marsh himself patented a reaper with a revolving rake, in 1863, which became popular wherever introduced. James S. Marsh & Co. became the sole owners of the works in October, 1858, and continued business until the buildings were destroyed by fire, on the night of September 14, 1878. The works were not rebuilt and the site has not since been used for manufacturing purposes.

THE CENTRAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In 1849 Daniel Bogar built a foundry and machine-shop at the corner of Sixth and Market Streets, Lewisburgh. He was followed by Christ & McFadden; they by Frick & Lilly. In 1860 Eli Slifer, Johnson Walls, Joseph W. Shriner, Samuel Geddes and S. W. Murray, under the name of Slifer, Walls, Shriner & Co., started the manufacture of agricultural implements, and rented this property from William Frick, the owner. They employed twenty men, and built one hundred and fifty reapers and mowers the first year. The shops were under the charge of S. D. Bates, as superintendent. The production was doubled every year until 1863, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Thomas Howard, who had joined the firm in 1862, and S. W. Murray retired. In 1864 W. C. Duncan was admitted into the firm, and in 1865 they bought Palmer's planing-mill and lands adjoining and erected thereon buildings having a floor-space of over twenty-nine thousand square feet, with tools and room to employ about one hundred men. In January, 1866, the partnership was merged into a stock company, under the name

of the Slifer, Walls & Shriner Manufacturing Company, with Hon. Eli Slifer as president, Johnson Walls, treasurer; J. W. Shriner, general agent; S. D. Bates, superintendent; and Samuel Geddes, secretary. Capital stock, seventy-five thousand dollars. From that time to the present (1886) the company has been building the Buckeye mower and reaper. In 1874 the name of the company was changed to the Central Manufacturing Company. The present officers are: Hon. A. H. Dill, president; W. C. Duncan, treasurer; S. D. Bates, superintendent. It is estimated that if all the machines built by this company were put in a row they would reach more than one hundred and fifty-five miles in length. They are distributed from Norway and Sweden to California and Oregon.

PLANING-MILLS.—In 1857 Palmer & Bro. bought the unoccupied lots where the Central Foundry now stands, and built and operated the mill until the death of Mr. Palmer, in 1860. The old site of the foundry, on corner of Sixth and Market, was converted into a planing-mill, and operated by Long & Wolfe and Hipple for a number of years. It was bought at the sale of the assignees of Long by A. H. Dill, C. H. Hassenplug, John K. Kremer and John C. Smith. The Lewisburgh Armory bought the building in 1884, but finding after two years that they could not handle it, they sold it back, and a company from Watsontown, one of whom was James Christie, an old-time resident of Lewisburgh, have rehabilitated the place into a planing-mill, starting January 1, 1886.

NAIL-WORKS.—In 1883 a number of skilled workmen from Milton, Harrisburg and other places desired to erect a rolling-mill and nail-factory. The many advantages of Lewisburgh were presented. Messrs. Purdy, Backus and Shipman, the owners of the new addition to Lewisburgh, offered to donate the necessary ground and the citizens tendered a bonus of three thousand dollars and agreed to take twenty thousand dollars of first mortgage bonds to be placed upon the plant. This offer was accepted and on March 3, 1884, the company was organized and incorporated as the Lewisburgh Nail-Works.

The buildings were erected in 1884, and

in November of that year the first nails were cut. The works are situated near the Reading Railroad. The capital stock was increased and several enterprising citizens took stock and became interested in the enterprise. Shortly after the works started large additions to the plant were made. Eighteen new nail-machines, a double puddling furnace and other machinery were added. The main building is two hundred and thirteen by seventy feet. The latest improved machinery is in use and the mill is equipped with everything necessary to produce cut nails and spikes of various sizes. About three hundred kegs of nails and spikes are produced daily. The works have been in constant operation since they were started. About one hundred and thirty hands are employed, whose monthly wages amount to about five thousand dollars. A large warehouse for the storage of nails is now under contract and will be built at once.

The officers of this company are Thomas H. Croft, president and superintendent; Jonathan Wolfe, treasurer; and Milo Purdy, secretary, and a board of thirteen directors.

MUSSER'S HOSIERY-FACTORY.—The business of manufacturing hose and mittens was begun in October, 1880, by Joseph Musser, on Fifth Street, one machine being used. His work was so well done that his business expanded until he has in operation fifteen Branson knitting-machines and the necessary machinery for finishing up the work, the power being furnished by a Webster motor. The goods are manufactured of Saxony wool and silk, a specialty being made of the latter. Employment is given to twelve girls, under the management of the proprietor, Joseph Musser.

THE BOAT-YARD.—In April, 1850, Frick Slifer & Co. established a boat-yard in Lewisburgh. Wm. Frick and Eli Slifer bought from the heirs of Wm. Hayes two acres, June 15, 1852, and of Christopher Seiler, the square above, April 10, 1855; then in 1860, Philip Billmeyer became a partner, under the name of Frick, Billmeyer & Co. In 1861, it became Billmeyer, Nogel & Co. In July, 1865, A. H. Dill, became a member of the firm, under the name of Billmeyer, Nogel & Co., and successively

there were added as partners, August 12, 1867, Clarence Nogel; April 1, 1870, M. Reese Dill; May 1, 1871, George S. Matlack. This was dissolved in 1872, becoming Billmeyer, Dill & Co., and that was dissolved by other parties retiring. Under the name of P. Billmeyer & Co. the partners were P. Billmeyer, Wm. D. Himmelreich, T. O. Lerch, Geo. S. Matlack, Henry Wolfe. Mr. Billmeyer died September 4, 1865, but the firm remains with the interest of the decedent in it. They have been engaged in the manufacture of bill-timber and building of boats, during that long period, employing, on an average, one hundred hands.

LEWISBURGH MUSIC HALL was built in 1869, by H. G. Swartz, at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. It is an imposing brick edifice, two stories high, having a front of fifty-seven feet by one hundred and thirty feet deep. The lower story was designed for a market-house and used as such a short time with unsatisfactory results; subsequently was changed to two large business rooms, each having an office in front. Between them is a wide stairway leading to the upper halls, which consist of Music Hall proper, with a capacity for one thousand persons and three smaller halls, the largest being occupied by the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1872 this property was sold at sheriff's sale and purchased by the Music Hall Association, composed of J. C. Bucher, J. T. Baker, Linn & Dill, John C. Smith, Samuel Blair, J. E. Duncan, G. B. Miller, Levi Roke, W. H. Marr, Wm. Jones, the latter becoming the manager.

This association improved the property in 1877, at an expense of several thousand dollars, and erected the tower on top of the building, which has added to its attractiveness. The hall needs remodeling, but in general appearance is one of the finest in the interior of the State.

THE MILITARY.—The first volunteer military company was formed within the borough sixty years ago, with Jackson McFadden as the captain. It was called the "Lewisburgh Guards" and numbered forty-five men. This was followed by the "Lewisburgh Infantry," under the same captain, and was maintained in

efficiency until Colonel McFadden was elected brigade inspector. The colonel died in 1851.

The present military is Company A, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, enlisted in March, 1884, of whom General John I. Gregg, late of the regular army, is the captain; J. P. Brooke, first lieutenant; Geo. S. Matlack, second lieutenant.

A lot was rented of Mrs. Harvey on South Third Street, on which has been erected a very fine armory, eighty by sixty, with a drill-room of sixty feet square, which was completed for use in February, 1886.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. — Ludwig Derr executed a deed on the 26th of March, 1785, to William Gray, Walter Clark and William Wilson, in trust, for the Presbyterian congregation in and near Lewisburgh, for a Presbyterian meeting-house and burying-ground.

In 1833, by a deed dated 13th of February, William Hayes made a conveyance of the two lots on the northwest corner of Front and St. Lewis, Nos. 314 and 315, to Abbott Green, James Geddes, William Hayes, Alexander Graham, Thomas Clingan, Thomas Vanvalzah and William L. Harris, in trust, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, with a recital that contains the constitution of the church, reserving the right of property in the lots and the church erected thereon, exclusively.

A church building was completed on the 31st of July, 1833, and on the 4th of August, Rev. Mr. Hood preached the first sermon on the text,—"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," and preached his last sermon as pastor February 30, 1834.

The following is a list of the subscribers who met at General Abbott Green's house April 6, 1833, and who were some of the original members: William Hayes, Alexander Graham, Thomas Howard, Hugh Wilson, Thomas McGuire, James Geddes, James Dale, Thomas Clingan, Abbott Green, William Wilson, James Harris, Flavel Clingan, Robert H. Laird, Dr. Thomas Vanvalzah, Daniel Nesbit, Alexander McClure and James F. Linn.

The following-named persons were the first ruling elders: Thomas Clingan, Robert H. Laird, William Nesbit, Esq., James F. Linn.

September 1st, Robert H. Laird and James F. Linn were ordained by Mr. Hood. William Nesbit and Thomas Clingan had been before ordained ruling elders—the former at Milton, the latter at Buffalo. This organization Mr. Hood reported to Presbytery October 1st, at Williamsport.

The following persons and children were baptized by the Rev. David Kirkpatrick, June 7, 1834: Rebecca McFadden, an adult; James Frederick Geddes, parent, Mrs. Henrietta F. Geddes; Martha Harris Wilson, parents, William and Ann Wilson; William Hayes, parents, Robert and Caroline Hayes; James Merrill Linn, parents, James F. and Margaret I. Linn; William Harris Laird, parents, Robert and Mariah Laird; Thomas Murray Nesbit, parents, Thomas and Mary J. Nesbit; Mary Cornelius, parent, Sarah Cornelius.

On June 6th, after the sermon, the session, was instituted and the tokens were dispensed. These tokens were flat bits of lead, about three-fourths of an inch long, half an inch wide and about one-fourth of an inch thick, on which were stamped the letters P L. Every one who passed the ordeal of the session received a token, on the Saturday preceding the communion service, which only was evidence of his right to sit at the communion table.¹

¹ The letter here given is from the Rev. Andrew Brydie, of Sunbury, and throws some light on the origin of tokens:

"I am very doubtful whether the use of 'Tokens,' as they used to be called, was ever more than a local practice in the Church of Scotland. Like many other usages, it had, even in those localities where it prevailed, a comparatively recent origin, and one which illustrates how curiously a foreign custom can naturalize itself, so to say, among native usages. For example, what is commonly called the Scottish version of the Psalms is really a metrical version composed by an Englishman named Rous, and was literally imposed on Scotland during the Cromwellian interregnum. So the observance of Parish Fast Days and the services of Saturday and Monday, in connection with the Lord's Supper, are traceable to foreign influence in Scotland, and are relics of the Covenant.

"Similarly, the small leaden badges, bearing generally on the obverse the legend, 'This do in remembrance of Me,' or, 'Let a man examine himself,' and on the reverse, the name of the Parish Kirk where the token was current were introduced in certain districts of Scotland through the Reformed Church of France, many members and ministers of which found a home in Scotland after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes."

Then that Saturday afternoon, June 6th, after service, the session met at the house of James F. Linn, "when the candidates for admission to the Lord's table for the first time were examined,"—Mrs. Elizabeth McClure, Alexander McClure, Alexander Nesbit, Mrs. Elizabeth Nesbit, Mrs. Sarah Nesbit, Elizabeth Moore, Nancy Brady, John A. Vanvalzah, Mrs. Rebecca Vanvalzah, Jane McClure, Mrs. Sarah Cornelius, Rebecca McMullen, James Nesbit, Mariah Laird and Lucretia Fruit.

Mrs. McClure was received on certificate from Bellefonte, and Mrs. Flemming and Ann Nesbit from Carlisle. This first communion of the church, June 8th, the services were conducted by the Rev. David Kirkpatrick.

The session invited the Rev. McCreary to officiate on probation until January 1, 1834, and then asked him to retire from the field, and the session reported in favor of a union support of a pastor with Buffalo, but they could not effect it. The same was tried with the Washington Church, in White Deer Valley, but that came to naught.

March 6, 1834, the following asked letters from the Buffalo Cross-Roads Church: Sarah Hayes, Francis Wilson, Mary Wilson, Mariah M. Graham, Mary Graham, Wm. Wilson, Ann Wilson, Harriet Vanvalzah, Jane W. Sheller, Henrietta I. Geddes, Mary Nesbit, John Nesbit, Sarah Nesbit, Jonathan Nesbit, Margaret Honsel, Eleanor Cameron, Margaret Walls, Mariah Laird, Lucretia Fruit, Catharine Jones, Jane Thompson, Ruth Thompson, Mrs. Colons and Isabella Shearer.

The pastors of this church were:

Phineas B. Marr, installed November 13, 1834; resigned April 1, 1852.

James Clark, D.D., installed October 29, 1852; resigned April 1, 1857.

Jacob W. E. Kerr, installed November 24, 1858; resigned October 1, 1860.

Hugh S. Dickson, installed October 15, 1861; resigned April 1, 1866.

T. Madison Dawson, installed June 19, 1866; resigned May 14, 1867.

Benjamin Townsend Jones, installed October 1867; resigned January 1, 1873.

Samuel H. Thompson, installed May, 1873; resigned April 26, 1879.

John B. Grier, installed November 18, 1885.

Josephus D. Krum, D.D., installed June 1879; resigned September 1, 1885.

On the latter occasion, Rev. Alexander B. Jack preached the sermon; charge to the pastor, Rev. Andrew Brydie; charge to the people, Rev. Dr. Nesbit, of Lock Haven.

In 1856 a new church was built. The congregation authorized the trustees to accept the plan and specifications of a church submitted by Mr. Jonathan Nesbit, who, with Joseph Honsel, took the contract at ten thousand dollars; and on the 11th of November, 1857, the trustees settled with the contractors for the sum of \$11,504, and it seemed that up to this time they had paid in cash \$10,318, leaving a balance to be provided for \$1186.06, which was liquidated in cash and a note at one year for \$800. The church was repaired and painted in 1865, and again in 1885.

A parsonage was built in 1869, at a cost of about seven thousand dollars.

Rev. Phineas B. Marr was born in 1818; married to Mary, daughter of Alexander Graham; died January 27, 1874, at the age of sixty-six. He left to survive him his widow and children,—Mary Jane, married to Dr. Barbour; William H. Marr, Esq., Ashland; Henry Marr, Esq.; Addison Marr, Esq., Shamokin; Margaret, married to Phineas Barbour; Henrietta, to — Lester; and Helen, to T. W. Crawford.

The following is a list of the ruling elders of this church:

Thomas Clingan, installed September 1, 1833; died April 24, 1858.

William Nesbit, installed September 1, 1833; died January 22, 1860.

Robert H. Laird, installed September 1, 1833; died November 7, 1885.

James F. Linn, installed September 1, 1833; died October 9, 1868.

Hugh McLaughlin, installed March 22, 1841; died February 19, 1871.

Fleming Nesbit, installed March 22, 1841; died

John Nesbit, installed January 30, 1847; died January 27, 1865.

Samuel Geddes, installed January 30, 1847.

Thomas Howard, installed June 26, 1859.

Thomas Howard Wilson, installed June 26, 1859.

John Randolph, installed June 26, 1859.

Samuel C. Sheller, installed March 3, 1871.

George W. Proctor, installed March 3, 1871.

Alfred Hayes, installed March 3, 1871.

From 1833 until 1884, a period of fifty years, there have been one thousand recorded members of the church, and an average strength of two hundred and fifty.

The communicant membership of the church during the year 1885 was two hundred and fifty-eight. The membership of the Sunday-school was one hundred and ninety.

CHRIST'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.¹

—The property of this congregation, including the building in which worship is now held, is situated on the corner of Third and St. Louis Streets. Of the beginning of the congregation and the vicissitudes of the first years there are no records to which we could have access for information; but we rely solely on the memories of those who were among the first to identify themselves with it. The first Lutheran minister who preached here was the Rev. John Herbst, who in 1802 came occasionally from his home in Freeburg and dispensed the gospel to the few members of our church here. The services were held in a log school-house, situated on the corner of the church-yard, where the parsonage now stands.

The next minister was the Rev. William Ilgen, of Penn's Valley, Centre County. He preached once a month from 1803 to 1807. The Rev. Conrad Walter succeeded, as a supply, during 1808. He resided at Freeburg, and served only one year. He was followed by the Rev. George Heim, who resided in Buffalo Valley, near the Driesbach Church. He served from 1809 to 1828. During his ministry a regular organization was effected. Services were held part of the time in the old Christian meeting-house, which stood on North Fifth Street, near St. Mary's. Then, again, there was a return to the school-house, a new brick, which occupied the place of the old log one.²

¹ By Rev. E. H. Leisenring.

² It seems to have been well filled on preaching occasions, from an incident related, which occurred about 1822. One of the prominent old members was obliged to crowd in behind the door, where he could hear, but not see. The pastor, recognizing his disadvantages, said, in his opening remarks, that he would preach so plainly that "even John, behind the door, could understand."

All the preaching up to this time (1822)—once only in four weeks—was in the German, as it was most convenient for the preachers and most familiar to the hearers. But the unwillingness of the preachers to introduce the English language was a hindrance to the growth of the church, and caused the loss of young members who preferred English and went to and united with the churches using it in their services.

After a vacancy, Rev. J. G. Anspach, in 1831, became pastor, and continued until 1845. In 1834 the congregation succeeded in erecting a union church in copartnership with the German Reformed congregation, on ground given by Ludwig Derr for a church-building and for a burying-ground. The building was of brick and in form nearly square, having galleries on three sides; the architect was Henry Noll. The Revs. J. P. Shindel, Sr., and — Abley were the visiting Lutheran ministers present at the dedicatory services. In 1843 Rev. H. Ziegler, then of Selin's Grove, began to conduct English services once a month; this was continued for a little over a year, and terminated with the resignation, in 1844, of the Rev. J. G. Anspach, who closed his pastorate of over fourteen years with a list of one hundred and eighty members, but began with only twenty-one.

The Rev. F. Ruthrauf was next chosen, and served this congregation from 1846 to 1849, in connection with the church at Milton, where he then resided. He was the first regular pastor to introduce alternate English and German preaching, and hence was a very useful man in overcoming the old prejudice against English preaching. During his ministry here the prayer-meeting was established. The congregation grew and strengthened both numerically and spiritually during the three years of the pastorate of Rev. Ruthrauf.

The next pastor was the Rev. M. J. Alleman, who was called in 1849, when residing at Northumberland, Pa., where he also preached until 1850, when he removed to Lewisburgh, and thus became the first resident pastor of the congregation, which then had a membership of one hundred and eighty-five. He was installed April 6, 1850. In 1851 the church property

was sold by the court, July 19th, and purchased by Michael Brown, of the Reformed Church of Lewisburgh. Afterwards the trustees of the Lutheran Church bought the property from Mr. Brown for fifteen hundred dollars, and the deed was made to Jonathan Spyker and John Gundy for the use of the Lutheran congregation. The corner-stone of the new church was laid in June, 1852. The ministers present were Rev. R. Weiser and the pastor, who soon afterward resigned and accepted a call to Aaronsburg, Centre County. The next pastor was the Rev. Jesse Winecoff, who assumed the duties in 1852. The dedication of the new church took place in the spring of 1853; the pastor officiated at these services. The building committee were John Brown, Levi Sterner, Jacob Gundy, Michael Swengle and Peter Hursh. The architect was Charles S. Yoder. The church was incorporated in April, 1853. The Rev. Mr. Winecoff resigned in 1855.

The next pastor was the Rev. Reuben Fink, D.D. He took charge in 1856 and remained until 1865. During his ministry the church became self-supporting and required his entire services. The parsonage was built and occupied by the pastor's family during the last six years of their residence here. Having received a call from Johnstown, Pa., Rev. Mr. Fink resigned here October 15, 1865, and removed thither, where he still resides and labors successfully. The Rev. Joshua Evans was the next pastor, and came from Hagerstown, Md. He was an earnest, active and zealous man, and undoubtedly would have done a good work for the congregation had he retained his health. While present as a delegate of the General Synod, at Harrisburg, in June, 1868, he was stricken with paralysis, and lingered until January 29, 1869, when he died.

Prior to 1867 this congregation was in connection with the Synod of East Pennsylvania of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church. In 1867 the Susquehanna Synod was formed, and the church became connected with it, and voluntarily entered the relation which it now sustains in Synodical connection.

After the death of the Rev. J. Evans, the Rev. J. C. Burkholter (now Burke) was called

as pastor, in April, 1869. The congregation grew so rapidly that it became necessary to enlarge the building by adding twenty-five feet to the rear of the old one. The building committee were J. W. Wensel, C. V. Gundy and C. F. Lindig. The rededication took place December 28, 1873. The Rev. F. W. Conrad, D.D., of Philadelphia, preached the dedicatory sermon. Revs. R. Fink, D.D., and J. Swartz, D.D., were also present. In December, 1874, Rev. Mr. Burke resigned, and removed to Columbia, Pa. The next pastor was the Rev. W. W. Criley, who preached his introductory sermon April 4, 1875. He was installed June 27, 1875, by Revs. H. B. Belmer and W. H. Gotwald. In 1882 he accepted a call from the Second Lutheran Church of Altoona, Pa.

The next pastor was Rev. J. R. Shoffner, of Berne, N. Y. He began his labors January 1, 1883, and resigned March 31, 1884, and was followed by the present pastor, Rev. E. H. Leisenring, who was called from Muncy, Pa., and entered upon his duties November 1, 1884.

A pipe organ was built for the church at a cost of one thousand dollars, and dedicated June 5, 1885. The Rev. J. A. Wirt, of Hughesville, preached the sermon.

The present communicant membership of the church is four hundred. The Sunday school in connection with the congregation numbers four hundred scholars, teachers and officers. The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society and the Young Ladies' Missionary Board are both in successful operation and doing a good, substantial work.

The officers of the church and congregation for 1886 are: Trustees, A. A. Leiser, Esq., John Rine, William Gilby, B. F. Angstadt, C. F. Lindig; Elders, J. S. Yoder, J. De Frain, C. V. Gundy, J. M. Mowery; Deacons, J. C. F. Brown, Joel Dieffenderfer, Ira Catherman, George W. Woods.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.—Following the custom of their brethren in the older counties of the State, the German Reformed and Lutherans established a Union house of worship as one of the first improvements of their new homes. The first of these churches in this region of the country was built in 1788, at Dreisbach, and

had, as the Reformed pastor, the Rev. Jonathan Rahauser. In 1789 he was settled over the congregations of Mahanoy, Sunbury, Middle Creek and Buffalo Valley. He remained until 1792, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Dieffenbach, who resigned in 1810, when the Rev. Yost Henry Fries became the pastor of the Dreisbach congregation. It is likely that these ministers occasionally preached at Lewisburgh, and there is a record of a meeting held by Mr. Fries in 1826. In the course of a few more years the congregations had settled in the town that it was determined to erect a Union Church, and, on the 4th of November, 1833, a subscription was started for building a church. Ludwig Derr, in laying out the town, had set apart three lots for religious purposes, situated on Third and St. Lewis Streets. These lots were accepted as the site of the church, which was built thereon and called "St. Lewis' Church," in honor of the proprietor. It was dedicated May 31, 1835.

On the 19th of May, 1834, John Reber, John Snook and Henry Noll, elders, Henry Noll and Ludwig Long, deacons of the German Presbyterian congregation, entered into an agreement with Jonathan Spyker and John Gundy, trustees of the German Lutheran congregation, giving the latter "the same privilege of the German burying-ground which Ludwig Derr, in his lifetime, gave to the German Presbyterian congregation, being on lots Nos. 121, 123 and 125, as well as an equal privilege of the church built or building on said ground, to be tenants in common," etc. In the year 1851 the Lutheran congregation bought out the interest of the German Reformed, the latter having built on the corner of St. John and Third Streets. The congregation worshipped in this church until the new one was completed. A lot was purchased in 1847 on Third Street, below Market, forty by sixty feet. The corner-stone was laid May 7, 1847, and a sermon preached by the Rev. John W. Nevin. The present building was erected and dedicated January 8, 1848, by the pastor, the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, assisted by the Rev. Richard Fisher and the Rev. Mr. Funk. It was used, without much change, until 1876, when it was remodeled, as at present.

The Rev. Richard Fisher served the congregation in its early days and resided at Sunbury. He preached in German during his pastorate, and, in 1842, the Rev. Samuel Reed came to the town and preached English. He soon after became the pastor. His successors were as follows:

Revs. Henry Harbaugh, 1845 to 1850; Daniel Y. Heisler, May, 1850, to 1853; Dr. Benjamin Bausman, 1853 to 1857; Charles H. Leimbach, 1857 to 1863; William Reilley, 1863 to 1865; U. H. Heilman, 1865 to 1873; James Crawford, 1873 to 1879; R. Leighton Gerhart, 1879 to 1885; — De Long, February 21, 1886.

The congregation has a membership of two hundred and twenty-five.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — Methodism at Lewisburgh was first proclaimed by the ministers of the Lycoming Circuit of the Genesee Conference, who occasionally visited this place and preached at the houses of such as extended them a welcome. Such ministers were John Rhodes, Jacob Barnhart, Timothy Lee, Samuel Ross, John Hazzard and James S. Lent. No effort was made to organize a class until May 25, 1812, when a number of persons assembled at the house of John Gordon (father of the Hon. Isaac G. Gordon), united in the bonds of Methodism and chose John Leavey as their leader. The Rev. George Thomas was the preacher in 1813, and he and Israel Cook preached at Lewisburgh that year, having, as the fruits of their labors, an encouraging increase of members. Thus encouraged, steps were taken to provide a regular place of worship, and accordingly, on February 13, 1818, the congregation, by its trustees,—Adam Grove, James Kelly, William Wallace, John Leavey and Henry Wagoner,—purchased of William Clingan lot No. 51, on the corner of Front and St. Lewis Streets. This lot had been bought by Flavel Roan, October 9, 1793, and passed to Andrew Albright, who sold it to William Clingan, October 21, 1808. The deed from Clara Helena Ellinkhuysen to Roan, in 1793, is a most extraordinary paper, its singularity being seldom equaled. It traces title back to the Creator of the universe, and thence down to lot No. 51 at Lewisburgh. Omitting the usual prelimi-

nary, this remarkable document, of which F. Roan was the author, reads as follows :

" *Whereas*, the Creator of the Earth, by parole and livery of seizin, did enfeoff the parents of mankind, to wit, Adam and Eve, of all that certain tract of land called and known in the planetary system by the name of The Earth, together with all and singular the advantages, woods, water-courses, easements, liberties, privileges, and all others the appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, to have and to hold to them, the said Adam and Eve, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully to be begotten, in fee-tail general for ever, as by the said feoffment recorded by Moses in the first chapter of the first book of his records, commonly called Genesis, more fully and at large appears on reference being thereunto had. *And, Whereas*, the said Adam and Eve died, seized of the premises aforesaid in fee-tail general, leaving issue, heirs of their bodies,—to wit, sons and daughters,—who entered into the same premises and became thereof seized as tenants in common, by virtue of the donation aforesaid, and multiplied their seed upon the earth. *And, whereas*, in process of time, the heirs of the said Adam and Eve, having become very numerous and finding it to be inconvenient to remain in common as aforesaid, bethought themselves to make partition of the lands and tenements aforesaid to and amongst themselves, and they did, accordingly, make such partition. *And, whereas*, by virtue of the said partition made by the heirs of said Adam and Eve, all that certain tract of land called and known on the general plan of the said Earth by the name of America, parcel of the said large tract, was allotted and set over unto certain of the heirs aforesaid, to them and their heirs general, in fee-simple, who entered into the same and became thereof seized as aforesaid in their demesne, as of fee, and peopled the same allotted lands in severalty, and made partition thereof to and amongst their descendants. *And, whereas*, afterwards (now deemed in time immemorial) a certain united people, called 'The Six Nations of North America,' heirs and descendants of the said grantees of America, became seized, and for a long time, whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, have been seized in their demesne as of fee, and in a certain tract of country and land in the north division of America called and known, at present on the general plan of the said north division, by the name of Pennsylvania. *And, Whereas*, the said united nations, being so thereof seized afterwards,—to wit, in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and sixty-eight,—by their certain deed of feoffment, with livery of seizin, did grant, bargain, sell, release, enfeoff, alien and confirm unto Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, otherwise called the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania (among other things), the

country called Buffalo Valley, situate on the south side of the west branch of the River Susquehanna."

The deed describes the title from the Penns to Richard Peters of a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, called Prescott, which, in 1773, was sold to Ludwig Derr, who, in 1785, laid out the town of Lewisburgh. The lot here described was known on the plan as lot No. 51, and which, in 1818, came to the possession of the Methodist Church, who in that year erected a frame church upon it, having a door upon the north end, with pulpit in a recess upon the south. The church built at this time was used until 1833, when it was sold and became a foundry, being used as such until it was burned down in 1878. A lot was purchased on Third street, (the present site) and a brick edifice fifty by sixty feet was erected. It was dedicated on Saturday, January 5, 1833, and on Sunday, January 6th, the Rev. Mr. Steele preached in the morning and the Rev. Thomas Hood in the evening. This church edifice was the home of the congregation until the erection of the present brick edifice in 1853-54. It was built at a cost of about six thousand dollars, and was dedicated in 1854. The Rev. Alfred Cookman delivered the dedicatory sermon.

The pastors who ministered to the congregation are here given. The Rev. John Thomas was on the circuit before the church was built in 1818, and often preached at this place. Between 1818 and 1827, Thomas Magee, Jacob Shepherd and Thomas Minshall were preachers; 1827, Henry Taring and John Bower; 1834-35, Henry Taring and Oliver Ege; 1836-37, Charles Kolbfus; 1838-39, James Sanks, Isaac Stratton, William R. Mills and James Ewing; 1845-46, Philip B. Reese and John J. Pearce; 1847-48, William R. Mills and John Elliot; 1850-51, John Guyer; 1852-53, Samuel Conser; John H. Dashiell, Thomas Bowman (afterwards bishop), Thomas Reese, John W. Hedges, E. J. Gray, David John, Samuel Creighton, Francis Hodgson, William R. Mills, R. Hinkel, D. S. Monroe, M. K. Foster, N. S. Buckingham, — Baker and the present pastor, the Rev. F. B. Riddle. In 1851 Lewisburgh became a station.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH¹ began in a relig-

¹ By the Rev. Charles Deiland.

ious movement produced mainly by the labors of Rev. Elijah Bacon, who came to the town in 1821, and began holding meetings in the house of John Donachy, on Water Street, a short distance from the site of the old foundry. Soon these accommodations were too small, and he preached in the open air, in front of the house, and later in a grove a short distance northwest of the present cemetery, and at another time in the old Derr grist-mill. For a time the meetings in the grove continued daily. Then they were held on Saturdays and Sundays. A large number of converts was the result of these efforts. They were organized under the name "Christian Church." Mrs. Ann Evans and Mrs. Eleanor Metzgar are the only surviving members of the original organization.

People took great pains to attend religious meetings. They rode long distances to hear a man preach. Mr. Bacon was an evangelist, and after organizing the church he left for other fields of labor.

During Mr. Bacon's labors he had baptized in all seventy seven persons. On March 6, 1823, Rev. Joseph Badger, while making a preaching tour through Pennsylvania, accompanied by a young man named Stephen D. Buzzel, reached Lewisburgh. He was a prominent man among the Christians, and his talents and zeal engaged the attention of the people. At first his meetings were held in a school-house; but it was soon too small for the congregation, and he afterwards preached in the open air. He was instrumental in establishing the church upon a more orderly basis of organization, and secured the building of a church on Fifth Street.

In September Mr. Badger was again in Lewisburgh, and preached in the newly-finished house of worship. At this time there were fifty-nine active members of the church. That the church might not be without leaders, he advised them to appoint two men as elders. The persons chosen were Andrew Wolfe and John Donachy. August 1, 1825, Rev. Joseph Marsh and Rev. G. W. Richmond visited the town, and on the 27th of the same month Mr. Richmond was chosen the first pastor, and served to November 12, 1828. From this date until January, 1833, there was no regular preaching. Rev. Seth

Marvin was chosen the next pastor February 1, 1833. About thirty united with the church, among whom was Samuel Slifer, whose consistent Christian life, loyalty to the principles of the denomination, constant and religious labor through more than half a century, and liberal financial support of the church are worthy of special mention.

February 7, 1834, Mr. Marvin was engaged a second time, for a term of one year. After the close of Mr. Marvin's services two young preachers, John Sutton and John Ellis, served the church. Rev. E. G. Holland was engaged for six months, from August 11, 1837, under whose efforts the first Sunday-school was organized. March 20, 1841, Rev. D. Rote commenced preaching once in four weeks.

About this time Rev. William Lane visited this people a second time, during which one hundred persons were baptized. April 1st, 1843, Rev. John Sutton took charge of the church and continued till the close of 1849. During the year 1850 Rev. John Ellis preached about once in four weeks. In May, 1851, Rev. William Lane, an evangelist, became pastor and served them four years. Under his energetic labors the new church on Third Street was built. It was dedicated at the time of the annual session of the Pennsylvania Christian Conference, in August, 1855. Professor Docherty, of Antioch College, preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. John Walworth became pastor August 15, 1856. In April, 1857, he resigned on account of ill health. October 14, 1858, Rev. S. W. McDaniels took charge and continued until April 19, 1862. Three months of this period, from April 19, 1861, to July 15th, he was in the United States army. Rev. Albert B. Vorse, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Vorse, a very worthy member of the church, served from July 1, 1862, to April, 1863. James P. Ross, a very worthy and prominent member of the church, died July 31, 1860. He was a member twenty-eight years, and acted as clerk twenty-three years.

Jacob Rodenbaugh was the next pastor. April 2, 1864, Rev. Aaron Porter was called as pastor and remained only seven months. Rev. Mr. Rodenbaugh was again

pastor till April 1, 1869. From this date till December 22, 1869, Rev. L. Ford had charge of the pastoral office. Once more Mr. Rodenbaugh was called to serve and continued till April, 1877. Previous to August, 1872, the church had been connected with what was known as the Pennsylvania Christian Conference. A large part of this association of churches, through the influence of Rev. William Lane and others, had gradually adopted the principles and theology of Alexander Campbell, by which immersion is made a test of church fellowship and is essential to salvation. This is completely at variance with the leading principle of the Christians, whose organization began twenty-five years before that of the "Disciples," and who hold that Christian character is the only test of church fellowship, and that forms and doctrines are subordinate to Christian character in importance. With these facts, it is evident that union between the two bodies where the "Disciples" have the control is impossible, for the Christians recognize fellow Christians among people who do not practice immersion and hold that Christian character has its seat back of mechanical acts, and even back of intellectual belief; so that while people may differ in forms and doctrines, they may be alike in character. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the Lewisburgh Church, which had adopted the principles of the Christians, under the leadership of Bacon and Badger and Millard many years before, becoming dissatisfied with the position of many of the churches in the Conference. The matter at length reached a crisis August 3, 1872, when the church took a vote to ask dismission from the Conference, which was to meet that same month. After separation from this Conference the next step was to unite with some other. This they did in May, 1875, by sending delegates to the New Jersey Christian Conference, which convened at Harper, N. J., and by being formally received by that body. Mr. Rodenbaugh was followed by Rev. James W. Pethune, whose labors terminated October 10, 1878. An interval of five months of no preaching follows this date. Rev. E. C. Abbott was the next pastor, and was succeeded by his father, Rev. H. J. Abbott, January 1,

1881, who preached for the church till March, 1882. On the 1st of June, of the same year, the writer commenced the present pastorate.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.¹—Previous to 1813 there was occasional preaching by Baptist ministers in Lewisburgh. James Moore, Jr., and wife, and Rebecca V. Ludwig were the only Baptists in the neighborhood.

In 1813, Rev. C. A. Hewitt, then pastor of the Milton Church, James Moore, Jr., and William Grant, an evangelist from the State of New York, held a series of meetings in the school-house. The meetings continued seven weeks, and twenty-five persons were converted and united with the Milton Church in constituting the Lewisburgh Church, January 3, 1844. The council which recognized the new church met the next day, being composed of delegates from seven churches of the Northumberland Association, Rev. E. Kincaid being moderator. In August the church reported to the association, Rev. C. A. Hewitt, pastor, and James Moore, Jr., and Samuel Wolfe, deacons, and thirty members, of whom there remain with us to-day Catharine Wolfe, Hannah Barton, Eliza Shamp and Norman Ball.

December 15, 1844, the Sabbath-school was organized with forty-two pupils; on the 16th of January, 1845, covenant meetings were established.

Rev. Joel E. Bradley became pastor April 1, 1845, and continued until April, 1849. On September 28, 1845, the basement of house of worship, on the site of the present Music Hall, was opened for preaching and Sunday-school, and on the 15th of November following the house was dedicated.

The early members of the church took an important part in the establishment of our university, giving freely of their money and effort to this end. Thus in those early days there arose a peculiar relation and affection between the university and the church, which has ever since continued, and has been productive of marked benefit to both.

Following Brother Bradley's pastorate, and

¹ Compiled from a history prepared by the congregation.

during two years and four months, the church was without the care of a pastor whose whole time and energy could be given to the work, but was supplied for a year and a half of that time by Professor George R. Bliss.

On the 27th of July, 1851, Rev. E. W. Dickinson became pastor, and continued until April 15, 1853. Near the close of his pastorate there was a great in-gathering of converts.

After an interval of seven months, Rev. Isaac W. Hayhurst became pastor, and continued until the 1st of May, 1857, both purifying and strengthening the church. Professor George R. Bliss again came to our help, acting pastor until the settlement of Rev. S. H. Mirick, in February, 1859.

Early in Brother Mirick's pastorate the subject of erecting a new house of worship began to be agitated, but not much progress was made till the year 1866. On the 6th of March, Dr. J. R. Loomis offered in church meeting the following: "*Resolved*, That the time has now fully arrived when it becomes us to make an effort to build a new house of worship." A building committee was appointed, and instructed to make all necessary arrangements, taking charge alike of collection and disbursement of funds, to report progress at each stated meeting of the church. Brother Merriek resigned the pastorate on April 1, 1866, and entered upon the work of collecting funds for building, in which he was engaged for about six months. The brethren connected with the university generously supplied the pulpit, Dr. Bliss acted as pastor and the usual pastor's salary was applied to the building fund. With the aid received from abroad, a fine stone building was erected at a cost of about sixty thousand dollars. The chapel was completed and dedicated on February 28, 1869, the day of prayer for colleges. On June 26, 1870, the main audience-room was dedicated, the sermon being preached by Rev. J. H. Castle, D.D., and the prayer of dedication being offered by Rev. J. R. Loomis, LL.D., who, as chairman of the building committee, had been indefatigable in his labors. The church was incorporated with its present name March 30, 1868, with George R. Bliss, H. Gerhart, C. S. James, J. R. Loomis, G. F.

Miller, G. M. Spratt and F. W. Tustin as trustees. The steeple of the church contains the town clock, first placed in the old steeple in 1846. For two years and a half the church, having sold the meeting-house, was without any place of worship, sometimes meeting in the court-house and sometimes in the university hall and chapel.

On September 12, 1869, Rev. Robert Lowry entered upon the duties of pastor, and church work progressed successfully during his stay. On September 11, 1870, the chapel at Montandon was dedicated, having cost about four thousand five hundred dollars. Pastor Robert Lowry closed his term of faithful service on June 27, 1875, and on the following Lord's day Rev. Geo. Frear, D.D., became pastor, remaining in charge until April 1, 1879, accomplishing a needed work of discipline and training.

After the church had been served acceptably a few months by Dr. A. K. Bell, then treasurer of the university, as supply, Rev. A. E. Waffle took charge as pastor on September 3, 1880. In the spring of 1882 thirty-eight members were dismissed by letter to form the Montandon Church. In 1883, Brother H. Gerhart resigned the office of church clerk, having faithfully kept the records for twenty-five years. Pastor Waffle resigned January 1, 1884, and after a few months, during which Rev. G. P. Watrous served the church as supply, the present pastor, Rev. J. T. Judd, took charge June 1, 1884.

As an evidence of the efficiency of the Sabbath-school, it may be stated that a large proportion of the conversions that have occurred in the various revivals have been from among its scholars. During the forty years of history included in this sketch seven hundred and twenty-seven have been baptized and ten hundred and seventy-eight names have been enrolled. The present number of members is two hundred and twenty-six.

With a comfortable house of worship, free from the burden of debt, with the university prospering as never before, with consecrated officers, a flourishing Sabbath-school, Young People's Society and Missionary Circles, and with all the rich store of experience and wealth of precious memories from four decades of grace,

we enter upon the fifth with renewed consecration to Christ, steadfast loyalty to the truth, and love for the souls of men, praying always to be led, kept and blessed by our Lord Jesus Christ, to whom be the glory forever.

CHURCH CLERKS.—L. B. Christ, 1841-48; O. N. Worden, 1849-52; Jos. P. Tustin, 1853-56; Thomas Chamberlin, 1857-58; H. Gerhart, 1858-83; William E. Martin, 1884.

DEACONS.—James Moore, Jr., 1844-59; Samuel Wolfe, 1844-50; George R. Bliss, 1852-53; Charles S. James, 1852-81; John Chalfant, 1853-67; Norman Ball, 1859; Henry Gerhart, 1863-81; F. W. Tustin, 1873; A. E. Bower, 1877; Joseph A. Kremer, 1877; Jonathan Jones, 1881-82; John A. Owens, 1881; William T. Grier, 1882-84; Robert A. Lawshe, 1884.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (of the Evangelical Association).—Notwithstanding some of the first churches of the association were erected in the Buffalo Valley near the beginning of the present century, services were not permanently established at Lewisburgh until about 1860. That year some members belonging to the Salem Church, in East Buffalo township, asked the Central Conference to supply them with preaching in the borough, where they had recently made their homes. In response, the Rev. George Hunter was assigned to this place and formed the families of John Zeller, Cyrus Brown, Mary Dreisbach, John Roland and Abraham Wolfe into a class, which was the nucleus of the present church. Soon after Dr. I. Brugger removed to this place from New Berlin and proved a valuable accession to the membership. After preaching a year the Rev. Hunter was succeeded by the Rev. Simon Wolfe, and soon after, in 1861, the building of a church was begun on Fourth Street, which was completed the following year. It is a brick edifice, with basement and audience-room; accommodation, about four hundred persons. The congregation flourishing, a brick parsonage was erected during the pastorate of the Rev. J. Bowersox, in 1867, and in 1876-77 the church was remodeled and greatly improved, so that it is at this time as inviting as any other place of worship in the borough. All the property of the church is free from debt and the two hundred members of the association at this place constitute a vigorous, growing body. An excel-

lent Sunday-school of two hundred and sixty members is maintained, under the superintendency of Rev. W. B. Thomas.

The trustees of the church in 1885 were E. Kohr, J. G. Wolfe, G. Pontins, W. H. Thomas, William Wertz, A. K. Nagle and Daniel Heiser. The pastors of the church and the years of their appointment have been as follows:

1860, Rev. George Hunter; 1861-62, Rev. Simon Wolfe; 1863, Rev. C. F. Deninger; 1864, Rev. J. Hartzler; 1865-66, Rev. A. H. Irvine; 1867-68, Rev. J. Bowersox; 1869, Rev. A. H. Irvine; 1870-71, Rev. I. M. Pines; 1872-73, Rev. G. E. Zehner; 1874, Rev. W. E. Detwiler; 1875-76, Rev. J. G. M. Swengel; 1877, Rev. Z. Hornberger; 1878-80, Rev. W. M. Croman; 1881-82, Rev. B. Heugst; 1883-84, Rev. E. Swengel; 1885, Rev. J. Young.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF LEWISBURGH has a history extending through three organizations. The first was formed May 17, 1858, with a large and active membership, and flourished until the War of the Rebellion made it inadvisable to continue its meetings. Its first officers were the following: President, John Randolph; Vice-Presidents, T. H. Wilson, M.D., A. P. Meylert, M.D., John P. Miller, George Eichholtz, Thomas Reber; Recording Secretary, Henry W. Crozier; Corresponding Secretary, Francis W. Tustin; Treasurer, Solomon Ritter; Managers, E. A. Evans, S. Dieffenderfer, S. Geddes, J. D. Dieffenderfer, Joseph Gibson, George McNair, W. I. Linn, H. P. Alexander, W. B. Lahr, J. W. Shriner.

The second association was organized March 4, 1876, and elected as its officers G. S. Matlock, president; F. M. Furry and S. Townsend, vice-presidents; G. N. Le Fever, secretary; and G. S. Matlack, treasurer. Its meetings were continued nearly three years, when it was decided to disband. The articles donated to the association were returned to the donors, and the remaining effects sold and the proceeds distributed among the poor of the town. The officers at this time were W. L. Wilson, president; W. E. Yoder and E. L. Angstadt, vice-presidents; C. W. Longley, secretary; and R. A. Lawshe, treasurer.

The third and present association dates its organization from March 17, 1884, when W. D.

Heiser was chosen president; R. A. Lawshe, vice-president; E. L. Angstadt, secretary; and C. C. Brown, treasurer. The membership in February, 1886, was forty, and regular meetings were held as follows: For boys, every Tuesday evening; men's prayer-meeting, every Friday evening; gospel meeting, every Sabbath afternoon; business and social meetings, the third Tuesday evening of every month. The association maintains a well-ordered reading-room, and through its several auxiliaries has done effective work in its chosen field. A boys' branch of the association was formed February 9, 1886, with fifteen members, which was increased to thirty-nine in the course of a few weeks. Oscar Lindig is the president, and R. Brown the secretary. Its meetings are steadily held with good results.

The officers of the Young Men's Christian Association in February, 1886, were William Hayes, president; Geo. Young, vice-president; E. L. Angstadt, secretary; C. C. Brown, treasurer; J. P. Brook, J. T. Hate, George Tresher, C. S. Wolfe, W. H. Thomas, C. F. Lindig and W. F. Brown, directors.

THE SCHOOLS.—Before 1800 Mrs. Jane McClellan, Flavel Roan and others taught public schools. The Log Cabin Academy was built on the site of the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church in 1805.

A school-house was erected on the site of the Lutheran parsonage in 1812, by subscribers to stock, and kept in repair by subscription. In 1823 the stockholders met, elected Henry Hersh, Charles Beyers and John Martin trustees, and decided that the trustees should select the teachers. This was called the German school-house. A two-story building, called the town hall, stood where the North Ward school-house is, the lower part a school-house, the upper the town hall. A third was the "Northern Liberties," on corner of Third and St. Anthony. In 1860 the lots of the South Ward school-house were purchased, and the next year the house built, followed by the rebuilding of the old town hall and the Third Ward school-house.

Since the erection of these buildings the schools have been carefully graded, and have

been very satisfactorily conducted. From 1805 to 1813 Joseph Stillwell, Flavel Roan, Jonas Butterfield and others taught school in two buildings, one on Market Street, called the English School, the other, on the site of the Lutheran parsonage, called the German School. Among the teachers in the English house from 1813 to 1814 was James B. Forrest; 1816 to 1817, Joseph Kerr; 1818 to 1824, Daniel C. Ambler, James Aiken and John Dunlap. The grammarian, Samuel Kirkham, was a pupil of James Aiken. Mr. Kirkham began teaching in Lewisburgh in 1820, and taught several years, mostly in private houses. Daniel Breyfogle, John Reese, Dr. S. L. Beck and John Dunlap taught at various times in the German house from 1813 to 1823. The school law of 1834 was adopted by Lewisburgh by a vote of seventy-one in favor and fifty-five against. Two schools began on November 9, 1835, and one on November 23d, with two hundred and fifty pupils; received of State appropriation \$520.12. First president of school board was James Kelly; first secretary, John Houghton. Among the teachers under the free-school system were John Porter, A. S. Goddard, Captain Owens, C. V. Gundy, Emma Pardoe, Anna Reish and Wesley Cramer; the last taught the Boys' Grammar School thirteen years. Among the names of early school directors were Hon. John Walls, James F. Linn, Hon. Eli Slifer, John B. Linn, Prof. C. S. James, Rev. Henry Dill, Wm. Jones, Esq., Weidler Roland and J. P. Miller.

THE UNIVERSITY AT LEWISBURGH.—In 1845 some intelligent Baptists of the Northumberland Association saw the need of higher education for their sons and daughters under the religious auspices of their own denomination. Their perception of this need at first took form in a plan for a first-class academy. The natural beauty, healthfulness and economic advantages of the borough of Lewisburgh determined the location of the school here. Through the Rev. Eugenio Kineaid and the Rev. J. E. Bradley, Stephen W. Taylor, who had recently resigned his professorship in Madison University, became enlisted in the new enterprise. Under the principalship of Prof. Taylor, assisted

by his son, Alfred Taylor, A.M., and I. N. Loomis, A.M., a school was opened in 1846 in the basement of the Baptist Church.

Professor Taylor combined prophetic insight with the powers of a rare teacher and saw in the new school the germ of a university. Others approved the project of founding at Lewisburgh such an institution as would meet the higher educational demands of the whole State. A charter incorporating "The University at Lewisburgh, Pa.," was approved on the 5th day of February, 1846, with the following trustees: James Moore, James Moore, Jr., Joseph Meixell, William H. Ludwig, Samuel Wolfe, Levi B. Christ, Henry Funk, Joel E. Bradley, Eugenio Kincaid, Benjamin Bear, William W. Keen, William Bucknell, Thomas Wattson, James M. Linnard, Lewis Vastine, Oliver Blackburn, Caleb Lee, Daniel L. Moore.

It was provided in the charter that ground should be purchased and buildings erected when one hundred thousand dollars had been raised, and that a fourth part should be permanently invested in a productive farm. It contained also other specifications, radically changed in 1882.

The subscription of one hundred thousand dollars was secured by the 17th day of July, 1849, through the efforts of Drs. Eugenio Kincaid and William Shadrach, who traversed the State soliciting funds. Previous to this, land to the south of the borough of Lewisburgh, including a fine hill of nearly a hundred feet elevation, covered with a beautiful natural grove, and commanding extended views over river and valley, had been secured for the university. In 1848 an academy building was nearly completed. In January, 1849, the trustees felt justified in electing professors for the college, and in commencing a college building. Two graduates of Madison University,—the Rev. G. W. Anderson, A.M., editor of the *Christian Chronicle*, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. George R. Bliss, A.M., of New Brunswick, N. J.,—were appointed, respectively, to the chairs of Latin and Greek. Both soon afterwards began their labors, the students of the academy and the college, consisting of both sexes, reciting together in the academy building, Professor Taylor still acting as principal.

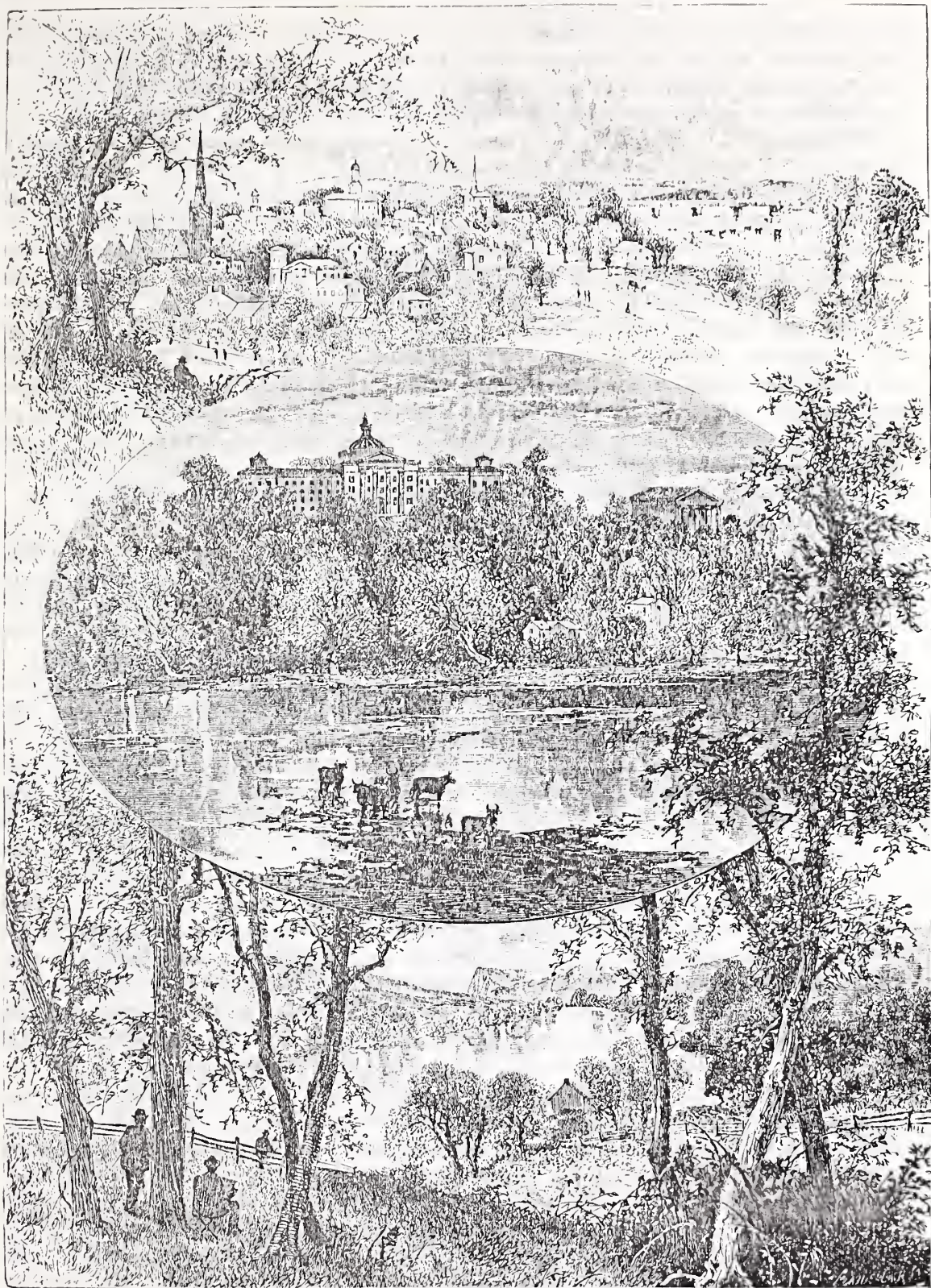
In 1851 the west wing of the college building was completed, and the college students moved into dormitories and study-rooms, regarded at the time as "unsurpassed in pleasantness by those of any institution." In the spring of this year Professor Taylor resigned his position to accept the presidency of Madison University, but remained to preside at the first commencement, August 20, 1851, when a class of seven was graduated in the chapel of the academy.

The Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., of Philadelphia, an alumnus of Princeton and ex-president of Georgetown College, had been chosen president of the university and Charles S. James, A.M., a graduate of Brown, and Alfred Taylor, A.M., a graduate of Madison, were added to the faculty of the college, the former as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and the latter as professor of belles-lettres. With these additions began the collegiate year 1851-52. The college now became a distinct department of the university, the academy became gradually a preparatory school for boys only, while, in 1852, the "University Female Institute" became a separate department. A theological department was added in 1855. From this point, therefore, we may consider the departments separately.

The College.—The presidency of Dr. Malcom continued from 1851 to 1857, during which time the college building was completed.

In 1852 the sum of forty-five thousand dollars was added to the funds by a few friends without a general canvass. About twenty thousand dollars accrued from lands sold from the original campus, leaving finally about twenty-six acres as university grounds.

Thus established, the college began a work of incalculable value to the intellectual and spiritual progress of the denomination in Pennsylvania. On the resignation of President Malcom, in 1857, the Rev. Justin R. Loomis, Ph.D., who had been called from Waterville, Me., in 1854, to fill the chair of natural sciences, succeeded him as president. During twenty-five years President Loomis devoted his best energies to the work of building up the college, and established the youth who came under his moulding hand in the principles of a



THE UNIVERSITY OF LEWISBURGH.

deep Christian philosophy. The invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's army, in 1863, caused the closing of the college during a campaign of six weeks, officers and students uniting to form Company A of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. A memorial tablet in Commencement Hall commemorates the names of those who fell in the war for the Union. In 1864, President Loomis increased the funds of the university by collecting subscriptions amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. In 1876 an attempt was made to secure additional endowment, but owing to other interests in the field, the effort was abandoned after about twenty thousand dollars had been promised, mostly in private subscriptions offered by a few liberal friends.

In 1879, President Loomis resigned the presidency, and Professor David J. Hill, A.M., a graduate of the college, and at the time of his appointment Crozer professor of rhetoric, was chosen president of the university, a position which he still occupies.

The first step in President Hill's administration was an effort to increase the endowment. This was rendered successful by the liberality of William Bucknell, of Philadelphia, who offered to give fifty thousand dollars for this purpose on condition that fifty thousand dollars more be raised, the old endowment be reinvested and the corporation be reorganized. The town of Lewisburgh was canvassed by the President, assisted by prominent citizens, and ten thousand dollars was subscribed in a few days. The other forty thousand dollars came from friends in other parts of the State, all the conditions were complied with and the productive endowment was thus made two hundred thousand dollars. About twenty-five thousand dollars of this was gathered through the exertions of the Rev. Dr. G. M. Spratt, whose services to the institution have been constant and efficient.

On May 20, 1882, the charter was changed by the court of the county of Union providing for the control of the university by a board of trustees, not exceeding twenty-five, four-fifths of whom must be Baptists. The trustees were chosen by the subscribers to the new endowment fund.

The property of the university now amounts to three hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. Since 1880 Mr. William Bucknell has given to the university twenty free scholarships of one thousand dollars each, and ten thousand dollars for the erection of a new chapel, called "Bucknell Hall," and other friends have bestowed sums of money for the extension and improvement of the grounds and buildings. The university has no debts.

Since 1851, when the first class was graduated, important changes bearing upon the prosperity of the college have taken place. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs within one mile of Lewisburgh, and the Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad passes through it, making a Western connection. The Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburgh Railroad passes through the borough and connects it with the Reading system. The town is lighted with gas, supplied with pure water and has several miles of well-paved sidewalks. A new church edifice, costing nearly sixty thousand dollars, has been built by the Baptists. The natural beauty of the place has been enhanced by these improvements; yet it remains a quiet, moral and rural retreat, admirably adapted to the seclusion which thorough study demands for the young.

The college has developed even more rapidly than the town. It has a library of about twelve thousand volumes, a museum of more than ten thousand specimens, for the illustration of science, a chemical laboratory and apparatus. There are two flourishing literary societies, with libraries of their own. They publish a monthly journal called *The University Mirror*. There is also a Young Men's Christian Association. Tuition is free to the sons of ministers in actual service.

There are now two courses leading to a degree,—1, the classical course of four years, leading to the degree of A.B.; and 2, the Latin scientific course, leading to the degree of S.B. Both courses have been brought up to the standard of the best Eastern colleges, and have recently given some scope to the optional element. Anglo-Saxon, American literature, comparative zoölogy, analytical chemistry, constitutional law and anthropology have been added to both

courses. A good collection of engravings, heliotypes and casts has stimulated the study of the fine arts, and illustrated lectures are given to the senior class. Lectures on Grecian history, life and literature; Roman history, life and literature; mediæval history; English history and literature; the history of philosophy; natural theology; and the evidences of Christianity are regularly delivered. The introduction of a short course of lectures on practical ethics and hygiene for the freshman class is believed to be distinctively peculiar to this college. The government is thus based on ethical ideas, and so far has proved that an appeal to manhood develops it and secures self-government.

The following have been presidents, acting presidents and professors from the foundation of the college to the year 1886:

PRESIDENTS.

Elected.	Resigned.
1851. Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., LL.D.	1857
1857. Rev. Justin R. Loomis, Ph.D., LL.D.	1879
1879. Rev. David J. Hill, LL.D.	

ACTING PRESIDENTS.

Stephen W. Taylor, LL.D., prior to 1851.
Rev. Geo. R. Bliss, D.D., LL.D., during 1871-72.
Rev. Francis W. Tustin, Ph.D., for six months in 1879.

PROFESSORS.

Elected.	Resigned.
1848. Stephen W. Taylor, LL.D., Mathematics.....	1851
1849. Rev. George R. Bliss, D.D., LL.D., Greek and Latin.....	1874
1849. Rev. George W. Anderson, D.D., Ph.D., Latin.....	1854
1851. Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., LL.D., Metaphysics	1857
1851. Charles S. James, Ph.D., Mathematics.....	1877
1851. Alfred Taylor, A.M., Rhetoric.....	1853
1854. Rev. Justin R. Loomis, Ph.D., LL.D., Nat. Sciences, 1858; Metaphysics, 1879	
1859. Rev. Francis W. Tustin, Ph.D., Ancient Languages, 1861; Nat. Science, 1874; Ancient Languages.....	—
1865. Rev. Lucius E. Smith, D.D., Rhetoric.....	1868
1865. Rev. Lemuel Moss, D.D., LL.D., Logic.....	1868
1869. Rev. Robert Lowry, D.D., Rhetoric.....	1875
1871. Freeman Loomis, A.M., Mod. Languages——	
1874. Cornelius W. Larison, M.D., Natural Science	1875
1875. William T. Grier, A.M., Latin.....	1881
1877. David J. Hill, LL.D., Rhetoric, 1870; Psychology and Ethics.....	—
1878. Charles S. Allen, Ph.B., Nat. Science.....	1878

1878. George Phillips, Ph.D., Mathematics.....	1882
1879. George G. Groll, M.S., M.D., Nat. Science.——	
1881. Rev. Albert E. Wattle, A.M., Rhetoric.....	1885
1882. William C. Bartol, A.M., Mathematics.....	—
1885. Frank E. Rockwood, A.M., Latin.....	—
1885. William G. Owens, A.M., Physics and Chemistry.....	—
1885. Enoch Perrine, A.M., Rhetoric.....	—

The Institute.—This department of the university was begun as a school in 1852, under the principalship of Miss Hadassah E. Scribner, of Maine, who retained her position for two years. In 1854 two young ladies, the first class of the institute, were graduated. At this time all the teachers resigned, and Miss Amanda Taylor, of Easton, Pa., with a new corps of assistants, undertook the work. In 1858 fifteen young ladies were graduated in the presence of an audience of fifteen hundred people. Since then classes ranging from ten to twenty have been graduated every year. In 1857 six acres of a beautiful grove were appropriated for a suitable building on the university grounds. The building is pleasantly and healthfully situated, warmed with furnaces, lighted with gas and supplied with water on every floor. It will accommodate ninety boarders. In 1869 a wing was added, at the cost of ten thousand dollars, containing rooms for students and a large gymnasium, which has been suitably fitted up.

In 1863 Miss Taylor resigned, and was succeeded by Miss Lucy W. Rundell, of Alden, N. Y. She continued her work ably until 1869, when she was succeeded by Miss Harriet E. Spratt, daughter of the Rev. George M. Spratt, D.D., and a graduate of the institute. This rare Christian woman had already spent fourteen years in the school as a teacher. She continued as principal until the commencement of 1878. A few months later she ended a career of extraordinary usefulness by death, having been made Emeritus lady principal after her resignation. For twenty-four years her life was devoted to the successive classes of young women that passed through the institute, and hundreds mourned for her as for a sister.

In 1878 Jonathan Jones, A.M., was elected principal, a position which he ably filled until his death, in January, 1882. Since that time Mrs. Katherine B. Larison has been the

head of this department and has managed its affairs with marked ability. The institute furnishes superior advantages in music and painting. Students enjoy the use of the library and museum of the college, and are permitted to attend the lectures of the professors.

The Academy.—When, in 1819, the college emerged into a distinct department of the university, the academy was intrusted to the principalship of Isaac N. Loomis, A.M., sharing the new academy building with the college. This arrangement continued until the college building was completed; H. D. Walker, A.M., succeeding Principal Loomis in 1853, and George Yeager, A.M., following in 1857. Isaac C. Wynn, A.M., became principal in 1859, and in January, 1860, the academy building being used then solely for that department, it was fitted up for a boarding-school for boys and young men. Until 1868 the academy embraced the classical preparatory classes of the university, but in that year "The Classical Preparatory Department" was organized, with Freeman Loomis, A.M., as principal, the academy being confined to English branches only. This arrangement continued, the English academy having in the mean time a succession of principals, until 1878, when the departments were reunited under the principalship of William E. Martin, A.M. "The Classical Preparatory Department," from 1868 to 1878, was established in the west wing of the college building.

The academy, as reorganized in 1878, is a thorough English and classical school, designed to prepare young men for college, for business or for teaching in the common schools. The students have access to the college library and reading-room. When prepared, they are admitted to the college upon the certificate of the principal, without examination. Special attention is given to English and commercial branches. Many improvements have been made in the building, rendering it a pleasant home for boys. Students of small means are allowed to board in clubs, which reduces their expenses considerably.

The Theological Department.—The charter of the university permits the establishment of any professional school by the corporation. A

school of theology, however, is the only department of this kind so far attempted. This was opened in 1855 under the charge of Thomas F. Curtis, D.D., and continued during thirteen years. On the resignation of Professor Curtis, in 1865, the school was reorganized, with Lemuel Moss, D.D., as professor of theology and Lucius E. Smith, D.D., as professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology, George R. Bliss, D.D., being continued as professor of Biblical interpretation. In 1868 the department was removed to Upland, Pa., and reorganized by the family of the late John P. Crozer as "The Crozer Theological Seminary," under a new corporation, but still retaining a close connection with the university at Lewisburgh, whose graduates supply its classes in a large measure. While at Lewisburgh the department enrolled thirty-eight graduates. These have been received and enrolled among the alumni of the Crozer Seminary.

JUSTIN ROLPH LOOMIS, LL.D., for many years president of the college, and the man to whom, more than to any other individual, is due the credit for its success, is a descendant of Joseph Loomis, who came to America from Braintree, Essex County, England, in 1638, and, after a short residence in Massachusetts, removed, in 1639 or 1640, to Windsor, Conn. The doctor was born in Bennington, Wyoming County, N. Y., August 21, 1810. His preparation for college was made at Madison University, New York, and, being completed, he entered Brown University, at Providence, R. I., from which he graduated with the class of 1835. He taught for one year in the State Agricultural School of Rhode Island, and then became a tutor and soon after professor of natural science in Waterville College (now Colby University), in Maine. He remained there sixteen years, or until 1852. He then traveled for about a year in Bolivia and Peru, South America, after which he came to Lewisburgh and entered the university as professor of natural sciences. In 1858 he was made president of the university, succeeding Dr. Howard Malcom, and remaining in that responsible position for twenty-one years, or until 1879, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. David



J. R. Loomis

Jayne Hill. During his presidency he discharged the duties of professor of intellectual philosophy and metaphysics. He has traveled much. In 1871 he was absent from the university on a trip to Europe, touching also Africa and Asia, returning by way of San Francisco. He made visits to Europe again in 1873 and 1879, and in 1882 sojourned in California. He has written much for the press, and in 1851 published a work on geology, and in 1852 one on human physiology.

Dr. Loomis was first married to Sarah Anne Freeman, of Richfield Springs, N. Y., January 16, 1838. She died March 3, 1852. There was one son by this marriage, Freeman Loomis, now professor of modern languages in the university. Dr. Loomis married, as his second wife, January 17, 1854, Mary Gilbert. Carrie Loomis, now a teacher of modern languages in the Female Institute of the university, was a daughter by this marriage. His third wife, now living, to whom the doctor was married August 20, 1873, was Miss Augusta Tucker. A son by this marriage, Andrew G. Loomis, is now twelve years of age.

In closing this brief sketch of Dr. Loomis, we cannot do better than to use a few words of characterization from one who knows him and his work intimately :

"For more than twenty years Dr. Loomis stood as the leading representative of higher education among the Baptists of Pennsylvania. His broad and deep scholarship, his large knowledge derived from extensive foreign travel and careful observation of men, his strong Christian faith and his indomitable resolution combined to fit him for leadership. Hundreds of young men remember him with gratitude, and confess that to him, more than to any other man, they owe the discipline of mind and the force of character that have made them successful in the world. The Lewisburgh Baptist Church Edifice stands not only as a monument to his superior architectural taste, but also to his remarkable self-sacrifice in toiling and giving for its completion. It has been the characteristic of his life to accomplish that which he undertook, and he has devoted a long career to the realization of unselfish ends in the elevation and enlightenment of others."

DAVID J. HILL, LL.D., was born in Plainfield, N. J., on the 10th of June, 1850. He was prepared for college at Suffield, Conn., and

Cooperstown, N. Y. Entered the university at Lewisburgh in 1870. He took the first prize for oratory in 1873, and was graduated with the valedictory addresses, the first honor of his class, in 1874. He was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Madison, Wis., but declined, accepting a call as tutor in ancient languages in the university at Lewisburgh. At the close of the collegiate year Mr. Hill was appointed instructor in rhetoric in the university, and in 1877 Crozer professor of rhetoric. At the same time he published, through Sheldon & Co., of New York, "The Science of Rhetoric," an advanced text-book for colleges, which was adopted in the University of Michigan, Brown University, Vassar College and other first class institutions. At the request of Sheldon & Co., Professor Hill prepared "The Elements of Rhetoric," for schools of lower grade, which is now used in every State and Territory, and has been republished in England. In 1879 Professor Hill began a series of brief biographies of American authors, similar to Morley's "English Men of Letters." Two volumes, on Irving and Bryant respectively, were issued by Sheldon & Co., and were widely sold and noticed. The preparation of this series was interrupted by his election to the presidency of the university in March, 1879, to succeed the Rev. Justin R. Loomis, LL.D., the position which he now occupies. He has since devoted himself mainly to the interests of the university, but has found time to edit Jevon's "Elementary Lessons in Logic," to write a small work on "The Principles and Fallacies of Socialism," which has been widely distributed among the laboring classes, over ten thousand copies having been sold, and to prepare original lectures for his college classes on "Economics," "Anthropology" and "Psychology," which have been privately printed. He has also delivered many lectures of a more popular character on literary and scientific subjects, and written many articles for reviews and other periodicals. Under his administration the university has in five years added about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to its funds, and more than fifty per cent. to its students, besides making important progress in other directions.

Ex-President Loomis says:

"President Hill came into his present position not because he sought it, but because of his recognized fitness for it. His high scholarship as a student, his success with classes as a tutor and professor, his dispassionate and correct judgment and his scholarly aims and attainments all singled him out as the man for the presidency, notwithstanding the extremely early age at which he was called to the position. It was a trying one, and many steps of progress were at once needed, but he has not been under the necessity of making any retrograde movement. He is an expert in the management of classes of college students, and he impresses men in all grades of life so that they trust him and follow him. It is this high phase of manhood that has given him his stronghold on the patrons of the university and strengthened its financial condition beyond the fear of collapse. At the same time the internal administration, both of instruction and government, encourages the friends of the university to look forward to many years of prosperity without the thought of change, except such as he shall introduce."

THE LEWISBURGH CEMETERY is controlled by the Lewisburgh Cemetery Association, which was incorporated by an act of the Assembly, approved April 10, 1848, and had as its incorporators Thomas Hayes, George F. Miller, James P. Ross, Solomon Ritter, John Chamberlin, William Hayes, Hugh P. Sheller, Stephen S. Lyndell, Flavel Clingan, Samuel Wolfe, James Moore, Jr., Levi B. Christ, Henry Noll, Levi Sterner, William Wilson, Peter Nevins, John Gundy, Jacob Gundy. At the organization of the association in the following May, George F. Miller was chosen president; William Wilson, secretary; and Thomas Hayes, treasurer. The former has since held his office, and in 1886, D. B. Miller was the secretary and treasurer. At this time the board of managers is composed of Eli Slifer, F. C. Harrison, J. M. Linn, D. B. Miller, John Walls, W. C. Duncan, Joseph M. Nesbit. The cemetery is in East Buffalo township, on the southwest and just outside of the borough. It comprises twelve acres of well-drained land, six of which were bought of John Chamberlain, June 5, 1848, for nine hundred dollars. The addition was purchased January 2, 1878, and cost one thousand eight hundred dollars. The cemetery contains the graves of Colonel Cameron, many other soldiers and

prominent citizens of Lewisburgh and Union County.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL WILSON WYKOFF SCHAFFLE.

The man whose name forms the caption of this sketch (chiefly devoted to his ancestry) has been for many years familiarly known to the people of Lewisburgh as one of its substantial business men, and belongs to a family which for more than three-score years has been prominently identified with the interests of the town, in a line of merchandising which verges upon the nature of a profession, and, indeed, involves so much of study, of scientific experiment and of responsibility that it may, perhaps, be more appropriately regarded as belonging to the category of the latter than as a business vocation. The history of this family, of which three individuals, representatives of as many generations, have followed in Lewisburgh the calling of chemists and druggists, is a matter of record from a time considerably antedating the arrival in America of our subject's paternal grandfather, Charles Frederick Schaffle. This man, the progenitor of all of the Schaffle family in America, was born in Durmenz, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Oberamt Maulbrün, Germany, August 29, 1796, and was one of seven children—the youngest of five sons—of Simon F. Schaffle and Mary Magdalena Kliner, his wife. His father was a man of influence and position, and for eight years the burgomaster of Durmenz.

Charles Frederick seems early in life to have acquired that love of liberty and lack of reverence for rank which were very proper characteristics for a man who was to become a good citizen of the United States, and, in fact, his immigration to America was brought about through his determination to escape conscription into the Imperial army, which was especially threatened, because of his independence in ignoring a set form of obsequious salutation to some high functionary, or perhaps the crown. The young man sailed for America in 1818, and, after a three months' voyage, landed at Philadelphia



J. A. M. Schaeffer

upon August 29th,—his twenty-second birthday. In the following year (1819) he came to Lewisburgh, and eventually founded the business to which his son succeeded, and which finally passed into the possession of his grandson. His apothecary shop was where Dr. Grier lived and died. The young German had a superior business training, a thorough knowledge of the chemist's and apothecary's art, and good recommendations as to general character and ability. A paper has been preserved which was given him by his employers in Stuttgart, and shows that they held him in high esteem. Literally translated, it reads as follows:

"MR. CARL SCHAFLE, of Dürmenz, two years in our business engaged, has, through the care of the to him entrusted comptoir (counting-house), and other business work, as well as his other good conduct and cultivated, well-bred orderliness our satisfaction earned.

"While we hereby witness this, we wish him from our hearts good fortune and the Lord's grace in his future undertakings.

"SOTRIPLE & SATTLER [SEAL].

"Stuttgarte, 30 December, 1817."

Schafle soon began to thrive in business, as his qualifications became known, and he had not been long in Lewisburgh before his condition warranted him in marrying. During the very year that he located here the young woman who was to become his wife had left her home on the German border of France, and had come across the broad Atlantic by a long and dreary voyage similar to that which Schafle had made. She was Marie Caroline Dickes, daughter of Jean Guillaume Dickes and Marie Elizabeth Felme, his wife, and was born at St. Marie aux Mine, Alsace, France, April 29, 1800, as a copy from the official entry on the "Register of Births" of that commune, "in the District of Calmar, Department of the Upper Rhine," attests. She left France upon her birthday, April 29, 1819, with her parents and only brother, Joseph, who became secretary of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, and had that position until the monarch's death, when he left for other realms.

Charles Frederick Schafle and Marie Caroline Dickes were married in Lewisburgh March 12, 1820. Over half a century of wedded life was theirs, and they were parted only by death, the wife passing from the earth chapter of life,

after more than the allotted span, September 25, 1871, while her husband, surviving her ten years, died March 7, 1881. They were the parents of ten children, two of whom died in infancy.¹

Charles William Schafle, the oldest son, was born December 3, 1820, and was married, January 23, 1845, to Mary Wykoff, daughter of Peter Wykoff and Sarah Nevins, his wife, born November 11, 1823. She was a descendant, on her mother's side, of the Chamberlain family, well known in Union County.² Eight children were the offspring of this marriage, the oldest of whom was Samuel Wilson Wykoff Schafle, born in Lewisburgh November 24, 1845, and named after his maternal uncle.

¹ It is worthy of remark in this connection that three of the sons of the independence and liberty-loving German pioneer—John Joseph, Charles Dickes and Franklin Schafle—responded to the call for men to put down the great Rebellion of 1861-65, and gave their lives in defense of the country. John Joseph Schafle was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, a rifle ball entering his ankle near the instep, and passing down into the heel. He was left upon the field for several days, unable to move, during which time he extracted the bullet with his own hand, cutting away the solid flesh of his heel with a penknife. His heroism and nerve, however, did not save him. He was taken to Lincoln Hospital, at Washington, where, after suffering three amputations of his leg, he died. His body was brought to his home, and he was buried in the Lewisburgh Cemetery. In the same battle of Bull Run, Charles Dickes Schafle, who was captain of Company D, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, was wounded and taken prisoner. He was confined in Libby Prison many weeks, and while patiently awaiting for a truce-boat to exchange prisoners, he, with twenty-two fellow-officers, fell a victim to gangrene, and all died within forty-eight hours of each other. Franklin Schafle, who was orderly to General Reno, and distinguished himself on several occasions by riding through the thickest of the fight to deliver orders, contracted, from exposure in the service, the disease which ended his life. He, too, lies in a soldier's grave at Lewisburgh.

² Lucretia Chamberlain lived to the good old age of one hundred and five years. Colonel William Chamberlain, her son, was born September 25, 1736, and married, June 8, 1758, Elizabeth Finbrook, born August 23, 1740, who was the first of his four wives, by whom he had twenty-three children. One of his daughters by Elizabeth, named Lucretia, and born December 20, 1765, was married, November 16, 1789, to Christian Nevins, who was born November 1, 1759. They had eleven children, among whom was Sarah, born August 29, 1800. Peter Wykoff, born November 14, 1797, married Sarah Nevins January 31, 1822. There were three children by this marriage,—Samuel Wilson, Mary and John N.; Mary, as noted above, being born November 14, 1823.

The youth of our subject was spent at his home, and in a manner not unlike that of the majority of boys. In due time he entered the academy of the university at Lewisburgh, where he studied until he was fifteen years of age. The War of the Rebellion then breaking out, and there being a great scarcity of young men, in consequence of which it was difficult to obtain clerks, he was obliged to leave school and enter his father's drug-store, where he remained until he was twenty years of age. He then went to Philadelphia and entered the wholesale drug business with Elliot, White & Co., who were, in a certain sense, his preceptors while he attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1869 he returned to Lewisburgh and assumed the management of the old drug-store in which he had learned the first principles of his calling. By close application, good business qualifications and indomitable will he has built up a trade second to none in the town or region, and has earned a reputation, which is more than local, as a thorough and progressive pharmacist. He has been an active member of the American Pharmaceutical Association for a number of years. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association; has read papers before that body, and at its last session (1885), at Erie, was elected one of its executive officers. He is also an honorary member of the Northumberland County Pharmaceutical Association.

In politics Mr. Schaflle is a true Independent. Although taking a warm interest in questions of public policy, he has had no desire to personally profit by politics, and therefore has taken but little part in local contests, although he was the candidate for county treasurer on the Temperance ticket in the campaign of 1881. His energies, when exerted outside of his business or profession, have been almost invariably in the line of some general good, rather than personal preferment. He was for a number of years treasurer of the Home Building Association, of Lewisburgh, and when the Board of Trade was organized under very auspicious circumstances, towards the close of 1885, he was elected its president,—a fact significant of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow business men.

Mr. Schaflle was married, April 20, 1881, to

Margaret Bowie Hutchison, daughter of Charles and Agnes (McCullough) Hutchison, of Kingston, Pa.,—the former from Johnston, near Glasgow, and the latter from Paisley, Scotland. Mr. Hutchison has, however, long been identified with the coal interests of the Luzerne region, having been an operator in the vicinity of Plymouth and Kingston for a quarter of a century. Mr. and Mrs. Schaflle are the parents of one child, who was born May 30, 1883, and bears the family name of Karl.

ELI SLIFER.

Eli Slifer, who, when scarcely beyond the prime of life, and during a momentous crisis, held a position in the service of the State second only to one in importance, honor, responsibility and usefulness, was of very lowly birth and came of an humble, unambitious, but worthy people, the German Baptists, commonly called Dunkards, who form a valuable element in the body politic of the State,—a safe, conservative class of citizens, but one, from its inherent nature, contributing few individuals to the ranks of public men. The career of our subject, under these circumstances, forms a strong and rare illustration of eminence attained without the environment of advantages and without self-seeking, but purely by worth.

Eli Slifer's great-grandfather was one of the early settlers of Bucks County, coming thither from Germany some time during the first half of the past century. He had a son, Abraham, and his son of the same name was the father of Eli, who was born in Coventry township, Chester County, in 1818. His parents were poor; but their children, five in number, of whom Eli occupied a middle position in age, were deprived of even the limited advantages which they could have extended; for they both died while the children were quite young. Eli received some measure of care from Samuel Harley, a brother in religion of his father; but he was very early thrown upon his own resources. In 1834, when sixteen years of age, he was apprenticed to the hating trade in Lewisburgh. Speaking reflectively of this period of his early life, Mr. Slifer has been



Eli Lifer

known to say that whatever of capability or success or usefulness he obtained in later years was directly traceable to certain circumstances, very annoying and apparently unfavorable at the time, under which he was placed on first coming to the town which has ever since been his home. He was a tall, angular, uncouth boy, without education, and, by operation of a very common law of human nature, very soon became the object of unpleasant remark on the part of the better-favored youth of the time. This was a blessing in the disguise of a disappointment and misfortune. The boy was, at least, as sensitive in nature as he was singular in appearance, and he shrank from association with the boys and young men of the town, feeling his semi-ostracism keenly, but eventually benefiting by it; for he became, in his seclusion, a student, and laid the foundation for a liberal self-education, continued through his maturer years. Had he been received by the youth of the town on a plane of equality and respect, it is probable that the evening hours, when he was not engaged at his trade, would have been passed, as were theirs for the most part, in pleasant and profitless ways, and his books, in a large measure, neglected.

In 1841 he removed to Northumberland, and engaged in the boat-building business. In 1845 he returned to Lewisburgh, and, in partnership with William Frick, established the same business on a larger scale, subsequently adding the manufacture of lumber. The firm of Frick & Slifer became quite well known in commercial circles, gave employment to over a hundred men, and was quite successful,—so much so, in fact, that Eli Slifer retired, after some years, with a reasonable competency.

Subsequently, with several associates, he became interested in a foundry and machine-shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements. He first participated in political matters as a leader in 1848, and displayed a high measure of ability in the public discussions in favor of Whig principles and candidates. In 1849 he received the unanimous nomination as Whig candidate for the Legislature in the district composed of Union and Juniata Counties (Union then including

what is now Snyder County). His action in the Legislature was so heartily approved that he was re-nominated and re-elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1851 he was selected as the compromise candidate for the Senate, each county in the Senatorial district having put forth a candidate. He was elected without opposition, and that in a district which was successfully contested by the Democratic party the same year, for important offices,—a fact indicating the universal confidence reposed in him by the people of all political faiths. In 1855 he was elected State treasurer, but retired in 1856, his party being in the minority. In 1859, when the Republicans first predominated in the Legislature, he was again elected State treasurer, and he was re-elected in 1860. Four months prior to the close of his term, in January, 1861, he resigned this office to accept the more important one of secretary of the commonwealth, under Governor Curtin, which position he held during the war, when it was second only to the Governorship in the grave responsibility and exacting duties which it demanded. Mr. Slifer held the office also through Governor Curtin's second term, resigning at its close, in 1867 and retiring to needed rest, after his long period of intense activity, with his health irretrievably shattered. It has been said by a very competent observer and judge that "the services he rendered his State during the Rebellion were excessively arduous, exacting and untiring, and all were performed with notable unselfishness and a patriotic devotion to the public weal."

After his resignation Mr. Slifer passed nearly a year in Europe, going on a government vessel, by invitation of the national authorities. Since then he has lived in partial retirement upon his farm, near Lewisburgh. As a rule, he has not participated actively in political matters, though retaining a warm interest in watching the contest for the maintenance of the same general principles which he labored zealously to advance in former years, and in several campaigns, at the solicitation of his friends, he has, in public speech and otherwise, expressed his convictions and used his strong influence for their success. He has

been throughout his career a man of rare unobtrusiveness, never seeking office, and only accepting the high positions he has filled when, in the natural order of events, they were offered to him.

Mr. Slifer was married, in 1840, to Catharine Frick, a sister of his old business partner. There were born to them eight children, of whom three are deceased. John Frick Slifer, the first-born, died in infancy. William and John were both accidentally killed, the former in maturity, leaving a family, and the latter when of tender years. Of the children living, the two sons, Samuel Harley and Eli Slifer, are engaged in the sale of agricultural implements at Indianapolis, Ind.; Catharine is the wife of Andrew H. Dill, Esq., of Lewisburgh; Clara, the wife of Robert Green, of Muncy; and Anna Frick, the wife of William Walls, of Lewisburgh.

JOHN W. SHAFFER.

John W. Shaffer was born in Kelly township February 18, 1842, and received a common-school education and worked on the farm until 1867, when he moved to Lewisburgh and entered the shops of the Central Manufacturing Company to learn the business of a machinist. After a few years he became an employé of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company as a fireman, and continued until 1875. This occupation did not, however, promise to him the advancement he desired and which every man feels is due to his family. He sought a more promising line of business and opened a clothing-store on Market Street, in Lewisburgh, which he still continues. In 1877, he added a tailoring department to his business, of which the citizens have shown their approval by a liberal patronage.

On the 8th of December, 1864, he married Angeline Schrack, daughter of David Schrack, of East Buffalo township.

The ancestors of Mr. Shaffer were from Germany, and his grandfather, John Shaffer, was a native of Allen township, Northampton County, where he grew to manhood and married. In 1833, with his wife and family, consisting of five

sons and one daughter, he came to Kelly township and purchased the farm now owned by David Heinly. After several years he moved to Maryland, and later to Stephenson County, Ill. Of his children, Abraham remained in the county. He was born April 28, 1815, and, January 11, 1838, married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Hummel, of Union County. They settled on a farm given to his wife by her father, which is now owned by their son, John W. Shaffer.

CHAPTER VI.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.¹

An angle of Buffalo township extends to the borough of Lewisburgh. The line between Buffalo and East Buffalo extends from where the borough line intersects the road to Buffalo Cross Roads nearly due west.

George Derr, when he sold to Lyman, moved to the mill (Shriner's) and built a frame house, which was torn down to be replaced by the brick house of Joseph W. Shriner.

GENEALOGY OF LUDWIG DERR'S FAMILY.

Ludwig Derr, died October, 1785.

Catherine —, died 1786.

George Derr, died February, 1829, aged 67.

Fanny Yentzer, died February 15, 1842, aged 72.

1. Catherine, married William Davis; 5 children.

2. Ludwig Derr (died June 17, 1862, aged 71) married Charlotte Stoner (died February 8, 1875, aged —); 5 children

3. George Derr, died unmarried, January 5, 1829, aged 67.

4. Susanna Derr, died unmarried.

5. Henry Derr, died unmarried.

6. Jacob Derr, married Isabella Hunter; 12 children; died August, 1873, aged 73.

7. John Derr, married Sarah McFaddin; 4 daughters; died February 1, 1869, aged 72.

8. Frances married Hugh McLaughlin; 1 son, George Y. McLaughlin; died February 9, 1871, aged 66.

9. Benjamin Derr, died, unmarried, November 11, 1862, aged 56.

10. Elizabeth Derr, married William Shriner; 2 children; died September 26, 1862, aged 43.

11. Joseph Derr, married Mary Jane Kremer; 12 children; died July 21, 1885, aged 54.

¹ By J. Merrill Linn, Esq.



Geo. W. Shaffer

1 child, 11 grandchildren, 41 great-grandchildren and 50 great-great-grandchildren,—total, 103.

George Derr owned the Hodnot and Michael Green tracts; dying, he made a will, dividing his property into eight tracts, one of which, the mill-seat, went to three of the children. General Abbott Green bought it of them, built the miller's brick house, and there Joseph Green went to live when first married. Samuel Wolfe bought it of Green in 1838, and Joseph W. Shriner of the heirs of Samuel Wolfe, in whose possession it now is. If any one crosses the iron bridge and looks down into the creek, he will see the frame-work of the dam, and to the left, on the north side, the site, the head and tail-race of High's mill, the first in the county. It was abandoned somewhere in 1813, when George Derr built the present mill, which was near the site of the old Van Gundy mill, which can yet be seen opposite George Derr's barn. In repairing the mill, some years ago, Mr. Shriner found an old burr mill-stone, with the date of 1778 carved upon it—no doubt the date of Gundy's mill.

Next above the Hodnot was the Bremer tract, mentioned in East Buffalo. Here lived Hugh Wilson, who died October 9, 1845, at the age of eighty-four.

Hugh Wilson moved to this valley from Northampton County, and got here a few days before Christmas, 1790. Lived the winter of 1790-91 in an old cabin on his father-in-law's (William Irvine, Irish) place, in Buffalo; then kept tavern for two years, one mile above Millinburg (late John Kleckner's). In the latter part of March, 1793, moved to a place owned by Colonel Hartley, one-fourth of a mile east of Hartleton, on the old road (late Yeager's), where he lived five years, and in the spring of 1798 moved to Lewisburgh, where he kept store in a log building, formerly Thomas Caldwell's (which stood where Dr. F. C. Harrison's house now is), until 1804, when he was succeeded by William Hayes, and then moved on to his farm, one mile west of Lewisburgh, where he died, lacking twelve days of eighty-five years of age. His children were Dr. Wm. L. Wilson (of Potter's Mills), Mrs. William C. Steadman, Francis Wilson and Mrs. James F. Linn.

All the surveys along the creek, beginning with the Hodnot (the Derr place), were surveyed in August, 1769, and, in fact, the surveys

of this whole township were early made, the date of the warrant being the 3d of April. Ludwig Derr bought the Hodnot survey of John Cox, of Philadelphia, in June, 1772, for one hundred and seventy-five pounds. Joseph Seips settled on the David Henning place in 1773, and James Fleming on the Dale place the same year, erected a cabin and cleared four or five acres, which he cultivated and had in possession until sold to Samuel Dale. Here originated a famous lawsuit. Dale built a good square double log barn on the premises, costing about twelve hundred dollars. Fleming afterwards moved higher up the stream. Thomas Rees became the owner of the Thomas Foster tract, and October 24, 1800, sold to William Gray for three hundred and seventy pounds. This same place David Henning sold to William Cameron Henning.

William McCandlish, Sr., came from North Britain in 1774 and settled on the place John Lesh's family owns. McCandlish died in the fall of 1783, and it was sold in 1784, to Andrew Billmeyer, the grandfather of Philip, as also of John Lesh. It was licensed as a tavern at August sessions, 1786. Billmeyer sold it, May 21, 1812, to Philip Gebhart, and it long remained the residence of his widow. By various conveyances it has come back into the family. An old burial-place on the premises has the dust of the ancestors, not quite yet plowed over. It was the place of rendezvous for the people of the lower end of the valley during the troubles of 1776-78. In the summer of 1873 John Lesh tore down the old building. On taking off the weather-boards a log building of forty-four feet square was disclosed. In the logs were marks of arrows and many bullet-holes. Between the flooring he found a shingle on which was written: "James Taler; built 1775," the name of the carpenter, as McCandlish was the owner. Andrew Billmeyer kept a tavern here, and it was a noted place for gatherings.

On the 14th of January, 1777, the Committee of Safety met at McCandlish's, and frequently thereafter during that summer. In the absence of settled government, this committee looked after the general safety of the community. To this place Allison betook himself when the

Indians raced him from the place where the Samples were murdered.

In September 1788 the election-place of Buffalo was changed from Fought's, which is also the Rocky mill-site, by another name. In 1791 Captain Robert Cooke's company, from Lancaster, during the Whiskey Insurrection arrived at Billmeyer's, where a pole had been erected. But the report of the advancing troops got there before they did, and the pole was cut down and hidden. The soldiers could not find it, and took their revenge in drinking up all the whiskey and eating everything in the house, leaving word that Uncle Sam would pay the bill.

The road from Kephart's, across to the pike at W. L. Harris', was laid out in 1805 by Hugh Wilson, Daniel Rees and John Brice. On the next farm above, now belonging to the Cameron estate, lived David Storms. In 1781 he was outside of the house at work, and his two daughters were engaged in spinning. He saw the Indians and ran into the house. They knocked the door in and scalped him. The girls ran up-stairs into different rooms. The one closed the door; the other got behind the open door. They killed the one, and an Indian looking in to the other, seeing no one, went down-stairs. She watched them from the window, and thinking they saw her, she fainted. They did not return.

In February, 1769, Maelay surveyed the Bremer tract, and notes in his field-book the fine spring at the Cameron farm, and next above the late Andrew Wolfe's.

Henry Vandyke lived at the Jackson Rishel place, dying in 1784. He came from Hanover township, Lancaster County, and left a widow, Elizabeth, and six children,—Lambert, John, Sarah, Hannah, Mary and Elizabeth.

But out along the road to Hoffa's mill, beyond Rishel's stone house, stood the old log house of Captain John Forster, mentioned in Brady's memoirs. He left a widow, Jane, Charles Hall, Esq., built that stone house just mentioned.

Captain Foster's first son, James, afterwards married a daughter of William Clark, to whom he willed the old place. James moved to

Ohio. His son John, who lived in Brush Valley, was the father of Mrs. William C. Duncan, of Lewisburgh. Second son, William, a bachelor, said to be the first white child born in the valley. Third, John Foster, so long a partner of James Duncan, at Aaronsburg (descendants,—Sarah, married to William Vanvalzah; Emeline, to S. S. Barber; Margaret, to Dr. Charles Wilson; Jane, to R. B. Barker, Esq.) Fourth, daughters,—Agnes, Margaret and Doreas.

From his blood came many a gallant soldier and officer for the wars of his country—in 1812, the Mexican and the late Rebellion. He died in 1786.

In 1804 Abel Owen lived near Rengler's. He was a lame man, but could whip any man in the county.

BUFFALO CROSS-ROADS.

Dr. Robert Vanvalzah, the progenitor of the large and distinguished family, came to the valley in 1786 and settled at Buffalo Cross-Roads in 1796, and died April, 18, 1850, at the age of eighty-five years. (See medical chapter).

1799, George Frederick started the first hotel. He and his brother were the first settlers at that point, and a hotel was kept there continuously until 1831, when James McCreight bought it. General Baldy, Andrew and Philip Reedy, John Taggart, Robert Young and — Haas, were successive keepers. Andrew Reedy built the stone house W. T. Linn lives in the same year the stone church was built, in 1816.

The road between Driesbach's Church and the Buffalo Cross-Roads was laid out in 1795. Just where the wooden kitchen of W. T. Linn's house is stood a shop where Alexander Graham commenced business. He began with a pack, and even in the shop he had about as much as would heap up a wheel-barrow, perhaps. James McCreight commenced in 1831, and kept a store continuously until his death, June 30, 1862. Levi and Benjamin Hauck succeeded, and they by W. T. Linn & Co., and then J. O. Glover.

1807, June 27, John Sierer and wife and Christopher Baldy and wife conveyed two acres one hundred and ten perches of the Henry Sees tract to John Kaufman and John Rengler, trustees of a high German school, to be erected

on the place and kept for that purpose forever. One of those peculiar erections, with a school-room on one side and the living-room of the schoolmaster on the other stood there until lately. John Betz and his handsome wife lived there until their death. A new brick school-house was erected and, under an act of the Legislature, part of the land was sold and the money invested. James McCright was the first postmaster (in 1831), and was succeeded by the successive store-keepers.

It is four miles west of Lewisburg, and the valley contains about one hundred inhabitants.

William Irvine, died November 18, 1795. His place was the "Thomas Wilson" warrantee tract, about a mile above Rengler's mill, adjoining the John Beatty, Wendell Baker, James Magee and John Sierer, two hundred and sixty acres; ninety cleared. It was sold by his executors, on 4th May, 1798, to Peter Dunkle, for fifteen hundred dollars.

William Irvine came into the valley probably in the year 1774, when he patented the tract. He is marked on the assessments William Irvine (Irish), to distinguish him from William Irwin, Esq., who is marked as "late of Carlisle." His wife was an Armstrong, connected with the family at Carlisle, and his eldest daughter, Catherine (afterwards Catherine Wilson), was born November 16, 1758. He served during the French-Indian War, 1754-63. John B. Linn has his powder horn, on which are etched the stations between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to Fort Stanwix and Crown Point, the plan of Fort Duquesne, the English insignia *Honi soit qui mal*, Indians with scalping-knives, etc. With the runaway of 1779, he removed his family to Cumberland County. The spring served as a hiding-place for many things, and a griddle, now in possession of J. M. Linn, still shows some rust-holes gotten there. His wife died near Carlisle, and he returned to his place in the valley, accompanied by his daughter Catherine, and from her have come down many incidents of the hardships endured by the early settlers.

When alarmed by incursions of the Indians, they rendezvoused at McCandlish's (now John Leshner's). Once, when on a flight, the quick ear of the father caught the report of a bush cracking behind them. He pushed her behind a tree and cocked his rifle, but it was only a deer running by. Once they were pursued so close, they had to leave a cow with a calf only a few days old. He pushed down the fence so that she could get into the meadow, and they then fled for their lives.

Later in life he married Jane Forster, daughter of John. She died in 1824, aged eighty-four, and is buried in the Lewis grave-yard. His children were, 1, Catherine, married to Hugh Wilson, father

of Dr. W. I. Wilson, Francis (who died February 15, 1873), Mrs. James F. Linn, Mrs. William Stehman; 2, Elizabeth, married to William Love; 3, Nancy, to William Milford (the latter took a boat-load of produce to New Orleans, in 1809, and was never heard of afterward; his wife survived him forty-one years); 4, Mary, married to James McClellan, Esq.; 5, Sarah, married to Walter Charters. William Irvine's father's name was Andrew, of Fernanagh, Ireland. John, Matthew and Thomas, of Philadelphia, frequently mentioned in Pennsylvania Archives in connection with the purchase of ships for the navy and powder for the Continental army, were William's cousins, as were also General William Irvine, of the Pennsylvania Line; Matthew, the celebrated surgeon of Lee's Legion; and Andrew, who survived so many wounds received at Paoli.

Near the Union Church lived Jacob Stahl, who was the wagon-maker of the day. People came from far and near to get wagons there.

Mendel Baker, the ancestor, landed in Philadelphia September 27, 1749. The second bought of Samuel Maclay the George Calhoun tract, and moved into the valley from York County in 1772. He had a saw-mill about a half mile east of Cowan, in 1789; afterwards a fulling-mill and store, and carried on an extensive and varied business, and died in 1814. In 1775 he is assessed with twenty acres, two horses, two cows and one sheep. This place you will see as you turn to your right at Beaver Run. He left John, Jacob, Mrs. Mathias Alsbach; grandchildren, John and Ann Mizener.

COWAN.

1927670

Adam Wagoner built a mill on Rapid Run, Cowan, which was burned, and the site purchased by Jacob Baker and rebuilt in 1828, and it burned for him at one o'clock in the morning—mill, saw-mill and miller's house—the family barely escaping. He died soon afterwards, and his daughter Elizabeth got this for her portion. Her brother-in-law, Jacob Rengler, built the third mill in 1830—saw-mill, miller's house and the brick house and bank-barn across the creek, on the Vonieda farm. But in the fall of 1836 Rengler sold to Daniel Guldin for thirteen thousand three hundred dollars, and next year went to Belleville, Ill. In 1851 Guldin sold the mill to Young & Spigelmeyer for ten thousand dollars. In 1863 Martin Rudy and G. W. Himmelreich bought the mill property. In a

few years Rudy bought Himmelreich's interest, and sold the property to Massina, Heiser & Co., together with the store, property and stock, for twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars. Rudy came to Union County in 1830, and began merchandizing in 1850. In 1848 S. L. Shoemaker bought two acres off of the Steans farm and erected the first store-room at Cowan. This Rudy bought. Massina, Wolfe & Co. built a new store-room where the old warehouse stood. An old school-house, called Stean's, stood where Himmelreich's store now is. A new one was built of brick, between that and the bridge, in 1835, after the adoption of the school system by Buffalo. The third and present one was built about 1870. This place was called at one time Farmersville, and when established as a post-office, in Senator Cowan's time, it took his name. It is seven miles due west from Lewisburgh and three north of Millinburg. Population, one hundred and eighteen. Daily stage communication with Lewisburgh, and also by telephone.

VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg is a small town situated in the heart of Buffalo Valley, and is traversed by the Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad. Its population is about one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants. Among the oldest houses in the town is the hotel which was built in the year 1860 by Charles Driesbach; the store of J. S. Raudenbush ranks second, and was built in 1865. The town received its name from J. S. Raudenbush, who called a meeting in September, 1865, and called it by its present name. He also, at the same time, made application for a post-office, which was granted to him a short time after. Mr. Raudenbush is now one of the leading citizens and most prominent business men in the town; he owns the large grain-house, which was built in 1872, where he now carries on a large and extensive grain business. There is an old house only a short distance from the town, which still bears the marks of Indian violence upon the early settlers in this section of many years ago. Addison Baker laid out lots on the north side of the Pike in 1885.

An account of the officers' surveys by which lands were taken in a body, and of their distri-

bution and sale has been given in another place, as also of the Driesbach Church. Within sight of the latter lived the Hon. Samuel Maclay.

Hon. Samuel Maclay died at his residence, in Buffalo Valley, October 5, 1844. He was born June 17, 1744, in Lurgan township, Franklin County. Of his early education I can learn nothing. His field-note books, as assistant deputy surveyor to William Maclay, in 1767 and 1768, are before me and indicate a cultivated hand. He next appears in 1769 as assistant to his brother on the surveys of the officers' tract in Buffalo Valley. He was lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of associators, and, as such, delegate with McLanahan, to Associators' convention at Lancaster, July 4, 1776, which elected two brigadiers and organized the associators, the then militia of the State.

In 1792 he was appointed one of the associate judges of the county, and resigned December 17, 1795. In October, 1794, he was a candidate for Congress, and carried the county by eleven hundred majority; vote only two thousand eight hundred and fifty. In Buffalo he had four hundred and sixty-four, to fourteen for his opponent, John Andre Hanna.

On the 2d of December, 1801, Mr. Maclay was elected speaker of the Senate and re-elected December 7, 1802. On the 14th he was elected United States Senator, and, being speaker, had to sign his own certificate. In January, 1803, he presided at the impeachment trial of Judge Addison, and continued acting as speaker against the protest of the opposition, however, after March 3d until March 16th, when he resigned that position, and, on the 2d of September, his position as State Senator.

He resigned his seat in the United States Senate on the 4th of January, 1809.

Mr. Maclay was very popular in his manners, a good scholar and efficient writer. He had an extensive library, containing many valuable books. He was always of the people and for the people, plain and simple in his manner, disliking ostentation. On one occasion he brought a handsome coach home from Lancaster, and the family took it to Buffalo church the next Sabbath. Mr. Maclay noticed the impression, and that coach never left the carriage-house afterward; it rotted down where it was left that Sunday evening.

He was a large man, resembling Henry Clay very much, though much stouter in his latter years. Hon. Martin Driesbach, who still recollects him well, says his return home was always indicated by the hogs being driven out of the fields, the repairing of the fences and general activity over the whole place. He was a good mechanic also, and often amused himself working in the blacksmith-shop.

Mr. Maclay's wife was Elizabeth Plunket, an account of whose family appears *L. A.* year 1791. Their children were,—

1. William Plunket Maclay, born in Buffalo Valley August 23, 1771.

2. Charles Maclay (John Binns' second in his duel with Sam Stewart) died, unmarried, while on a visit in Wayne County, N. Y., aged twenty-eight.

3. John Maclay, register and recorder of Union County, also prothonotary for two terms. Married to Annie Dale, daughter of Hon. Samuel Dale and sister of the late James Dale, Esq., of Buffalo township.

4. Samuel Maclay, married first to Margaret and afterwards to Elizabeth, daughters of Rev. James Johnston, of Millin County. Samuel died February 17, 1836, leaving seven sons and three daughters, of whom only three are living,—Robert P., in Louisiana, and Elizabeth and Jane, in Galesburg, Ill.

5. David Maclay, married to Isabella, daughter of Gallraith Patterson, Esq., died in 1818, leaving no issue. David was a ripe scholar and would have made his mark in public life if his health had not failed. His widow married Hon. A. L. Hayes, late and for many years associate law judge of Lancaster County, Pa.

6. Robert Plunket Maclay, born in April, 1799. Senator from Union in 1812. Still living in Kishacoquillas Valley, Millin County. His wife was a Lashells, of Union County.

Samuel Maclay's daughters were,—

1. Eleanor, the eldest, married to her cousin, David Maclay, of Franklin County, Pa. Herself and children dead.

2. Hester, who accompanied Charles to Wayne County, N. Y., and died there about the same time.

3. Jane E., married to Dr. Joseph Henderson, died without issue January, 1818. Doctor Henderson was a captain in the War of 1812 and in Congress four years during General Jackson's administration. He was a brother-in-law of Rev. James Linn, D.D., of Bellefonte, now deceased.

Mr. Maclay is buried on the farm now owned by Joseph Green. The brick wall inclosing the grave is within sight from the turnpike, after passing the New Berlin road. It is immediately in front of his old stone mansion. How few now know that within it rests the remains of one of Pennsylvania's ablest statesmen. The *disjecta membra* of a fine monument, intended to be placed at the head of his grave, still lie in one corner of the inclosure, as they were unloaded forty years ago.

In 1795 Mr. Morrison, the Presbyterian minister at Buffalo Cross-Roads, led a determined opposition to the Republicans. The result was, the pew-rates ceased. He commenced preaching against Maclay from the pulpit. Maclay refused to go and the larger portion of the congregation went with him. In 1799 it culminated in an action of slander,—Morrison

vs. Maclay, 101, August term. It was regularly continued till 1817, when the lawyers were almost all dead.

George Coryell was a native of Hunterdon County, New Jersey; was born at Coryell's Ferry, on the Delaware River, now Lambertville, on the 28th of April, 1761. He entered the army in Captain Craig's company of dragoons, in 1776, just after the taking of the Hessians and before the cannonade at Trenton, on the 2d of January, 1777. His company marched up the creek and was in the battle at Princeton. He was a year with Captain Craig. He was afterwards drafted into a company of dragoons, under Lieutenant Reading, in which he served one year. He was afterwards drafted into the company of Captain Palmer, in which he continued until the fall of 1780. He was only sixteen years of age when he enlisted, and while in Captain Craig's company he was sent as an express, to Boston, leaving orders at Danbury and other places on the route. He said there were gray-headed men and minors in Craig's company. At one time General Washington had his head-quarters at his father's house, at the ferry, while the army encamped partly in his orchard. The British and Hessians got possession of his father's premises at one time, and cut the bedding, threw the feathers into the street and burned all the fences on the farm, which lay in common a long time. George Coryell was married, in 1790, to a sister of Richard Van Buskirk, of Millinburg, and moved, in 1793, to the premises of Samuel Maclay, in Buffalo township. He was a carpenter by trade and built many houses in Buffalo Valley, among others, the old Black Horse Tavern, at Lewisburgh. Of barns, he built the one on Maclay's place, now owned by Joseph Green. In 1799 he was captain of the Buffalo Valley Republican troop, and always rode, on parade days, a sorrel horse that had been wounded at St. Clair's defeat. John Webb, a latter, father of Colonel Webb, who, some years ago, kept hotel in Philadelphia, was first lieutenant of the company. Webb lived in Millinburg, and moved to Ohio many years ago. Coryell was adjutant of Colonel George Weirick's regiment at Marcus Hook, in 1811. He moved to Lycoming County once; then back to Buffalo Valley; then to White Deer Valley; thence to Butler County, near Hamilton, where he died 1837-38. His wife soon followed him to the grave. He had four sons,—Tunison, John, Joseph R. and Abraham, of whom Tunison, the eldest, and Abraham, the youngest, alone survive. There were several daughters, most of whom ended their days in Ohio and Indiana.

In the second road south of the Dreisbach Church, on the land lately owned by John Byler, Baltzer Klinesmith lived, owned then by George Sholtz, on Friday, July 14, 1780. He was a private in Captain Joseph Green's com-

pany. Mrs. Chambers, a daughter, with her father and sister went out to work in the field. Seeing some squirrels, he sent Baltzer, Jr. back for his gun. Meantime the Indians came along and captured his father and the two girls, Elizabeth and Catharine.

Just where the road winds around the hill, above Heinbach's blacksmith-shop, on the road to New Berlin, they killed Klinesmith. Mrs. Dreisbach, the judge's mother, pointed out the place. She helped carry his body down, and they buried it in the Dreisbach church-yard.

The Indians then made their way to the spring, north of New Berlin, where they left the girls in charge of an old man of their party, and went down Dry valley. After a little while it began to rain, and the Indian motioned the girls to gather brush to cover the flour-bag. He laid down under a tree, with the tomahawk under his head. The girls, in passing with brush, worked it gradually from under him as he dozed. Elizabeth picked up the tomahawk, and made a motion to her sister to run. She then sunk it into the old man's head. The old man yelled fearfully, and the girls ran. By this time the Indians were on their return, and heard the old man yell. They pursued the girls and fired on Catherine, just as she was springing over a fallen tree. The ball entered below the right shoulder-blade and came out at her side. She had the scars until her dying day, as large as a half dollar. She rolled herself under the tree, and the Indians passed over her, in pursuit of the sister. Elizabeth, being active, reached Beatty's harvest field. The men ran to their rifles and pursued the Indians. When they came pretty near Catherine, one of the men, supposing an Indian in ambush, was about firing, when she pulled off her apron and waved it. They found her much weakened from loss of blood, but she soon recovered. Philip Pontius said that the Indians were going to Beatty's, and George Rote, who was a lame man, but great on a halloo, frightened them back, by hallooing to an imaginary company to surround the black rebels. Klinesmith's widow drew a pension as late as 1819, at New Berlin. "Elizabeth married John Boal, moved to French Creek, near Meadville first, and, in 1813, to Ohio or Indiana, her husband, being one of those restless spirits, who fancy that the land is over-crowded, when the population exceeds one to every ten square miles, and she, from her courage and energy, being an excellent second to a man always exposed to the perils of frontier life."—*Manuscript of G. H. Snyder.*

Katy, as she was called, first married Daniel Campbell, a revolutionary soldier, and had, by him, two children, John, who died near Millinburg, and Ann who married Robert Barber. They removed west. Katy afterwards married Robert Chambers, by whom

she had one child, the first wife of John A. Vanadzah, deceased. Notwithstanding her two wounds she survived her two husbands. Baltzer, Jr., died near Hartleton about 1820. This party of Indians were followed by Van Campen, who, with Peter and Michael Grove, had a thrilling story of attack to relate to them. (L. A. 191.)

SCHOOLS.—Mrs. Jane McClellan, granddaughter of Colonel Chambers, of Chambersburg, taught at Derr's mill as early as 1790. About 1804 she taught all the English branches, beside painting, drawing, wax-work and sewing. Kimber Barton taught at Pontius, near the Ridge, in 1800 and 1801.

Philip Callahan is mentioned as one of the principal teachers of the valley, and is said to have had a large account at Henry Spyker's store for whiskey and tobacco. John Betz taught at the Dreisbach school-house about 1800. He and his wife were celebrated as a very handsome couple.

In 1884 there were in this township four hundred and sixty-five pupils. The names of the present school districts are Strawbridge, Buffalo Cross-Roads, Union, Black Run, Cowan, Pontius, Vicksburg and Reed.

BUFFALO CROSS-ROADS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No records were kept when the congregation was formed, but according to Mr. Hood's account this church was organized in 1773, and James McClenachan and Samuel Allen were its first ruling elders, the former ordained in Derry, now in Dauphin County, the latter at Silver Spring, Cumberland County. Mr. McClenachan was from Hanover township, Dauphin County, and came into the valley in April, 1773. These gentlemen continued to act as elders, to receive supplies, until 1781, when the church was broken up in consequence of the country being overrun by the Indians. In 1783 the people returned, and in the same year Mr. McClenachan died, and as Mr. Allen had died while the people were away, it appears that the congregation were without elders until the year 1785, when Matthew Laird, who had been an elder at Big Spring, came to reside in the congregation.

In 1784 we have the first recorded evidence in regard to the church. On the 17th of December of that year, Edward Shippen and Joseph,

his brother, by a written paper agreed to give a lot of five acres, to be laid off at the northeast corner of the Edward Bonsall tract, including a spring, for the purpose of erecting a meeting-house thereon for the Presbyterian congregation. The building was probably erected the ensuing year. There is a receipt dated December 23, 1778, to William Rodman for ten pounds, being in full of a subscription lodged in their hands for building a meeting-house in Buffalo Valley, signed William Clark, Thomas Hutchinson, who were probably the building committee. In 1797, the Shippens made a deed to Samuel Dale and David Watson, trustees appointed by the congregation for that purpose.

"It seems, from Dr. Grier's statement, that the church received an additional grant of five acres adjoining of the "Isaiah Arkhouse" tract, either of Henry Vandyke or Francis Zeller, former owners. The old church was accordingly built on both tracts, and the one half on land now claimed by Daniel Rengler, as an inspection of the old foundation will show, and many persons were buried in Mr. Rengler's field. The Arkhouse tract was patented to Henry Vandyke, 14th of December, 1774. On the same day he sold off to Captain John Foster nineteen acres and ninety-four perches, adjoining Foster's. Henry Vandyke's will, dated 18th October, 1782, wills his mansion, farm and tan-yard to John. John and Martha, his wife, sell to Francis Zeller two hundred and eighty-nine acres. This would, therefore, include the alleged five acres given to the church.

"Flavel Clingan says 'the old church had three doors and nine windows, one immediately behind the pulpit and two on each of the ends and sides. Part of the church covered where the present pulpit is, and extended out into the fields behind the present church, that it was put on the line of the two grants of five acres each, and the careless trustees lost five acres when Mr. Rengler bought the farm.

"For a number of years the church was dependent on such supplies as the elders might secure, but in May, 1787, a call was given to the Rev. Hugh Morrison¹ by the Buffalo Cross Roads congregation, in connection with the congregations of Northumberland and Sunbury.

¹The Rev. Hugh Morrison, the first regular pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this Valley, came from Ireland, Presbytery of Root, in 1786. Among the records of the Synod, under date of May 18, 1786, 'the Presbytery of Donegal reported that they had, since our last meeting, admitted Hugh Morrison, a licensed candidate from the Presbytery of Root, in Ireland.'

"In October, Rev. Hugh Morrison became the pastor. The congregation engaged to pay him £75 per year. From a list of contributing members found in the treasurer's books, were the following names: John Anderson, Joseph Allen, Christopher Baldy, James Barrett, Thomas Black, James Boyd, John Brady, James Buchanan, William Charters, Captain John Clark, Robert Clark, Walter Clark, William Clark, Samuel Cox, Tunis Cox, David Davis, John Davis, George Derr, William Douglas, William Dugan, Thomas Elder, Joseph Evans, John Farley, William Fleming, Andrew Forster, James Forster, Robert Fruit, Edward Graham, John Gray, Captain William Gray, Joseph Green, Charles Grogan, George Hammersly, Jonathan Holmes, Joseph Hudson, James Huntsman, Thomas Hutchinson, William Irvine, Matthew Irvine, William Irwin, Esq., Christopher Johnston, Alexander Kennedy, Colonel John Kelly, George Knox, Matthew Laird, Paschall Lewis, George Links, John Linn, Captain John Lowdon, William and Andrew McClenachan, William McDougal, Alexander McGrady, Samuel McClay, James Magee, William Marshall, Benjamin Miller, John Milligan, Samuel Montgomery, George Moore, William Nichols, Charles Poak, Joseph Poak, Thomas Poak, Widow Poak, Samuel Porter, John Ray, Daniel Rees, John Reznor, Flavel Roan, Widow Rodman, Alexander Rorison, Allen Seroggs, Richard and Joseph Sherer, William Simms, David Snodgrass, Alexander Steele, Captain James Thompson, John Thompson, Levi Vanvolsan, David Watson, William Williams and William Wilson. The subscriptions by the more wealthy attendants upon service were Andrew Forster, £2; Samuel Maclay, John Lowdon and William Irwin, each £1 10s.; William Irvine, £1 6s.; James Forster, £1 2s."

Soon after Mr. Morrison became pastor an election for elders resulted in the choice of Walter Clark, John Linn, William Irwin, David Watson, John Reznor and Joseph Allen. Messrs. Clark and Allen soon afterwards moved to the West, but the others served until their deaths. About 1810, William Clingan, an elder from the Donegal Church, moved within the bounds of the congregation and was added to the session.

In October, 1791, the pews of the church appear to be rated and rented for the first time.

There were thirty-six pews or seats. No. 1, probably reserved for the minister's family; No. 2, rated at £3 5s., taken by David Watson, Colonel John Clarke, Alexander Kennedy and Joseph Clark; No. 3, Thomas Forster, Andrew Forster, Robert Forster and Robert Chambers; No. 4, £4, Christopher Johnston; No. 5, Captain James Thompson. William

Thompson, Samuel Porter and James Boyd; No. 6, £2 15s., Arthur Clellan; No. 7, Robert Clark, Richard Sherer and Joseph Allen; No. 8, Samuel Dale, Esq., and Joseph Evans; No. 9, John Reznor and David Tate; No. 10, Samuel Mackay, (this seat he retained until his death, in 1811); No. 11, John Steel, Joseph Hudson and William Steele; No. 12, Joseph Green, £1 9s. 6d.; No. 13, James Irwin and Matthew Irwin; No. 14, William Irwin, Esq., £2; No. 15, John Thompson; No. 16, Benjamin Miller; No. 17, John Ray, William and Thomas Black; No. 18, Roan McClure; No. 19, Mr. Lincoln; No. 20, George Knox; No. 21, Walter Clark; No. 22, William Irvine; No. 23, Jonathan Holmes and Joseph Sherer; No. 24, James Poak, William Poak, Widow Poak and Thomas Poak; No. 25, Edward Graham and John Davis; No. 26, William Wilson and James Black; No. 27, vacant; No. 28, John Linn, John Gray and Joseph Patterson; No. 29, Robert Fruit and Gideon Smith; No. 30, William Gray and Thomas Howard; No. 31, William Clark, James Forster and Widow Forster; No. 32, Thomas Elder, David Buchanan and Robert Elder; No. 33, Charles Pollock, Thomas Hutchinson and William Williams; No. 34, Colonel John Kelly and Captain Joseph Poak; No. 35, Samuel Denning, James Moore (Widow Moore), George Moore, Widow Fleming, Thomas Rodman, James Meginness; No. 36, Adam Laughlin, Widow McGrady and James Clelland; No. 37, Matthew Laird and Andrew McClenachan.

On the 12th of November, 1801, Mr. Morrison's pastoral relation with the church was dissolved, and he removed to Sunbury, where he died in 1804. The White Deer Valley congregation having been formed, an effort was made to secure a joint pastor, in 1803, by extending a call to James Magraw, which he declined, accepting a call from some church in Maryland. In the winter of 1804, Thomas Hood, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Castle, visited these churches, preaching for them, and was ordained and installed pastor October 2, 1805. He preached with acceptance and sustained an eventful pastorate until his resignation, in April, 1835. At the time he came there were but sixty members in the congregation, and in 1828 the number had reached two hundred and seventy-three, the greatest accession at any one time being in the fall of 1824, when thirty-five persons joined. The membership was soon reduced by the formation of new congregations, chiefly out of the old Buffalo Church, the Bethel, in White Deer

township, in 1831; the Laurel Run in 1832; and the Lewisburgh Church in 1833; so that when Mr. Hood left there were but fifty-eight members. Later, in 1841, the New Berlin Church was formed, which again made a demand upon the membership of the Buffalo congregation, which, in its existence, has contributed to the formation of five congregations, the first being at Millinburg, in 1819, on account of a disagreement on the psalmody question.

On the 3d of May, 1835, the Rev. Isaac Grier, D.D., began a pastorate which was longer continued than that of any of his predecessors, and which is substantially the later history of the church, extending to a recent period. During his connection about three hundred members were received and more than six hundred persons baptized. During his pastorate the old stone church was taken down and the present brick church edifice built, having been commenced in April and being completed November 13, 1846. It has since been repaired, and while not as attractive as a modern church, it is still a comfortable place of worship. The old stone church, which was the second house of worship, was a large building standing near the road, and was put on insecure foundations, which gave way, causing the walls to crumble and the church to become useless in the course of thirty years. It was forty by fifty-two feet, and was built by a committee composed of William Clingan, Dr. Robert Van Valzah, Hugh Wilson, Christopher Johnson, Thomas Howard and James McClellan, the first serving as treasurer. Work was begun in June, 1816, and December 29, 1816, the Rev. Asa Dunham preached the first sermon in it, taking as his text the words: "For the people had a mind to work." Mr. Hood began his regular services in it when it was fully completed, March 9, 1817. It was last used April 5, 1846, when Mr. Grier preached from Matt. xxviii. 8.

The present pastor of the church is the Rev. W. K. Foster, and the congregation, though not large, is founded upon a permanent basis, and promises to survive another century.

THE DREISBACH CHURCH is jointly owned by the Reformed and the Evangelical Lutheran.

Although the early history of this church is somewhat obscure, no records having been kept, there is little room to doubt that it was the first organized in the entire valley, and that for a number of years it was the only place of worship for a large number of people, living in a territory more than twenty miles square, and where now more than two dozen churches point their spires heavenward. To a large extent the old Dreisbach Church is the mother of all these later churches. A partial record indicates the visits of missionaries to this section as early as 1771, who administered the rites of baptism and performed other ministerial offices, but did not, at that time, form any congregations, as the country was too sparsely settled. These visits continued until the breaking out of the Revolution, which appears to have interrupted them. A record of baptisms from 1771 to 1775 shows that there were living in this region, at that period, as members,—

Henry Bolender, Henry Pontius, Christian Sturm, Simon Himroth, John Kreider, Leonard Welker, John Scirer, Philip Stover, John C. Kleinsmith, Christian Biehl, Henry Bickel, Yost Derr, Christian Ewig, Stephen Duchman, George Frederick.

About 1787 the Rev. Herman Jacob Shellhart, a Lutheran, preached in this section, and he and others, who came soon after, as visiting clergymen, urged the formation of congregations and the building of a union church. To encourage this purpose Martin Dreisbach set aside seven and a half acres of land upon which to build such a house and for cemetery purposes. Although a cemetery had already been begun on the land of John Pontius, the land Mr. Dreisbach offered was regarded as more favorably located, and upon it, in 1788, was erected a log church, which received the name of Dreisbach, in honor of the donor of the land,—a name it has ever since borne.

At the time this church was built the official members of the newly-organized congregations,—were Reformed Trustees, John Aurand and Elias Youngman; Elders, Martin Dreisbach and Jacob Groejeon; Deacons, Peter Frederick and Henry Dreisbach. On the Lutheran side there were Trustees, Christian Sturm and Adam Christ; Elders, Caper Bower and Henry Meinzer; and

Deacons, Jacob Metzger and John Scirer. This was the first consistory of which there is any account, and each congregation had, among others, the following additional members: *Reformed*: Henry Aurand, John Dreisbach, Matthias Barnhart, Jacob Dreisbach, Martin Dreisbach, Jr., George Frederick, Jacob Mook, Henry Barnhart, George Aurand, John Brown, George Fisher, Michael Voelt and John Pontius. *Lutheran*: John G. Bush, George Bower, John Heltman, Stephen Duchman, Jacob Gebhart, John Meinzer, Leonard Welker, Mathias Alspach, Adam Kreichbaum, William Rockey, Peter Fisher, Leonard Groninger, George Smith, Christopher Wagner, Adam Meinzer, George Book, Jacob Welker, Christopher Bickel, John Kreider and Christopher Baldy. The records of baptisms give us the names of other members, as follows: 1791, Ludwig Sweinhart, William Gentzler; 1792, Peter Frederick, John N. Stroh, Abraham Hoch, Simon Bennage; 1793, Conrad Struber, John Kleckner, John Hoy, George Pfreimer; 1794, John Hummel and John Hubler; 1805, Andrew Reedy, Benj. Zellers, John Heinly, John Zellers, John Reber, Peter Spyker, George Wormley, Lorenzo Barnhart and George Ream. This membership indicates that those belonging came from near and far to worship in this primitive spiritual home. The ministers of the period were the Revs. H. J. Shellhart, Jonathan Rahouser (the first Reformed, in 1789), Deidrich Aurand,¹ Gentzler, Pfreimer, Geistweit, Hgen, Walter, Herbst and Dieffenbach, who preached at irregular periods, and only a few of them sustained pastoral relations.

In 1809 the Rev. J. G. Heim became a regular pastor of the Lutheran congregation and labored acceptably until 1831, when the Rev. J. G. Anspach became his successor, entering upon a long and eventful pastorate, which was terminated but a few years ago. The pulpit was then supplied by the pastors of the Mifflinburg Church, and in 1885 by the Rev. John A. Earnest, of that church.

The Rev. Yost H. Fries became the regular

¹Rev. Aurand lived in the valley before he began to preach.

pastor of the Reformed congregation in 1811, and continued until death ended his earthly labors at the close of 1839. Soon after the Rev. A. B. Casper took charge of the congregation, and served it as pastor until 1855. For a short time the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. E. Kiefer, and in 1856 the Rev. Henry Aurand entered upon a short pastorate. The same year the Rev. B. Bausman became the pastor, but in 1859 he was called to assume an editorial chair in the printing-house of the Reformed Church. He had as his immediate successor the Rev. C. H. Leinbach. He was followed by Rev. Crawford, for a short time, the Revs. U. H. Heilman, Wm. F. Reily, L. R. Gerhart and others as supplies.

The old log church was used until 1839, when a brick edifice was erected in its place, thirty-three by forty-five feet in size, and arranged interiorly with three galleries, so that it could seat four hundred persons. The corner-stone was laid June 2, 1839, and the dedication took place on the 8th of December of the same year. Its cost was \$3066.50, and the building committee was composed of Jacob Ritter, Samuel Reber, John Sheckler and Peter Engel. The pastors were the Revs. Yost H. Fries and J. G. Anspach, and the following were the other members of the consistory: Lutheran—Elders, John Rishel and Philip Ruhl; Deacons, William Noll and George Kerstetter; Trustee, John Sheckler. Reformed—Elders, Jacob Leiby and Philip Frederick; Deacons, Jacob Ritter and Samuel Zeller; Trustee, Samuel Reber.

Unfortunately, this building was put up in a deficient manner, which necessitated the congregations to again build, after the lapse of only twenty-one years. This movement was set on foot at a regular meeting of the two congregations held February 20, 1860, when David Ream, Frederick Hipple, John S. Shrack and Adam Young were elected as a building committee. A subscription-book was opened and the responses were so liberal that it was possible to begin operations at once. The old church was taken down and its site selected as the place of the new one, where the corner-stone was laid June 17, 1860. This edifice was appropriately dedicated with services commencing Saturday

morning, October 12, 1861, and continuing until the following Monday evening. It is a shapely brick structure, forty-five by sixty-five feet in size, and has a basement divided into rooms, over which is a very finely-finished main audience-room. The entire cost of the building was about four thousand five hundred dollars. The cemetery, containing the graves of the pioneers of the lower end of the valley, has been inclosed with a wall of substantial masonry, and all the surroundings show careful attention. In 1854 the church was regularly incorporated, and at that time the Reformed congregation had about fifty members, while those of the Lutheran numbered seventy-five. In 1885 the membership was considerably larger.

THE UNION CHURCH (German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran).—To accommodate members of the congregations at Dreisbach and St. Peter's Churches residing in this locality, a union house of worship was erected, about 1840, in the Spruce Run Valley, and new congregations formed which have since controlled the property. Their ministerial service has been essentially the same as those of the churches above named, the Rev. J. G. Anspach preaching for the Lutherans until 1881—a longer service than any other minister in the church. In 1885 that congregation had about one hundred members, while the Reformed congregation was somewhat stronger. The plain brick church, standing on about half an acre of ground, was remodeled in 1885, and supplied with a small belfry. The grounds of the church were enlarged since it was first built, embracing at present about two acres. In its general appearance and internal arrangements it is now an inviting place of worship.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL RENGLE.

In the year 1757 there settled in Berks County, Pa., one Michael Rentschler, with his wife and son, John, natives of the kingdom

of Württemberg, Germany. In May, 1788, the family removed to Union County, and located on a very large tract of land on the Buffalo Creek, at its junction with Spruce Run. The son married Maria Dorothy Will, of Berks County, and the union resulted in the birth of three sons,—Daniel, Jacob and Benjamin. John Reutschler was probably the first miller in this county to put up buildings for the milling business, and the grist and saw-mills

Dunkel, of Union County, and had borne to him eight children, as follows: Peter, married to Mary Dunkel; John, married to Mary Ritter; Susanna, married to Isaac Reish; Daniel, the subject of this sketch; George, married to Wilhelmina Wollinger; Fanny Maria, married to Daniel Gephart; Jacob, married to Caroline Himmelreich; Benjamin, married to Rebecca Ewing.

During the last years of the eighteenth cen-



Daniel Rengler

which he erected on the creek in 1818, after being once rebuilt by him, are still in active operation and carry his name to this day. The eldest son, Daniel, born 1793, became imbued with warlike ardor during the War of 1812-14, and served as sergeant in the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick all through, taking part at Marens Hook, etc., and doing his duty as a brave soldier. After the war closed he was elected lieutenant in the militia and acted in such capacity many years. He was married, in 1817, to Susanna

tury the family name, becoming anglicized, was, by common consent, changed to Rengler. John Rengler continued in the milling enterprise until his death, which occurred in 1825. His son Daniel took possession of the mill in 1830, and, after largely improving the machinery to meet the requirements of an increasing trade, he carried on the business until he died, June 5, 1874, the property being then sold to William Cameron, Esq. Mrs. Rengler had previously deceased, viz., on August 29, 1858.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in this county on April 14, 1827, and, on February 20, 1851, was united in marriage to Miss Susanna Royer, who was born in Union County in the year 1830. On her side we find that Sebastian Royer, with four sons, emigrated from Switzerland, in 1718, to the province of Pennsylvania, and settled on the Schuylkill River, at the place now called Royer's Ford. The father and two sons, John and Amos, moved to Lancaster County and there Sebastian died in 1758. Amos, the youngest son, raised five sons,—Philip, Christopher, Peter, John and Daniel—and died in 1769. Christopher had three sons,—John, Daniel and Joel,—and removed to Union County, Pa. Joel (born April 13, 1779) married Susanna Brenheiser (born June 30, 1779), in Lancaster County, and there their twelve children were born, viz.: Nancy, Isaac, Israel, Adam, Sarah, Elizabeth, Hannah, Rebecca, Susanna, Joel, Catharine and Mary R.

Joel Royer, the father, died October 13, 1853, while his wife, Susanna, was spared to reach the age of ninety-two years, she dying March 30, 1871. The second son of this family, Israel, was married to Catharine Ritter, who bore him eleven children, as follows, viz.: Susanna, married Mr. Daniel Rengler; Mary, married John Neese; David, married Mary Heinly; Rebecca, married Franklin Troxel; William, married Mary Balliet; Samuel, married Matilda Mook; Joanna (since died); Elizabeth, married Charles Zechman; Joel, who was killed at Fort Gregg during the late Rebellion while bravely upholding the cause of the Union; Adam, married Sarah Kling; and Catharine, who died in early youth.

To Daniel Rengler and his wife, once Miss Susanna Royer, have been born four children, as follows: (1st) Catharine, born October 24, 1852, and died in the fall of 1882. She was married to Samuel Kerstetter and bore him four children,—Adda, Clarence, Florence and Cora, now living near Shamokin Dam, Snyder County. (2d) John W., born March 5, 1859, and died in infancy. (3d) Daniel L., born July 1, 1861, also died in infancy. (4th) Adda Rebecca, still living under the parental roof.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Rengler united with the Lutheran Church shortly after their marriage, and have since maintained their membership within its folds, now belonging to and attending the Union Church at Boyertown, their home.

When the Union was engaged in the dreadful struggle against slavery, Mr. Rengler gave liberally of his means to help the good fight until the end. In politics he is a Republican, but has never aspired to political preferment, and, although various offices have been proffered him, he has always declined, being desirous of attending to his farming interests more closely than could possibly be done had his time been taken up with politics. An honest and upright man, he merits and receives the respect of his neighbors and fellow-citizens far and near.

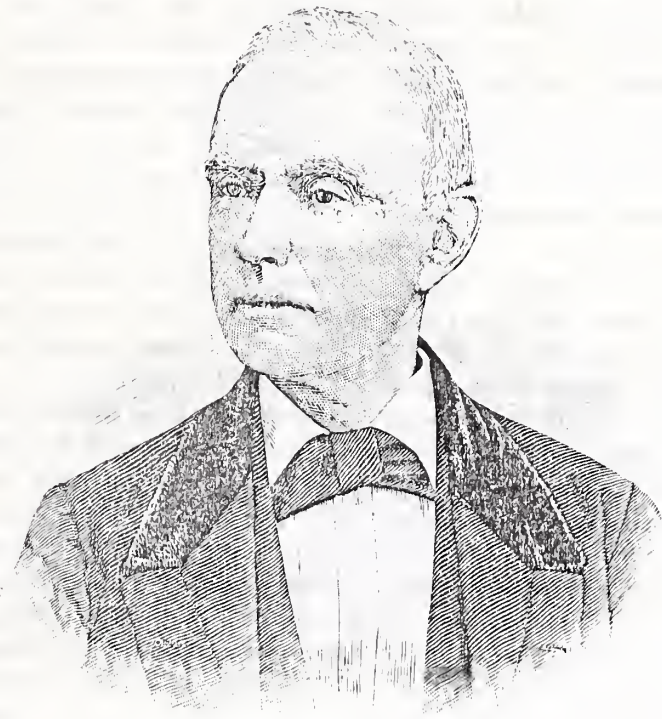
JOHN N. PONTIUS.

John Frederick Pontius came from Germany before the Revolution, and settled in Berks County, Pa. His son, John Nicholas, was born there in 1749 and became interested in the War of the Revolution, nobly serving his country through those troublous times under several different commanders. He married Maria Apollonia Wilhelm, February, 1778, and had nine children,—Jacob Adam, John Frederick, Conrad, Elizabeth (married Samuel Geddes), Catharine (married George Hassinger), Susan (married John Wormley) and two others. He died in 1831, surviving his wife, who died in 1813.

The father of our subject was born in Buffalo township, in 1788, and was one of the most valued citizens. He was colonel of militia many years; served a long period as school director, and was one of the board of managers of the Lewisburgh and Millintown Turnpike for thirty years. He early joined the German Reformed Church and acted as elder therein about twenty years. On September 11, 1832, he was married to Mary Ann Larrabee, whose father, Dr. John Larrabee, emigrated from Connecticut, settled at Millinburg, and practiced medicine several years. He afterwards moved West and was drowned in the Ohio River.

Mrs. Lariabee died August 18, 1877, having reached the great age of ninety-two years. Colonel J. F. Pontius and his wife, Mary Ann, had issue as follows: John N., born June 17, 1833; Mary M. A. C., Amelia Caroline, born March 20, 1841, died March 23, 1869; Frederick Ephraim, born November 7, 1846, died August 20, 1881; and Susan M. He died June 17, 1869, aged nearly eighty-one years, being followed by his widow seven years after.

section of the State. Their children were Elias, Joseph, John, Thomas, Samuel, Catharine, Polly and George. George Dreisbach (born September 2, 1808) married Harriet Bogar (born September 11, 1815) on April 17, 1832, and had issue,—Mary C., Sarah J., born January 24, 1836, married John N. Pontius; Harriet S., George C. and Eliza E. (twins); and Martha E. George Dreisbach was a highly respected and valued citizen, prominently identified with religious and educational matters until his un-



John N. Pontius

John N. Pontius was married to Miss Sarah Jane Dreisbach, September 25, 1862, by Rev. A. B. Casper, and the family properly claims pioneer influence through both the participants in this ceremony, Mrs. Pontius' grandfather, John Dreisbach (one of the sons of Martin Dreisbach, the founder of the Dreisbach Church), who married Catharine Youngman, daughter of the founder of Youngmanstown (now Millinburg) being one of the earliest settlers in this

timely decease. He was a justice of the peace many years, and his relations with the people were always pleasant and appreciated. His sudden death on May 6, 1865, was deeply lamented by a wide circle of friends, and an unusually large number attended the funeral ceremonies.

To bless the union of John N. Pontius and Sarah J. Dreisbach the following children were given, viz.: Mary S., born Sunday, August 16,

1863; Nevin D., born April 17, 1868. Recognizing the immense value of a liberal education, Mr. and Mrs. Pontius early determined their children should be given all the advantages their abundant means would allow, and, in accordance therewith, placed Miss Mary S. at the Allentown Female College to obtain the benefits of instruction and care afforded at this well-known and popular institution. That the young lady profited to the full is evinced by the fact that she was graduated second in class of 1884, a year when the class was larger and ranked higher than for many years. The son, Nevin D., was, after a careful consideration of the merits of various institutions of learning, placed at the *Alma Mater* of so many bright lights of this commonwealth, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., where he is at this writing, engaged in the pursuance of his studies. In religious connections the family have always been sincere members of the German Reformed Church, while in politics they are strongly Democratic. Mr. Pontius is one of the board of managers of the Lewisburgh and Mifflintown Turnpike Co., and gives his advice and counsel for the best interests of that corporation. He received a common school education and then entered upon the occupation of his forefathers—farming. Through long years of toil he has prospered and always holds a helping hand to the needy, though frequently to his own loss. He affords an example to all—good, honest and reliable, and it is always said of him “his word is as good as a note.”

The beautiful home is situated in the famed Buffalo Valley, seven and a half miles from Lewisburgh and one and a half miles from Mifflinburg, at the junction of the Lewisburgh and Mifflinburg pike and the direct road from New Berlin, surrounded by over two hundred and ninety acres of productive land, and everything needed to make home pleasant and family happy is found within its hospitable walls.

GEORGE W. HIMMELREICH.

Our subject was born February 8, 1834, in Limestone township, Union County, the second son of Peter and Elizabeth (Charles) Himmelreich, whose father came from Germany

in the eighteenth century, and settled in Buffalo township, Union County. The grandmother was a Withington, one of whom came from England at an early date to this county, and carried on a successful business as clock-maker, at Mifflinburg, under style of Withington & Son, for many years. Captain Peter Withington was one of the heroes of the Revolution, having a company in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment of Continental Line. He died in 1777.

Peter Himmelreich was the father of eleven children—Mary married William Nagel; Sarah married Simon Smith; James C. married Jane Cornelius; Margaret; George W. (our subject); John; Ann Caroline married Jacob Rengler; Samuel H. married Mary A. Rokey; William D.; Peter W. married Nellie Rightmeyer; Thompson Linn married Lucy Louisa Drake.

When George W. was six weeks old his parents moved to Kelly township, and there he received his education. On reaching his sixteenth year he became a clerk in the general store of Lewis Spotts, at Kelly Cross-Roads, at three dollars per month the first year, and six dollars per month the remainder of the twenty months during which he remained. His parents removing to Buffalo township caused a severance of this connection, but he soon made an arrangement and entered the store of Martin Rudy, Cowan, at nine dollars per month. His services were appreciated, and each year brought an increase of salary thus—nine, twelve, fifteen, eighteen and twenty dollars per month. When twenty-two years old his character was fully established, and he accepted an offer of partnership made by his employer, the firm becoming Rudy & Himmelreich. After attaining his majority he commenced saving, and on entering business for himself had two hundred and forty dollars, which sum it was agreed should be devoted to the payment of interest on his half-share of the store until paid for out of the profits. The firm was successful, and it continued ten years, when, on September 20, 1866, Mr. Himmelreich purchased his partner's interest and began a career which has produced admirable results. Believing in the policy of ex-

tension, he decided to branch out, and in the spring of 1875 bought a business at Forest Hill, this county, which he placed in charge of a tried employé. In the spring of 1881 he bought out a store at Boyertown, Union County, and placing it under competent control, has united the three stores in an excellent system. By careful supervision they have progressed to an unusual extent, and recognition as a valuable and progressive business man is awarded Mr. Himmelreich on all sides.

The Slears are also of German origin, the grandfather of Mrs. Himmelreich (Charles Slear) leaving the Fatherland and settling in Berks County, Pa., soon after the Revolution. Thence he removed to Dry Valley, Union County, in 1800. His wife, Mary (Hummel), bore him six boys and two girls, of whom George was the fourth boy, born in Berks Co. in 1794.

George Slear followed the example set by his father, and was a farmer of prominence, as is seen by the fact that he filled various positions



Geo. W. Himmelreich

The county has reason to be proud of this able son, and we place him before posterity as an example worthy emulation. Married, on November 10, 1864, by Rev. Daniel Klose, to Miss Elizabeth Slear, their union has been happy and blessed with the following children: Mary Elizabeth, born January 27, 1866; Laura Verda, born July 28, 1867; Margaret Essie, born October 29, 1870; Willie, born October 17, 1871, died September 12, 1872; Sarah Caroline, born August 26, 1873.

before the people, among them being supervisor for seven years. He was thrice married—first, to Hannah Kauffman, who bore him Daniel, Esther, Peter and Margaret; second, to Sophia Miller, and had Charles, George and William; third, to Elizabeth (daughter of James Barklow), who bore him Elizabeth (married George W. Himmelreich), Hannah (married General Daniel Heckman, of Sugar Valley, Clinton County), Mary Catharine (married Samuel F. Miller) and James (married Catharine Smith).

Mrs. Himmelreich united with the Evangelical Lutheran Church May 17, 1851, and Mr. Himmelreich on October 13, 1853, and the children have also been accepted to membership. Since the organization of their church they have been the choir-leaders, and one of the daughters is the esteemed organist. For several years Mr. Himmelreich acted as trustee, but resigned to give fuller attention to the choir.

He has studiously avoided politics, and although elected and serving as county auditor two years, it was during his absence the nomination was made. He has been prominently mentioned for associate judge, but preferring to see after business interests, has invariably declined the honor.

In June, 1872, a number of gentlemen established the Millinburg Bank at that place, and Mr. Himmelreich was elected one of the directors, and his connection and advice have proved so valuable that he has ever since then continued in such office.

JOSEPH W. SHRINER.

The ancestors of Mr. Shriner came from Germany early in the eighteenth century, and settled in Lancaster County, Pa. His grandfather, John Shriner, moved to Northumberland, Pa., and died about 1830. His wife, whose family name was Gast, died a few years after, having borne him seven children,—Daniel, who married Catharine Fmston, had six children; Sarah, who married Samuel Harmony, and bore seven children; John, who married Elizabeth Pardoe, and had nine children; Catharine, who married Captain James Lee, and bore three children (one of whom, Colonel Arthur T. Lee, was one of those men, brave, tender, true and cultivated, who shed lustre upon their race and honor upon their country. An accomplished artist and poet, he yet gave his talents to the army, and obtained distinction there by force of merit, as he would have done had he chosen the less martial, but more valuable, field of letters. He served his country throughout the Mexican War, the Seminole Indian troubles in Florida, the Texas border warfare and the Rebellion; was wounded at

Gettysburg, and on that bloody field was given his colonelcy for distinguished bravery. Colonel Lee was governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., several years, and enjoyed, for a long period, the friendship of General Simon Cameron and Colonel J. W. Forney, both of Pennsylvania. He died at Rochester, N. Y., fall of 1879; Mary, who married John Babb, and had six children; Samuel, born May 1, 1798, married on May 9, 1818, to Ann Wheeler (born April 13, 1799), who bore him six children: William Babb, married, 1st, Elizabeth Derr, and, 2d, Caroline Gutelius, and had issue two children (he died September 26, 1862); Sarah Jane, died in infancy; Charles H., married, 1st, Mary Derr, who bore him three children; 2d, Elizabeth Foster, who bore him seven children; 3d, Elizabeth Van Valzah; 4th, Elizabeth Achenbach, who has borne him two children. Hon. C. H. Shriner was one of the most prominent politicians of his day; served as elector on the Lincoln ticket (second term), and was collector of this district during Lincoln's and Johnson's terms. They moved West in 1875, and now live at Dixon, Ill.; Joseph Wheeler, subject of this sketch; Caroline Matilda, died in infancy; Samuel, born October 9, 1828, died January 17, 1868.

Samuel, the father of these children, died August 9, 1828, aged thirty years, his widow surviving him until December 2, 1857, when she, too, passed away.

Mrs. J. W. Shriner's ancestry is traced back to the "Fatherland" also, they settling in what is now Union County at an early date. Her father, Abraham Kremer, born 1790, married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Frances Whitaker, and had thirteen children,—Mary Jane, who married J. Y. Derr, and bore eleven children; Frances, who married James S. Marsh; Charles K., who married Anna Hawthorn, and have two children; Edgar, married, first, Letitia Davis, and, second, a Southern lady (now resides in Maryland); Mary Julia, married Daniel Rank, and has borne one child; William; John, married Emma Eyer, and has two children; Frederick; Harry, married Nellie Cameron, and has one child; Elizabeth, born

December 4, 1824, married J. W. Shriner (heretofore mentioned); Julia, married G. W. Forrest, and had issue three children; Joseph A., married Sarah Lawshe; John K., married Margaret Beaver, and has seven children.

Joseph Wheeler Shriner, born November 12, 1824, was deprived of a father's guidance at the age of four years, and early gave evidence of a sterling character. In his sixteenth year he became steward of a packet-boat running on

accepted, becoming an equal partner, in 1851, under style of Geddes, Marsh & Co. This combination proved efficient, and they undertook the manufacture of agricultural implements, in which they acquired a great success, introducing the first reapers and drills seen in this section. "What crowds would gather to witness the operation of those crude implements!" says Mr. Shriner, whose entire attention was given to their outside business some



J. W. Shriner

the Susquebanna. After three years of such life, he entered the flouring-mill of the late Samuel Wolfe, to learn the business, on the acquisition of which, for reasons of health, he went into the foundry of Geddes & Marsh, Lewisburgh. The first few years, his time was spent on the road, selling the stoves made by this firm, and his success was so marked that offers of partnership were made him by several manufacturing companies; also by Messrs. Geddes & Marsh. The latter proposition he

ten years, during which he was largely instrumental in the erection of the Dry Valley Furnace at Winfield, Union County, and at the expiration of which time a new company was formed to make the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower. In 1860 such was organized under title of Slifer, Walls, Shriner & Co., which was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1865, and had a highly successful career.

In 1870 Mr. Shriner withdrew, and returned

to his first love, having, in the mean time, purchased his old training-school, the Wolfe mill, and bought other properties near by, where he had been making a home for several years.

During the last fifteen years he has given close attention to the Lewisburgh water-mills and has attained an enviable reputation for his product. Always prompt to recognize improvements in machinery; he was the first miller in Central Pennsylvania to adopt the middlings purifier, brushing-machine, flexible driver, etc., and has given much time to the search for improvements, also in experiments, to a certain end—*i. e.*, the taking bran from wheat before grinding, he being firmly convinced of its feasibility, and believing the discoverer of such system as shall render it possible will revolutionize this immense industry and reap a vast fortune. For several years his attention was partially turned to lumbering in Clearfield County, and large quantities of square timber were cut and marketed after rafting down the Susquehanna.

Shortly after attaining his majority Mr. Shriner was made a Mason and on February 28, 1856, received the honors of knighthood in St. John's Commandery, No. 4, then held at Carlisle. At that date there were but four commanderies in Pennsylvania; he was one of the founders of Crusade Commandery, No. 12, at Bloomsburg, latter part of 1856, and still holds membership there. He claims the distinction of being the oldest Sir Knight in Northwestern Pennsylvania, and continues an active member of Charity Lodge, No. 111, Lewisburgh. He was one of the organizers of the State Board of Agriculture in 1877 and served as member from Union County seven years, part of the time being one of the executive committee. In politics he has been a Republican since the war, while in religious convictions the entire family is Methodist, Mr. and Mrs. Shriner having joined that church nearly fifty years ago.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth Kremer on March 23, 1848; their union has been blessed with the following-named children: Anna Frances, Mary Elizabeth, Charles Kremer, William, all of whom deceased in early youth; Thomas Bowman, born June 7, 1860, married Grace, daughter of John Good, Williams-

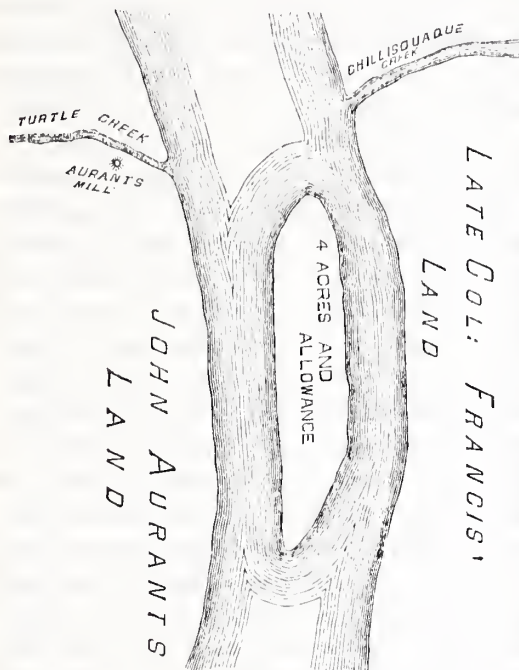
port; Sarah J., born June 7, 1860, married Rev. J. W. Rue, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Central Pennsylvania Conference, and has borne Elizabeth Shriner, Margaret May, Mary Ethel and Florence Irene; Margaret Kremer; Harold Wheeler, (died in childhood) and Clara May. Their beautiful home, surrounded by some sixty acres, located one-quarter of a mile from Lewisburgh, shows the prevailing characteristics throughout. In the immediate future part of this estate will be laid out into two hundred town-lots in order to open up for suburban residences a section which will be readily accepted because of its handsome situation. His early struggles gave Mr. Shriner a strong regard for youth and energy, and he has largely assisted young men since ability became his, and to such extent as to seriously affect his financial means on different occasions; but, confident in self and happy in family, his life rolls on towards a completed manhood, attained by honest and earnest endeavor to perform the Golden Rule as first laid down.

CHAPTER VII.

[EAST BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.]

THE formation of the township will be found in the account of the erection of the county. The tract of land known as the Thomas Lowry was surveyed on order No. 266, 2d of August, 1769. This embraces the lands around the mouth of Turtle Creek. This was the name of the creek even before 1769. It is laid out by that name in Scull's map of 1770. John Wilson lived here in that year. He had some sort of a mill there in 1771, and died there in 1772 or 1774, probably the former. John Aurand bought the premises on the 3d of October, 1772. He was born in Strass Ebersbad, near Heidelberg, Germany, September 25, 1725; died March 30, 1807; was, therefore, eighty-two years old. His ancestors were originally French, driven into Holland by religious persecution. He emigrated to America in 1757,

lived at Maiden Creek, Tulpehoeken, and then removed to Union County. His grave in the Dreisbach yard is unmarked. His wife, Mary Elizabeth, died before him. His children were Henry, who lived and died in Snyder County; Peter and Jacob lived in Reading; Daniel, in Sumbury; Rev. Dietrich, who died in Huntingdon County; George Aurand, Esq., died July 18, 1850; Elizabeth, intermarried with Francis Zeller; John, who died May, 1808; Abraham; Mary, married to John Wolfe.



Dr. Harbaugh, in his "Fathers of the German Reformed Church," states, upon authority of John Aurand, of Yellow Springs, Blair County, a grandson of John Aurand, that the latter built both flour and saw-mills at Turtle Creek.

John Dietrich was born at Maiden Creek, November 7, 1760, enlisted in Colonel Stewart's regiment, Wayne's brigade, Pennsylvania Line, when eighteen years of age, and returned at the expiration of his service, in 1781.

On the 7th of July, 1774, Robert Fruit and Thomas Hewitt, commissioners of the county, made a sworn valuation of the tract, as a grist-mill, two pair of stones, saw-mill, dwelling-house and barn, two hundred and twenty-eight acres, at seven hundred pounds.

Dietrich Aurand, who had followed milling at different places down the river, removed, with his family, into the valley, and settled on a farm on Turtle Creek, midway between its source and outlet, about five miles above Jenkins' mill. The farm he was on had a reserved water-right, and was given to him by his father, with the design that he should build a merchant mill on it, and he intended so to do; but the Hessian fly having proved very destructive to the wheat crops for upwards of ten years, he lost severely in purchases of wheat for the French, and lost by bailing; so he could not build the mill, and had to sell and remove to an adjoining farm in 1801.

The following sketch, taken from Dr. Harbaugh's "Fathers," relates, of course, to the Reformed portion of Dreisbach Church:

"The Buffalo Church, now called Dreisbach, had, for some time, been in a very distracted condition, having the irregular attention of the irregular Pfriemer, called Frömmner, but was, for the most part, closed entirely. The young men were growing up without adequate spiritual instruction, and the old members having passed through scenes of strife, had grown, to a great degree, indifferent. Seeing, however, at length, that religious matters were tending in a bad way, they awoke and saw that something must be done. Reformed ministers being at that time few, and difficult to be secured, they thought they saw in Dietrich Aurand, who was still on his farm, a man who could be useful among them as a Reformed minister. About the beginning of the year 1801 they came together, and unanimously and very cordially agreed to call upon him to officiate as their minister, he having preached sermons to them giving the greatest satisfaction; he agreed to accept the call. He was licensed by the brethren, but was not yet ordained or even licensed by the Synod. He began, however, to catechise in the Dreisbach Church, and large numbers attended, whom he confirmed, baptizing such as had not been."

On the 3d of May the Synod met at York, and a request was made by the congregations of Buffalo Valley and New Berlin for the examination and ordination of Mr. Aurand. The matter, however, was deferred, principally at his own request, until he might improve himself. He, however, continued to preach to the congregations of Buffalo Valley and New Berlin until his removal to Huntingdon County, in October, 1801, where he founded the congre-

gation of Water Street. He died near there, on the 24th of April, 1831, aged seventy years, five months and sixteen days, and is buried in front of Zion's Church, at Water Street.

Abram Anrand, Sr., lived in East Buffalo, on the head-waters of Turtle Creek; died January 25, 1855, leaving two children,—Abram, Jr., who died, and John, who died. Mrs. Sarah Ritter, the only child of Abram, lives on and owns the old place.

The Jenkins family came originally from Wales, but James Jenkins, Sr., was latterly of London, near Drawbridge; afterwards became a resident of the island of Madeira; came to Philadelphia in 1773, and carried on business as merchant there, and purchased lands on the Susquehanna in 1775. He had four sons—William (who married Joacquine De Adruid, a Portuguese lady of Madeira, and, with his wife, lived with his mother at Turtle Creek, or Jenkins' Mills, some time), Morgan, James and Richard—and two daughters, who died and were buried in Philadelphia. James was married to Sarah Smith, of Philadelphia, and brought her to Northumberland in August, 1789. James, Sr., built the stone mill in 1779. James, Sr., died intestate, leaving a widow, Phoebe, who died in 1802. James and Morgan died intestate, Morgan without issue; and on the 1st of April, 1794, James, Jr., and Richard made partition of the estate descending lineally from their father and collaterally from their brother Morgan, and James, Jr., obtained four tracts about the mouth of Turtle Creek, containing five hundred and fifty-nine and a half acres, which Morgan had in his lifetime bought of John Anrand, an island on the West Branch, opposite the lands which James Jenkins had purchased of John London, who had bought it of John Penn, Jr., and John Penn by deed on the 14th of May, 1785. James Jenkins associated himself with John Mason, of Blue Hill fame, keeping store first at Northumberland, then removing it to Jenkins' Mills. The mill was originally built of stone, and in time of Indian troubles used as a fort, to which place the families in the neighborhood resorted in times of danger. On one occasion, when the Indians were approaching, Mrs. Phoebe Jenkins

lay very ill, at Turtle Creek, of typhus fever; a bedstead with curtains was set up on a river-boat and Mrs. Jenkins was carried to it in blankets, in which she was taken to Middletown; the boat kept the middle of the river and the Indians shot arrows through the curtains from the shores. A tract on Limestone Run, two hundred acres, purchased of David Kennedy, and the tract in Dry Valley, in warranty name of James Jenkins, just west of the Sneagon three hundred and seventy-six acres, of the date of October 25, 1785. James died suddenly of pleurisy February 5, 1803, at the age of forty years. James, Sr., had built the brick house now occupied by William Elliot in Northumberland, and when James, Jr., brought his wife there in a carriage from Philadelphia, the servant, when he opened the door of the carriage, said, "This is the first house we have seen since we left Philadelphia."

James Jenkins left children,—Thomas, who died in South America; Sarah, married to Ephraim Shamon, whose daughter married Colonel Alfred Kneass, and is deceased, and her only daughter married to A. O. Van Alen, of Northumberland, and she died August 2, 1882, who left a son, Alfred Jenkins Van Alen, who died on August 23, 1882; Elizabeth, married Thomas P. Bonham, and died in Illinois; Mary, died September 26, 1881, at the age of ninety years; and Miss Harriet still lives at Northumberland (1886), at the age of eighty-seven years, in the possession of all her faculties and unimpaired memory. The mill was rebuilt by Colonel Kneass in 1853-54; again remodeled to a roller-mill in 1882-83; and again remodeled by A. O. Van Alen in 1884-85; and is now being operated by the Turtle Creek Milling Company, formed August 12, 1884. The firm is composed of the following gentlemen: A. O. Van Alen, Wm. B. Waples, of Northumberland, and J. W. Zeller, of Lewisburgh, who is general manager.

John McClung settled on the place west of the Gandy place called Hardscrabble, surveyed in 1772, June 10th. In 1807 Mathias Macpherson bought that portion of the McClung place and sold off the lots. McClung died in

1787; his children were John, James, Mathew, Charles, Rebecca, Esther and Elizabeth.

Following up the river above the Lowry tract of Turtle Creek, the next survey is Hannah Rees', surveyed August 1, 1769, one hundred and fifty-eight acres; William Beale, surveyed same date, one hundred and forty-nine acres; Thomas Lemon, June 10, 1771, two hundred and fifty-five acres; but immediately above that, James Wilson, September 25, 1770, surveyed for John Lee thirty-eight acres at the Strohecker Landing, adjoining the proprietaries' tract (that became Lewisburgh), and Wilson, in his "Field-Notes," mentions that Ludwig Derr is living on the proprietaries' tract. In 1773 Christian Van Gundy is living here, and keeps a tavern and a ferry, and is this year recommended for a license. The remains of his house were disturbed by the railroad gang in 1851. This is the same Christian who appears in the lawsuits with Derr, and his recollections of the Sample murder by the Indians.

William Irwin, John Kelly, Robert King, Jacob Grozean and Robert Derr were appointed viewers to lay out a road "from the fording between Ludwig Derr's and John Aurand's mill through Buffalo Valley to the Narrows." They never reported, and at May sessions, 1774, Samuel Maclay, William Irwin, Henry Pontius, Christian Storms and William Gray were appointed in their stead. They reported in February, 1775.

But next below the Hardscrabble tract of McClung was the George Gall tract, two hundred and sixty-two acres, surveyed the 9th of October, 1769. Here William Speddy first makes his appearance somewhere in 1772. It is known as Treaster's, then Brown's, now Supplee's Mill. At May term, 1773, Adam Christ brought an ejectment against Speddy. His possession under a Connecticut title did not avail, and he was ousted. He is assessed in 1775 with twenty-five acres, one horse and two cows. In December, 1776, he volunteered in Captain John Clarke's company, and served during the campaign of Trenton and Princeton. He lived there in 1778; is taxed in 1780 with the tract, one horse and three cows. In 1782, with Lee and William Storms, he is assessor of Buffalo

township. His signature to the assessment is in a full, round, beautiful hand. In 1785 his name is dropped from the assessment. He removed to Lost Creek Valley, Juniata County, and died at Speddy's Gap, near McAlisterville.

It will be recollected that the Connecticut people, or Yankees, as they were called by the Pennamites, claimed under their charter the land as far south as the forty-first degree of latitude, which passes through the county a mile or more north of Lewisburgh. By the following memorandum, furnished by O. N. Worden, Esq., which he found among the records of the Susquehanna Land Company, at Hartford, Conn., it appears that William Speddy (the elder) was their authorized agent to take and hold possession of land claimed by them in the valley: "1771, William Speddy voted one 'selling right' in Wyoming, for previous efforts in holding possession in June, and for further intended efforts."

The following affidavit, in the handwriting of William Maclay, found among the papers of the deputy surveyor's office of Union County, is the first notice of his appearance in Buffalo Valley. It is worthy of note in this connection, that, in deeds of this year (1772) for lands in our valley, special warrants were common "Against the claim of the inhabitants of New England." It appears (Votes of assembly, 1773, page 492) that in June a large band of armed men from Connecticut appeared upon the West Branch, to dispossess the inhabitants, and were prevented. Speddy was the mere advanced skirmisher or picket:

"Northumberland County, ss:

"John Scott, of Northampton county, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposes that the night before last, this deponent and his son and another man from Bucks county, lay in the woods near Buffaloe creek, and in the morning a certain William Speddy came to them and told them he supposed they were travelers and looking for lands to buy; this deponent and company answered in the affirmative. He then desired them to take care how they purchased of Penn, unless they had likewise New England rights; this deponent answered that he would not give a copper for New England rights. He said this deponent might be mistaken in being too sure in depending on Penn's rights. That the New England people had more right than we thought for; he owned he stood by and saw Stuart shoot Ogden, and justified the action. Much more was said to nearly the same purpose by the said Speddy, who spoke with great violence, and would not bear any contradiction to what he asserted.

"Sworn and subscribed the 17th June, 1772."

William Speddy's name first appears "in a list of rioters in the fort at Wyoming, 1771,

when Nathan Ogden was murdered," to use the language of Governor John Penn (John Penn's proclamation, offering a reward of fifty pounds for the arrest of William Speddy, 9th of February, 1771). In Hugh Gaines' *New York Gazette* of November 14, 1771, there is a paragraph of Philadelphia news dated November 4, 1771, as follows: "At Supreme Court held here on Tuesday last, William Speddy was arraigned and tried for the murder of Lieutenant Nathan Ogden, who was shot from the block-house at Wyoming, whilst it was in possession of Lazarus Stewart & Co. After a long and impartial hearing, the jury soon gave in a verdict of 'not guilty.'" Doctor Peck, in his "History of Wyoming," notices him thus: "Another of these rioters, as they were called, was William Speddy. He was somewhat in years, and was called 'Old Speddy,' but his age could not abate the rigor of the Pennsylvania authorities, for they kept him in close confinement in Philadelphia for more than two years. How, where or precisely when Speddy was captured we are not able to say, but his final examination must have taken place some time in the year 1771. Mrs. Myers says when her sister Polly was two years old, and she was twelve, her mother was desired to go to Philadelphia as a witness in favor of Speddy, who was to be tried for the murder of Nathan Ogden. This journey Mrs. Bennett performed alone on horseback, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, most of the way through the wilderness. When she reached Philadelphia she found that the court had adjourned and she then made a visit to Goshen and attended to some business. When the trial came on she was present, and her testimony cleared Speddy. He was wasted away to a mere skeleton. When he was discharged his joy and gratitude overleaped all bounds. He fell upon his knees before Mrs. Bennett and almost worshipped her. 'Get up, Speddy,' she said, 'I have done no more than any one ought to do for a fellow-creature.' He kissed her hand and bathed it with tears." This story of "Pennsylvania rigor" is reduced in dimensions from two years probably to eight months, as no man was ever tried twice for the same murder in Pennsylvania; and he was acquitted on the 4th

of November, 1771,—long enough, however, for this old war hawk of New England rights, to be caged, to render him very grateful to Mrs. Bennett.

As it is said the honey-bee precedes about fifty miles and heralds the advance of the white man into the wilderness, Speddy was the honey-bee of New England civilization in Buffalo Valley.

He chose for his residence the prettiest little dale in Buffalo Valley.

Down the sweep of this beautiful little dale, just before you cross the brawling waters that come tumbling from the mill, may be yet seen the hearth-stones of Terrence Quinn, and this place was known as Quinn Valley, and the warrant he laid for the land stretches down to the border of the township.

At George Wolfe's, Smoketown, lived Adam Grove, one of the famous four brothers, who were famous in the annals of Indian warfare,—Wendell lived near the old Burges house; Michael lived on the back road to Millinburg, Buffalo township; Peter was commissioned lieutenant of the Rangers March 31, 1781, and disappears from our history early; Adam lived afterwards on the plot of Murray Nesbit, to whose father Thomas Grove sold that lot in 1822. His son, Samuel, married a sister of the late Joseph Glass, and moved West, and this family became wealthy and influential at the bar and in other pursuits. A son, Wesley, starved in the rebel prisons. And up the northern slope of the Smoketown hill was the farm of Captain John Brady,—a long tract, which extends from Smoketown up to the place lately owned by John Schrack, Esq., now Frederick's, adjoining Smoketown or Mortonsville. As far back as 1773, Japhet Morton brought an ejectment against Christian Storms, tenant in possession of Captain John Brady. The captain's niece lived there until 1783. She died there on the 20th of October, and her remains rest in the Lewisburgh Cemetery. General Hugh Brady tells about this place. Captain John Brady was killed near Fort Freeland, April 11, 1779. (See page 109).

"After the fall of Captain Brady, my mother removed, with her family, to her father's place in Cum-

berland County, Pa., where she arrived in May, 1779, and where she remained till October of that year. She then removed to Buffalo Valley, about twenty miles below our former residence, and settled on one of our own farms. We found the tenant had left our portion of the hay and grain, which was a most fortunate circumstance. The winter following (1779 and 1780) was a very severe one, and the depth of the snow interdicted all traveling. Neighbors were few, and the settlement scattered, so that the winter was solitary and dreary to a most painful degree. But, while the depth of the snow kept us confined at home, it had also the effect to protect us from the inroads of the savages. But, with the opening of the spring, the Indians returned and killed some people not very remote from our residence. This induced Mrs. Brady to take shelter, with some ten or twelve families, on the West Branch, about three miles from our home.¹ Pickets were placed around the houses, and the old men, women and children remained within during the day; while all who could work and carry arms returned to their farms, for the purpose of raising something to subsist upon. Many a day have I walked by the side of my brother John, while he was plowing, and carried my rifle in one hand and a forked stick in the other, to clear the ploughshare.

"Sometimes my mother would go with us to prepare our dinner. This was contrary to our wishes; but she said that, while she shared the dangers that surrounded us, she was more contented than when left at the fort. Thus we continued till the end of the war, when peace—happy peace—again invited the people to return to their homes."

Right across the valley, then thickly wooded, where Dale's Hill rounds down to Buffalo Creek, just this side of the bridge that crosses to Hoffa's Mill, lived Captain John Foster. Peter Grove had been on a scout through Pennsylvania, and discovering Indian signs, was convinced that there were Indians between the West Branch and the Juniata, and at once started for his home in Buffalo Valley. On his way he discovered a man's track, which astonished him as no other man, red or white, would travel that way, except one, and he was beyond the Alleghenies; but the size of the track and length of the step was his. The footsteps left the path, and this making him uneasy, he left it too and went to Foster's. Foster said there must be wild work west of the mountains, and the

track must be one of Brady's Rangers. Peter replied, "There is no man living who would have taken the route I did, but Sam himself." "Well," said Foster, "you go to the top of the ridge and discharge your rifle three times." Grove went to the top of Dale's Ridge and did so, and in a short time twenty men made their appearance. Foster informed them of the discovery and the Indian signs, and dismissed them with orders to keep strict watch and be ready to march in the morning. The captain said they would then go the Widow Brady's, and they crossed the valley, and as they came near to the house their path was crossed by a man, whom Captain Foster hailed in a low voice. The man advanced and they found him to be Captain Sam Brady. He was accoutred as a hunter, with his blanket on his back, and had just arrived, and had been detained, hearing the shots that had been fired. After a private conversation between him and Foster, they set out on their return to Foster's. Peter asked him whether he was not going in to see his mother. He said no, as they were well, and for their preservation, must be off. After their return to the house of Foster, Brady said that it was better that his mother and family would not know of his being there. There had been about one hundred and fifty Indians disappeared from the western country, and it was the opinion that, knowing that a number of the settlers were drawn off to the army, they supposed that they would reach this valley un-awares. He had himself crossed the trail of a party of thirty, led by noted warriors, named Panther and Blacksnake, evidently making for the Bald Eagle's Nest, who would make a descent on the valley. With Grove, Sam Brady left the next morning, to be followed by Foster and fifteen men, and resulted in a very thrilling adventure, but beyond the place of our narrative.

At the death of Mr. Brady, Japhet Morton came into possession of the premises. Mortonsville was laid out and called by his name. In 1815 that place was appraised at forty-eight dollars an acre. Japhet died in 1815. His children were Edward, William, John, Alexander, Isabella (married to Thomas McGinire) and Rachel, and four grandsons, children of

¹ Jenkins' Mill, on Turtle Creek. The old mill was solid and loop-holed for rifles, and was the resort of that part of the valley when the Indians threatened.

Thomas, deceased,—Martha, Betsey, Polly and Japhet.

Long before any buildings were about there it was called Smoketown. On George Wolfe's place there was a very superior clay for brick, and many of the brick for the earlier houses of the town were made there. The brick-makers were the Poeths, and they had two mud-built cabins, which the use of the pitch-pine torches for lighting had smoked black and gave the name to the town, together with the ever-ascending smoke of the brick-kilns. In 1774, Samuel Martin came from North Britain and settled just beyond there, at the fair-ground, in the house owned by Mrs. Shorkley. Martin sold it to George May, who sold it, July 30, 1793, to Thomas Wilson, who was a son of Hugh Wilson, of the "Irish settlement," in Northampton County, and was born in 1724, in Ireland. According to the tradition among his descendants, he was about twelve years old when his father emigrated from Ireland. He married, in 1760, Elizabeth Hayes, a daughter of John Hayes and Jane (Love) Hayes; the latter emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, and after a short stay in Chester County, removed to the Irish settlement.

During the Revolution Thomas Wilson was largely engaged in supplying the Continental army with flour. He was paid in Continental money and suffered heavily by its depreciation. In consequence, he sold his land in Allen township and removed to Buffalo Valley in 1792. He purchased the farm mentioned and died February 25, 1799. The widow and children sold the place, and in 1803, Mrs. Wilson and her sons, William and Thomas, removed to Beaver County, Pa., where she died in December, 1812.

Their children were Hugh, who married Catharine Irvine, who lived and died on the Francis Wilson farm; Sarah was married to Richard Fruit, and removed to Mercer County; Elizabeth married James Duncan, merchant, Aaronsburg, afterwards at Spring Mills; William and Thomas live in Beaver; Mary married Jonathan Courtes, Esq., of Beaver County; James Wilson, Esq., attorney-at-law at New Orleans; Margaret, who married John Thomas, who

also moved to Beaver County. This farm was afterwards purchased by Jacob Musser. Jacob Musser was the son of Joseph Musser, of Kelly; commissioned a justice of the peace May 17, 1832, and October 22, 1837, moved to Lewisburgh. He sold to Myers.

David Myers, father of David Myers, of Lewisburgh, was killed by a kick of a horse January 30, 1833, and the place was purchased by James Moore, then by Joseph Meixell, whose daughter now owns it.

Beyond that, along the pike, was Widow Mary Harris', mentioned with such glee in his journal by Flavel Roan, of the evenings spent there and the social hops. She came there in 1794, and the family became widely related. One of its members was William L. Harris, who took a prominent part in the social and political associations of the day, was a member of the House in 1833, and was one of the representative delegates, with Ephraim Banks and John Cummins, to the convention of 1837, in which James Merrill and William Maclay were the Senatorial. He died November 11, 1846, from the effect of an operation performed for the removal of a tumor. His nephew, William L., still lives on the old place, rich and a bachelor. A daughter of the Widow Mary, Elizabeth, married Thomas Howard, February 9, 1797.

Nicholas Stroh lived on Samuel Dunkel's place in 1778. Mathias Allspach made crocks there. The latter killed with a potter's stick a wolf following the sheep into the yard.

The road between Lewisburgh and Mortonsville was vacated in September, 1830, and the Turtle Creek road, at the latter place, extended to the turnpike. It was in September, 1828, James F. Linn surveyed the route of the present turnpike, and located it December 22d, finishing December 30th; and December 28, 1829, commissioners appointed by the court returned it completed. This did away with the old road. March 12, 1830, Samuel Reber opened the hotel so long known as Beale's, and lately as the "Lochiel," where the managers of the turnpike company hold their annual election, on the first Monday of March, and where William L. Harris, the treasurer, lately carved his fortieth successive turkey.

"John Brown, father of Abraham, Michael, etc., came to the valley in the spring of 1804, from Pine Grove township, Berks County. He bought the Andrew Edge warrantee (late Michael and Christian Brown, Getz, etc.) of Henry Spyker, for £8 per acre. There was then an old log cabin on it, in which Peter Spyker, son of Henry, lived. Michael Brown, late county commissioner, who was then seven years old, stated that he had eight children when he came,—John, who went to Ohio; Elizabeth, married to Simon Christ, moved to Ohio; Christena, married to Philip Frederick; Peter, who went to Ohio; Abraham, lately deceased; William, Christian, Michael and Jacob. Their mother died in 1806, the father in 1838, and both are buried in the Dreisbach grave-yard. He was born in Pennsylvania, served in the Revolution, was in the battle of Brandywine. His father came from Germany. The neighbors were Lorentz Barnhart, who lived where Peter Getz lives; Kreighbaum, at David Schrack's; Christopher Weiser had a fulling-mill where Peter Wolfe now lives; Henry Poeth, father of old Henry, late of Lewisburgh, was the sole inhabitant of Smoketown, which was a part of Spyker's land. He made there all the brick that were used in Lewisburgh. Edward Morton lived where A. Frederick's barn now is; Bailey, on R. Laird's place; John Zellers, where Samuel lately lived; John Aurand, on the Aurand place, now owned by John Zellers; Christian Gundy lived where John W. Brown now lives. From Brown's to Derrestown only ten acres were cleared where George Wolfe lately lived. The road commenced at Spyker's (now James S. Marsh's), at the river, passed through part of the cemetery, the lane at Chamberlin's, came out at George Wolfe's, passed through Smoketown, skirted the ridge at Ellis Brown's and along by Morton's (Schrack's now), crossed the present pike above Beale's tavern; that, with the road to the cross-roads and the one up along the river, were the only three roads he recollected."

Christopher Weiser built the first fulling-mill in the valley, on Turtle Creek, on what was lately Peter Wolfe's place, in 1786. He died March 30, 1819, at the age of sixty-one. Daniel Moyer succeeded to him, running the mill.

George Wendell Wolfe came to this locality very early. He was a private in Captain George Clarke's company, Colonel Potter's regiment, in 1776. He bought about a thousand acres on Turtle Creek, extending from Van Gundy's and running up to Aurand's. He had seven sons,—Michael, Peter, John, Jacob, Christian, Leonard and Andrew. He located Michael on the lower, or east end; next Peter; then John. Jacob got the homestead (now Joel Rich's), originally two hundred and fifty

acres. Christian became a hatter and lived on the present lot of Jonathan Wolfe, in Lewisburgh, and carried on that business, but he left and moved to New York in an early day. Leonard married a Dreisbach and moved to Ohio with the Dreisbach and Spyker families. John sold his farm to Michael Smith, now occupied by David Smith. He was married to Ann Aurand and moved to Sandusky, Ohio. Michael lived and died on his place, lately owned by his son Abram, now Hiram Wolfe. In 1778 Abraham Mensch lived on this place. His wife died in the valley and was buried at Jenkins' Mill. He left with the "runaway," in 1779, taking with him his boys, Christian and John, and one horse. He never returned. He married again, and the late Rev. J. Nicholas Mensch was a son by the second wife, the latter dying at Lewisburgh in 1854. Peter lived and died on his farm in 1820; afterwards divided between Peter and Leonard, his sons, mentioned above as the Christopher Weiser place. Jacob lived on the homestead adjoining the Hubler & Aurand place, and died in 1832. Andrew purchased the farm in Buffalo now owned by his sons, George J. and Martin. Jacob left six children,—Catherine, married to George Machamer, moved to Stark County, Ohio; Elizabeth, married to Jonathan Smith (both now dead); Jacob, John, Samuel, Jonathan. The mother of these children was Catherine, a daughter of John Bashor, who lived at George T. Miller's farm, and who is mentioned in the account of Kelly township. She afterwards married Jonathan Reedy, and lived at the farm now owned by her son Jonathan. The memory of her father's murder was never effaced. Long afterwards, when Indians came around in peaceful shows, she would become uncontrollably excited. She died on the 8th of October, 1856, at the age of eighty-four.

In 1792, Abel Rees living at Strohecker's died; and Anna M. Smith left in her will thirty pounds to erect a school-house on Turtle Creek for poor children.

Adam Smith was a teamster in the Revolution and settled upon the place now owned by Jacob Kunkle, above Henry Mertz's. He died there and was buried at the Dreisbach grave-yard. His sons were Adam,

George, Michael and John and a daughter, married to Michael Maize, another to Steffy Touchman. Adam, Jr., moved to Beaver township, Snyder County. His descendants are about Beaver town yet. George died in Union County, John at Beaver town, and Michael in Union County in 1841. He had a blacksmith-shop above Henry Mertz's, and that is the point so often spoken of in old road-views. Michael's children were Michael, who moved to Michigan; Daniel, who moved to Ohio; Benjamin, to Illinois; David, now (1869) living near the old place. His daughters married, one to Jonas Nyhart, one to John Wolfe, one to David Oldt, near New Berlin. Michael had three wives: first was a Bower, of Dry Valley; second, Susanna Bartges, of Millinburg; third, Sophia Bickle, whose father, Henry Bickle, was killed by the Indians. Michael had also a son Jonathan, father of A. W. Smith, Esq., late jury commissioner, who died in Hartley township in 1870.

The account of Henry Bickel is in Union township, Emerick family. Christopher, his eldest son, took the place in 1792, at forty shillings per acre. He sold it to John Meyer, in 1806, who sold it to Daniel Nyhart, who sold it, May 4th, to Jacob Mertz, whose son Henry, married to an Aurand, lives on the place.

EAST BUFFALO SCHOOLS.—The first election for free schools took place in 1834, and was rejected by a large majority, three votes for it and eighty-seven against it. At a subsequent election it encountered much opposition, but was adopted by a large majority. Directors in 1838 were Jacob Gundy, Robert H. Laird, Samuel H. Laird, Jacob Mertz, Philip Frederick and John Snook. Three lots were deeded to them and school-house erected upon them. Two others were later built, between 1863 and 1873. They were replaced by substantial brick houses.

In 1884 the schools of East Buffalo contained two hundred and seven pupils. Seven districts,—Linnville, Pike, Aurand, Zeller's, Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson, Riverside.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION IN THE BUFFALO VALLEY.—Among those who early became followers of Jacob Albright, the founder of the religious body now known as the Evangelical Association, was Martin Dreisbach's family, at whose house was formed, in 1806, the first class of that faith in the denomination. It is probable that they were visited by Jacob Albright himself and his co-laborers,

John Walter and George Miller, who were the first preachers of the new sect. From that time on Evangelical preachers have had regular appointments in the valley, and at Dreisbach's were the headquarters of those zealous, persecuted ministers. In 1808 John Dreisbach himself began to expound the Word, and, in the course of a few years, became one of the most active and useful members of the new body. That year he and George Miller served what was called the Northumberland Circuit, a scope of country not defined by any limits, but having the valley as a radiating centre. In 1809 the ministers were John Walter and John Erb; 1810, John Dreisbach and D. Yearlitz; 1811, J. Erb and L. Zimmerman; 1812, L. Zimmerman and L. Shaner. This year the Fifth Annual Conference was held at Dreisbach's, April 2d and 3d, twelve preachers being present, who reported seven hundred and sixty-one members. The Conference of 1813 was held at the same place, April 21st to 23d, as well as the one in 1814. The latter year the preachers numbered thirteen and the members ten hundred and sixteen. John Dreisbach was elected presiding elder and the Union Circuit was formed, with Henry Niebel and John Kleinfelter as preachers in charge. The circuit is one of the oldest in the State, but the territory has been very much reduced, embracing at present only New Berlin and a few other appointments. In 1845 the preachers were J. Stambaugh and Jacob Kleinfelter, and the following year the latter and M. Dehoff.

From October 11th to the 17th, 1816, was held the First General Conference of the association, at the house of Martin Dreisbach, which was attended by the following ministers as chosen delegates: J. Dreisbach, H. Niebel, John Walter, L. Zimmerman, J. Erb, J. Stambaugh, J. Kleinfelter, S. Miller, J. Dehoff, D. Thomas, A. Ettinger and J. Frueth. Very important business was transacted, among the chief being the selection of the present name, to distinguish this sect, which up to this time was called Albright Methodists or Albright's people, after the founder of the denomination. The hymn-book composed by J. Dreisbach and H. Niebel was approved, and one thousand five

hundred copies ordered to be printed on the new press which had been set up in New Berlin, and which had been purchased by John Dreisbach for the use of the denomination. This small press was the foundation of the extensive publishing house of the association, now maintained in the city of Cleveland, Ohio. The articles of faith were also revised and ordered printed. The members of the Conference separated to hold their next quadrennial meeting in a church, for up to this time no distinct house of worship was yet owned by the association. A church was erected at New Berlin, which was consecrated March 2, 1817, as the first church of the association, and that village thenceforth became the seat of many ecclesiastical meetings. In it was held the Tenth Annual Conference, from June 2 to 7, 1817, when B. Eittinger was assigned to Union Circuit. After that period the following were the appointees :

- 1818.—J. Stamm and M. Dehoff.
- 1819.—H. Hassler and J. Bridenstein.
- 1820.—A. Kleinfeiter and G. Lanz.
- 1821.—J. Seybert and Fred. Glasser.
- 1822.—J. Barber and J. Eisenberger.
- 1823.—J. Breidenstein, J. Foy and A. Becker.
- 1824.—P. Wagner, C. Kring and F. Buck.
- 1825.—J. W. Miller and G. Reich.
- 1826.—J. C. Reisner.
- 1827.—B. Eittinger and B. Mottinger.
- 1828.—F. Hoffman and G. Enders.
- 1829.—J. Barber and J. G. Zinser.
- 1830.—G. Schneider and S. Tobias.
- 1831.—J. M. Saylor and W. Wagner.
- 1832.—S. G. Miller and C. Hesser.
- 1833.—J. C. Reisner and F. Hoffman.
- 1834.—J. Young and D. Berger.
- 1835.—J. Sensel and J. Poorman.
- 1836.—D. Berger and C. Hull.

On the 1st of March, 1839, another important event in the history of the association took place in the Buffalo Valley. On that day was organized the Home and Foreign Missionary Society, at the house of J. S. Dunkel, which has been the instrument in placing the gospel before thousands of people in the West and foreign lands. It had as its first officers,—

President, John Seybert; Secretary, S. G. Miller; Treasurer, John S. Dunkel; Managers, Charles Hamner, Philip Schmidt, Dr. J. Brugger, Martin D. Reed, Philip Wagner, Isaac Eyer, Leonard Gerhart, Henry Thomas, John Kaufman, Martin Dreisbach, John Roland, M. F. Maize, John Maize, Sebastian Mosser.

The increase of membership was so rapid and the demand for preachers so urgent that the Union Circuit was divided, and the Buffalo Circuit formed of the charges in the valley and northward, while the territory of the Union Circuit extended southward and westward. The appointees on the Buffalo Circuit to the present were,—

- 1847-48.—James Barber and John M. Sindlinger.
- 1849.—E. Kohr and Benjamin Hengst.
- 1850.—E. Kohr and Andrew Staley.
- 1851-52.—J. M. Young and Jacob Young.
- 1853.—Henry Kegel and George Hunter.
- 1854.—Henry Kegel and J. Clair.
- 1855.—B. F. Hall and N. Doehler.
- 1856.—B. F. Hall and H. Brodbeck.
- 1857.—J. C. Farnsworth and S. Smith.
- 1858.—J. C. Farnsworth and M. Walter.
- 1859.—A. Longsdorf and S. E. Davis.
- 1860.—A. Longsdorf and J. M. McGraw.
- 1861.—J. Hartzler and S. T. Buck.
- 1862.—S. T. Buck and H. A. Deitrich.
- 1863.—H. A. Deitrich and F. Kurtz.
- 1864.—S. W. Seibert and F. C. Hoffman.
- 1865.—M. W. Harris and J. G. M. Swengle.
- 1866.—M. W. Harris and W. E. Detweiler.
- 1867-68.—S. D. Bennington and W. B. Thomas.
- 1869.—H. W. Buck and C. H. Granley.
- 1870.—H. W. Buck and H. Conrad.
- 1871.—H. Conrad and P. W. Raidabagh.
- 1872.—E. Kohr and L. K. Harris.
- 1873.—E. Kohr and L. Mathias.
- 1874-75.—G. Hunter and P. F. Jarrett.
- 1876-78.—M. Sloat.
- 1879-80.—Z. Hornberger.
- 1881-83.—D. P. Kline.
- 1884-86.—I. M. Pines.

In 1886 the circuit embraced but four appointments, namely: Salem and Ebenezer, in East Buffalo, and Emanuel and Cowan, in Buffalo township.

The Salem Church was begun in January, 1849, and dedicated the following January. It is a plain brick house, without belfry, and stands in need of repairs. Among those who were instrumental in building it were John Dunkel, Cyrus Brown, John Zellers, John Roland and Abraham Aurand, most of them serving as a building committee. The trustees in 1886 were John C. Dunkel, Mathias Noll, N. Manser, Martin Dunkel and A. M. Farley. The congregation has fifty-five members.

The Ebenezer Church is also in East Buffalo,

and was built in 1873, under the pastorate of Rev. E. Kohr, on the land of Jacob Machemer. The building is a small frame, and the congregation has never been strong, but has lately had an encouraging increase, which has aided in putting the society on a more permanent footing.

The Emanuel Church is located at Union, in Buffalo township, from which circumstance it is sometimes called the Union Church. It was built in 1859, and dedicated on the 4th of December of that year, when the following were chosen trustees: Peter S. Stahl, John Hartman, David Herbst, Elias Kling and Jacob Ziebach. It is a frame building, and was repaired in 1881. There are about one hundred members, whose services are exclusively English. The trustees in 1886 were M. Rank, E. M. Kling, A. W. Barber, Jacob Duck and J. C. Lucas.

The Cowan Church was built a few years ago, during the pastorate of the Rev. D. P. Kline, and is a new frame building, thirty-six by fifty feet. The membership at this place is small, as the congregation was so recently organized.

The flourishing church at Lewisburgh is a recent offspring of this circuit, and as many of the former members were located at that place, their early religious history is essentially the same as that of the old Buffalo charge.

CHAPTER VIII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.¹

THE formation of the present township of Union, and its various transmutations, have been given in the general history of the territorial formation of the county. Its present boundaries may be stated generally: On the east by the river, on the south by a line following the stage-road from Blue Hill to the lime-kilo of Henry Mowrer; the western line runs from that point due north until it intersects the division line of Union and Buffalo, then follows the top of the

mountain east until it strikes the river a little south of Jenkins' mill, at the mouth of Turtle Creek.

Long back of us, a century and more, while the line of Cumberland County ran from the black oak at Hetrick's store, in Snyder County, across by Mensch's farm, through the valley to Malone's, on the Bald Eagle, along the line of the Indian purchase of 1751, as it was then understood, John Lee had built his cabin near the spring by the stone barn at Winfield, and cleared his field around it,—the earliest clearing of the valley. James Wilson laid the Craig survey, on the 4th of October, 1769, around it; for when, the next March 23, 1770, he surveys the George Palmer, embracing Winfield, he speaks of commencing at Lee's spring and running to an ash on the river, and thence, by the back side of Lee's fields, to the river. This explains the corner left out of the Craig survey below, and shows that Lee had cleared the fields where Thomas Pursel now lives, and its exact locality is thus defined. Then the surveyor laid out a tract stretching from Dry Run beyond Turtle Creek, along the bank of the river,—the Thomas Lowry,—and the same day, August 3, 1769, another skipped up Dry Run a little and laid out the James Sheddon tract, reaching as far as Abraham Eyer's. Next down below the spring, on the 4th of October, is laid the Alexander Craig, of three hundred acres, and immediately below it, along the river, the Andrew Culbertson, one hundred and sixty-three acres, and away out in the forest, where the road comes by way of Chappel Hollow, William Maclay, on the 4th of December, surveyed a tract of three hundred and four acres for Joseph Simpson, (now Michael Fought), marked vacant all around on his draft, except that on one side it calls for a big hill, and the day before Christmas the John Galloway was laid on Blue Hill.

The James Cochran, December 20, 1769, follows Dry Run farther up the main stream, and then, March 23, 1770, James Wilson laid out the George Palmer, for Lee, which takes in the spring, and winds in and out east and south of the Sheddon and north of the Craig, away up along one branch of Dry Run; and the

¹ By J. Merrill Linn, Esq.

Joshua McAfee was laid on this side of Blue Hill; the Abraham Eyerly between the Shedden and Simpson, and surveyed in 1772.

On the 15th of May, 1772, Wilson made the leading survey in the lower end for Daniel Rees, so many years owned by Joseph Fearer, and now owned and occupied by Joseph Shamm, and right east of the Kercher & Shoup. In consequence of the suit between Bonham and Gibbons, referred to in Emerick's story, the lines were often run and are well marked. In his original field-notes Wilson says: "The land is situated about two miles from John Lee's, on both sides of the path that leads to Treaster's," at the mouth of Tuscarora Creek, a mile above New Berlin.

On the 12th of May, 1770, Wilson surveyed the Thomas Sutherland tract, just south of Kunkle's, which he notes that "Robert King bought," thus indicating where the first constable of Buffalo township lived. To this Robert King, Thomas and Richard Penn, by letters-patent, granted the privilege of keeping a ferry across the Susquehanna, at Sunbury. He sold this to Adam Heverling the next year, November 30, 1773.

James Young settled on the place now owned by David Gross in the year 1774. Isaac Hanna, a gunsmith from Lancaster, paid, in 1780, £600 for three hundred and nine acres. May 6, 1775, John Forsyth, deputy for William McClay, surveyed the Jacob Haines, just below the Craig, and on the 12th of July Nehemiah Breese, of Sunbury, surveyed the John Snegon tract, next north of the Simpson, now Chappel's Hollow, then called Haverly's Gap. Mower tabled his notes (he died not long after) and made the return of survey—made the North 20° west line from the pine one hundred perches, instead of sixty, to chestnut, which produced a dispute afterward between Abraham Eyer and John Brown. The Ludwig Kercher is surveyed 27th April, 1775, on warrant dated October 25, 1774. Conrad Shap has a warrant laid south of this dated October 24, 1774, surveyed November 8, 1774, which interferes, and settles on part in October, 1775, cleared three or four rods, felled some trees, planted some apple seeds and raised a

cabin four logs high. The part outside of the interference was patented to Peter Bronse and by him sold to Abram Eyer, April 14, 1817.

George Overmeier, John Rearick, Christian Shively and Michael Focht were brothers-in-law. Overmeier settled near where Philip Seebold lives, near New Berlin; Shively at the mouth of White Spring Run; Rearick near Wehr's tavern; Focht in Dry Valley, on the Simpson. Philip Seebold is a grandson of Overmeier. He often heard Mrs. Fought tell of the raid of the Indians in 1778, and it is one of the most touching incidents ever related as happening,—

She said they were threshing flax on their place, where the road through Chappel's Hollow comes out into Dry Valley, when the Indians came upon them suddenly. Her baby was near her, and she picked it up and ran. Another child, that could just run about, was back of their little barn. She heard it call, "O mother, take me along, too." She looked around and the Indians were close upon her. She ran the whole way—two miles—to Penn's Creek, to a house where the neighbors had gathered. She never heard of her child again; but as there was no indication that it was killed, she hoped for its return some day. At night, and in the quiet hours of the day, the last words of her child, "O mother, take me along, too," she said, rang in her ears long years after.

She said the house they took refuge in was surrounded by the Indians. They suffered from thirst, and a man named Peter—— said he would have water, if he died for it. They allowed him to go out, and as he turned the corner of the house a rifle cracked, and he fell dead. The next day the Indians withdrew, and they embarked in canoes, and went down Penn's Creek. On the Isle of Que, she said, she went into a house and found no one about. A baby sat propped up in a cradle. On close inspection she found it was dead, and the marks of the tomahawk.

David Emerick, who came up from Dauphin County, settled in Shamokin County, first where the road comes up to meet the river road, where Widow Brown's tavern used to be, or near it, called Gibbon's place, before the Revolutionary War, in 1773, where he built a house, cleared ten acres of land and planted apple trees. He sold this place by deed dated 21st of June, 1780, to Daniel Rees. On the 15th of November, 1779, he purchased of Andrew Glen a tract of two hundred and eighty acres for £2925. This is the first farm to the left as you turn east to go toward the river from the Chappel Hollow

road, on the farm of P. Seebold. Here he cleared a piece of land, built a cabin and was residing in April, 1781. Henry Bickle, who lived on this side of the mountain, where Henry Mertz lately lived, had gone over there that morning to help roll logs at the clearing. The Indians came down upon them, shot Bickle, and, plundering Emerick's house, carried him and his family away prisoners. They loaded Emerick with the plunder, and after proceeding a little way, he sat down on a log and refused to go farther. They plunged a tomahawk into his head and left him dead. The baby they impaled on the sharpened end of a sapling, and let it fly into the air. They were taken to Canada, one of the daughters dying on the way from excessive bleeding at the nose. One of the daughters was in Dauphin County at the time. The widow and daughter captured married into the tribe of their captors—Catherine, the widow, to Archibald Thompson; Margaret the daughter to James Thompson, of Stamford, in the district of Niagara, province of Upper Canada. The other daughter, Catherine, married James Bander. Many years afterward Mrs. Emerick and her Indian husband and her daughter came back to Henry Myers', near Harrisburg, to draw money from her grandfather's estate there, and receive their share of the murdered man's estate. They were infatuated with their life, and Mrs. Emerick endeavored to persuade some of her female relatives to go off with her from here. They came in grand style, on horseback, decorated with all the tinsel of Indian dress. There are on record, at Smbury, a letter of attorney, dated January 12, 1805 (M. 516), from Archibald Thompson to James Thompson, authorizing him to collect the estate of David Emerick, and from the heirs and executors of Conrad Sharp, of Berks County, and a letter of attorney from James Thompson to George Schoch to convey their interest in the tract of land adjoining Hessler, Hugh Beutz, George Olds and James Jenkins, containing one hundred and seventy-one acres, "which they hold as tenant in common with John Bickle," and recited to be conveyed by Andrew Glen and wife. This is the William Glen, and is the tract north of Wm. Hessler or John Kunkle's.

On the 9th of August, 1786, John Anrand is appointed guardian of Margaret and Catherine Emerick, children of David Emerick, deceased. Finally there is a release recorded at Lewisburgh, dated the 26th of September, 1816, from James Thompson to George Schoch, which recites that David Emerick left a widow, named Catherine, and two daughters, Margaret, intermarried with James Thompson, and the other intermarried with George Bander, and he, Thompson, releases his wife's share of David Emerick's estate, amounting to \$516.75.

In 1825, Bonham's heirs brought an ejectment against William Gibbons for a tract of land in the warrantee name of David Emerick, and, to sustain their title, gave in evidence a deed, dated the 21st of June, 1780, from David Emerick to Daniel Reese, under whom Bonham claimed. The defense subpoenaed all the old settlers in the country to prove that David Emerick was killed in 1778 or 1779, from which the lawyers argued the deed a forgery, though it purported to be acknowledged before Christopher Gettig, Esquire. Among others was Michael Smith. He said "I was living in the place where I am now living (1830) during the Revolutionary War. There was a massacre by the Indians in Dry Valley. Henry Bickle was killed; the only one, as far as we know. David Emerick and his family were taken prisoners on the same day. His woman came in afterward, and said Emerick was killed on the road. David Emerick never appeared again. It was three years afterward when his wife returned. She was afterward married to Thompson, in New York. Bickle's wife had a son about four months after his murder. His name is Henry Bickle. I saw Henry Bickle after he was murdered. My father lived about two miles from Bickle at that time. My wife's mother and Emerick's wife's mother were sisters. I saw Thompson after he was married to Mrs. Emerick.

"Lee's massacre was about a year after Emerick's. It was in Dry Valley, and about the time of the general runaway. I saw Lee's family all lying scalped. Emerick has some children. I never saw any of them. There was one of the girls down below at the time, who was at my house about a year ago. Emerick lived near the hill, not far from Hummel's tavern, in Dry Valley. Emerick's children were all taken, except the one. I saw Lee killed in the house. They had their heads all scalped, and were laid on a bundle of straw." Jacob Bower, of Union township, stated that he knew David Emerick. He was taken by the Indians. "They killed him on the hill, and we fled to Lee's, and lived there until after hay-making. Lee was after the Indians when Trinkle and Faught were killed. Lee was killed by the Indians afterwards. Emerick was not taken prisoner the same summer Lee was killed, but the year we lived at Lee's."

Henry Bickle, sworn: "Was born in 1778. I have been always told I was born about four months after

my father was killed. I saw Emerick's wife. My mother lives twenty miles from here. Mrs. Emerick gave me a pen-knife when she was in. My mother is eighty-five the 7th of next September. I was born in July, and my father was killed in April, as I have always been told. Emerick's wife and my mother were sisters. My mother was married to old George Schoch, who is dead."

Defendants called Philip Hoyens, who swore he knew David Emerick and Henry Bickle. "Emerick first lived on the Gibbons place. He made an improvement, built a house and cleared about ten acres. Bickle and Emerick were killed by the Indians. I think they took Emerick away. Emerick moved to this place of Gibbons' before the war. It was two miles from Northumberland."

An examination of the assessment books in the commissioner's office would have shown that John Lee was assessor on the 27th of March, 1782, wherefore, according to the testimony of all the witnesses, the Bickle and Emerick massacre must have been in 1781.

The deed from Glen and wife to Emerick showed that Emerick was alive on the 15th of November, 1779, while Smith and Bickle's testimony would make out that he was killed in 1778 or 1779. The assessment books show that Emerick and Bickle were both alive on 1st of November, 1780, and in the one made by John Lee himself, in March, 1782, for the year 1781, Bickle's property is assessed to his widow, and the name and family of Emerick disappear forever from the assessment lists after 1781.

Hummel's tavern, in Dry Valley, was at the intersection of the roads at Adam Miller's, beyond Samuel Guise's.

Henry Bickle, who was killed when Emerick's family was captured, left the following family: Christopher, the eldest, who took the farm in 1792, at forty shillings per acre; Maria C., married to Benjamin Stroh; Elizabeth afterwards married Jacob Kamerlin; Henry, as stated. The widow, Esther Regina, married George Schoch. Christopher sold it to John Meyer in 1806, who sold to Daniel Nyhart, who sold, 4th May, 1822, to Jacob Mertz, whose son, Henry, resides at the old place.

Michael Smith, in his testimony, said: "Lee was after the Indians when Trinkle and Faught were killed."

On page 204 of Linn's "Annals" casual reference is made to the killing of the Trinkles and Faught; no trace of the history of this maraud was then accessible. Time has thrown more light on the transaction. We quote from a letter in *Oswald's Gazetteer* (Philadelphia) of May 25, 1782. The letter is dated Sunbury, May 13, 1782.

"The savages commenced their scalping again in the beginning of this month, and in a few days killed several of our inhabitants and poor helpless women and children in different parts. The wife of one Trinkle, near Penn's Creek, endeavored to escape with an infant in her arms; but so close was the pursuit she dropped the child, but was overtaken and tomahawked. The little child was scalped, and having some small remains of life, made its way to its mother and was afterwards found expiring on her breast. The party has since fled, having taken a number of people with them."

The name of Charles Trinkle appears upon the assessments of Buffalo township from 1781-87. Rev. John William Heim, pastor of Lutheran Churches around Millintown, Pa., in 1814, married Catherine Drenkel, daughter of the murdered woman. The family account is: Her father resided on Penn's Creek; the Indians came upon the family while Mr. Drenkel was in the field at work; he hastened to their rescue. Though he saved the life of Catherine, the wife, a little brother and the babe in the cradle were cruelly murdered. The mother was scalped and she was afterwards buried with the children on the banks of the creek. Lee himself was soon to suffer.

MAJOR LEE AND OTHERS KILLED BY THE INDIANS.—The attack on John Lee was made in August. A party of Indians, supposed to be sixty or seventy in number, killed Mr. Lee and family, a few miles above Sunbury. Meginness, in his narration of this event, says,—

"It was a summer evening, and his family were at supper. A young woman named Katy Stoner escaped up-stairs, and concealed herself behind the chimney. Lee was tomahawked and scalped, and a man named John Walker shared the same fate. A Mrs. Boatman and daughter were also killed. Mrs. Lee, with a small child and a boy named Thomas, were led away captives. They took the path up the valley, crossing White Deer Mountain and then the river. One of Lee's sons, Robert, returning about the time, saw the Indians leaving. He fled to Northumberland, and gave the alarm. A party was organized by Colonel Hunter, and started in pursuit. Henry McHenry, father of A. H. McHenry, of Jersey Shore, was in this party, and gave an account of it to his son. In crossing the mountains, Mrs. Lee was bitten by a rattlesnake, and her leg became so very much swollen she traveled with great difficulty. The Indians, finding themselves pursued, urged her on as rapidly as possible, but her strength failed her. When near the mouth

of Pine Run, four miles below Jersey Shore, she gave out and sat down. An Indian slipped up behind her, placed the muzzle of his rifle to her ear, and blew off the whole upper portion of her head. One of them seized her little child by the heel and dashed it against a tree. They then fled, crossing the river at Smith's fording, and ran up Nipponose bottom. When Colonel Hunter came up with his men the body of Mrs. Lee was yet warm, and the child, but little injured, was moaning piteously. Near Autes' Gap the Indians separated, and ran up both sides of the mountain, and the party gave up the chase, as they were nearly exhausted. They came back and buried Mrs. Lee where she died, and brought the child back. They dug a hole alongside of Walker's body and rolled him in. Mrs. Boatman's daughter survived and lived many years afterwards. Young Thomas Lee was not recovered for many years afterwards. His brother made arrangements with the Indians to bring him to Tioga Point (Athens now), where he was delivered to his friends. Such was his love of Indian life, that they were obliged to tie him and place him into a canoe to bring him home. When near Wilkesbarre they untied him, but as soon as the canoe touched the shore he was out and off like a deer. They caught him, however, and, on arriving at Northumberland, he evinced all the sullenness of a captive. Boys and girls played about him for several days before he showed any disposition to join them. At last he began to inquire the names of things. By degrees he became civilized, and obtained a good education."

The same *Gazetteer* before quoted, of September 14, 1782, contains a letter from a gentleman of Sunbury, dated August 16, 1782, as follows:

"A few days since, at noon, the savages entered the house of Major John Lee, three miles from Northumberland town, and took him and his family and part of two others, to the number of thirteen, declaring if they would submit they should not be hurt; they acquiesced and proceeded as prisoners about a half-mile, when the savages murdered seven of them, who were tomahawked and scalped in the most shocking manner. A party of volunteer inhabitants, upon hearing of the affair, went to their relief. The scene and groans of the dying people were enough to have melted any heart of flesh. Since last spring no less than sixty-two of our people have been butchered by the Indians. Two of our neighbors who were taken prisoners last year have just made their escape from the Indian town."

The same paper has an item,—

"By the deposition of John Hessler, who hath escaped from the savages, taken before Christian Gettig, Esq., of Sunbury, says, 'the Indians have been supplied with lead by the enemy.'"

To the details of the massacre we add an account taken from a letter of Judge John Joseph Henry to Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, February 5, 1807. He says,—

"John Lee, who was an uncle of Captain Andrew Lee, of Wayne's regiment (who was then applying for a pension, which was the occasion of Judge Henry's letter), was known to me at an early age, who, in the course of the war, as subsequently informed, evinced much patriotic resolution. He resided on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, some miles above Sunbury. Captain John Lee was returning from his labor in the woods, and was shot down near the house. Two of his sons, headless boys, were slaughtered at the threshold. His wife, an amiable woman, with a suckling in her arms, and four other children, were led away captives. Two miles from the house the babe's brains were dashed out against a tree. The tears and wailings of Mrs. Lee for her infant, in that or the next day, caused a silence to her grief by the application of the hatchet. The survivors,—two girls and two boys,—none of them above twelve years old, were held in Indian bondage till 1784-85. The two latter, Robert and Thomas, I have been informed, have of late years been honored by the general government with military command. The particulars of this story, which are numerous, very pathetic and interesting, I have derived from Rebecca, one of the children. My father, when a delegate in Congress, 1784-85, coming homeward from New York to Lancaster, found the returning captive desolate and moneyless. He brought her to his own house, and, in a few months, restored her to her relations. Capt. H. Lee made three journeys into the country of the Senecas in search of his uncle's children. The first journey produced the recovery of Rebecca, my informant; he brought her to Albany, clothed her and gave her money to travel to the Susquehanna. He went back from Albany, and, by a considerable ransom, redeemed another of her children. A third voyage, by Mohawk River, Oneida, Ontario and Erie Lakes, in pursuit of the captives, obtained a third of these orphans. Thomas came in a few years later." (See "Pa. Mag. of Hist.," vol. 3, page 168, for Judge Henry's letter).

Lee was elected second major of the battalion of the lower division of Northumberland County, 7th of February, 1776, and was sent by the Associators, in August, to Harris' Ferry for powder and lead, and on 24th December, 1776, a company out of the battalion volunteered for the war and chose Lee captain; Hugh White, first lieutenant; Thomas Gaskins, second lieutenant; and marched that day, Colonel Hunter impressing guns and blankets for

them. They left Reading January 3, 1777, and were attached to Colonel Potter's (second) battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray, Majors John Kelly and Thomas Robinson, and they reached the army in time to get into an engagement at Piscataway, N. J., where Lieutenant Gustavus Ross, of the company, was mortally wounded. The returned battalions and officers are used on the frontier against the Indians.

December 4, 1778, John MacPherson bought Andrew Gibson's place and ferry, now Canley's, Winfield. He lived near Winfield until August 2, 1827. He served in the navy of the Revolution, was badly wounded, and on that account received a pension from the State. He was associate judge of Northumberland County for twenty-three years.

The land of the George Palmer tract is confirmed to John Lee, by patent of the date of May 17, 1774, in pursuance of a warrant dated the 13th, in order to confirm his title upon a deed of conveyance from George Palmer, dated December 21, 1769.

Thomas Lee, by release dated April 1, 1797, William Beard and Sarah, his wife, Robert Hursh and Rebecca, his wife, and Eliza Lee, by release of April 24, 1797, conveyed to Robert Lee, and Robert Lee, May 24, to Abraham Eyerly. This Abraham Eyerly becomes the Abraham Eyer of our day, and he dying, October 30, 1823, there was an inquisition upon this three hundred acres in 1825, and an order of sale because of non-acceptance; and on the 25th of March, 1834, Isaac Eyer, the administrator, conveyed the same to Nicholas Mensch. In 1800 Bishop Newcomer says he crossed the West Branch at Northumberland with a great deal of trouble, and reached the house of Abraham Eyerly after dark. His wife, Catherine, was born October 15, 1752; married May, 1776; died September 22, 1806. Himself died October 30, 1823, at the age of seventy-five. While Mensch owned it, November 17, 1840, Halckner Hughes leased the right to iron-ore and limestone and privilege of erecting necessary buildings for successful operation of iron-works, and this lease was assigned to Napoleon Hughes March 1, 1841. In 1842 the iron-ore below

the mouth of Turtle Creek was found to be of superior quality, and its development was commenced by Napoleon Hughes above the site of the furnace, a few hundred yards above the river-bank.

There was no attempt at building a furnace. In 1818 John N. Youngman and Jesse M. Walters went into partnership as merchants, and April 1, 1851, as partners, bought the land of Nicholas Mensch. By sundry conveyances it finally became vested in the Union Furnace Company.

THE UNION FURNACE was erected on those premises in 1853 and 1854 by a company under the firm-name of Beaver, Geddes, Marsh & Co., which consisted of Samuel Geddes, James S. Marsh, Thomas Beaver, Peter Beaver, Charles E. Morris and Dr. L. Rooke. A few years after, Peter Beaver, James S. Marsh and Dr. Rooke bought out all the other partners and changed the name to Beaver, Marsh & Co. Under this name the business has been continued until the present time (January, 1886). This furnace, of a weekly capacity of one hundred and twenty-five tons, was built to use anthracite coal, and has continued this fuel ever since.

The iron-ores used for the first twenty years were obtained almost entirely from the fossil veins in Shamokin Ridge, near by; but since the cheap and easily accessible ores of this range became exhausted, they scoured ore-mines on the Juniata River, at Millerstown, Perry County, which have proved valuable, owing to the cheap water transportation; also from Shade Mountain, near Adamsburg, in Snyder County, Pa. The hard iron-ores (which are in inexhaustible quantities) are still mined near the furnace. The flux or limestone is obtained from the well-known Dry Valley lime quarries, which are connected with the furnace by rail; the furnace is connected with the Sunbury, Shamokin and Lewisburgh Railroad. This furnace was first blown in in 1854, and has continued in blast, except when undergoing repairs, up to the present time. During this time it has been superintended, managed and blown by Dr. Rooke, assisted by George M. Slifer. The books were kept twenty-two years

by John K. Kremer, present cashier of the Union National Bank, and the balance of the time by B. C. Ammons, who has been employed in some capacity ever since the works were built. There are still quite a large number of men there who have been continually employed ever since they started. The iron produced has always been considered first-class for foundry and forge purposes, and it is thought that their success in keeping in blast and selling their product, when the great majority of furnaces had to go out of blast, was owing to the great uniformity and reliability of their iron.

To the credit of the firm it can be said, while they employ many more men than are employed at other furnaces of the same capacity, as they mine all their own ores, limestone and for years their own coal, they never had a strike or lock-out. The furnace property consists of a furnace, forge, mansion-house, twenty-five tenant-houses, three large farms, grist-mill, store, stable, etc., containing altogether over six hundred acres.

Dr. Rooke, the principal manager, was born in Chester County, Pa., on the 22d of July, 1826, a son of James and Mary (Murray) Rooke, both English descent, and prosperous farmers.

He attended the schools of the neighborhoods, and a grammar at Unionville, presided over by Jonathan Gause; taught school two years, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Stephen M. Meredith, of Pughtown, and after the usual course graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1848, and for three years practiced his profession at St. Mary's, in the northern part of the county. In the fall of 1850 he engaged a company and started up the old Berlin Iron-Works, on Penn's Creek, in Hartley township, and continued making iron there until the spring of 1851. He then helped to complete the furnace at Winfield, and continued manager and superintendent ever since. He also organized a company, and made iron several years at the Beaver Furnace, in Snyder County. He has the credit of being the first to thoroughly organize the manufacture of iron in Union County. There had been many trials of it even so early as 1824,

but they met with continued disaster; but Dr. Rooke, though a period of thirty-four years, through many a storm, has been able to carry on the business with success. He has always been popular with his employees; and many of them are there to this day, in continued employment since he commenced, and the majority of them over twenty years. He is one of the first, if not the only iron-master, who undertook the immediate control and blowing of his own furnace. He has not therefore restrained his activities to his personal ends, but has been an active politician; originally a Whig, opposed to slavery and its extension, he has stood by his party, the Republican, with an active helping hand. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1874, and carried his energies and experience into the committees on suffrages and elections and railroads. He has been manager and director of several banking institutions, and particularly of the Union National Bank, whose burden fell on him in its disaster, and but for him would not have survived. He became also a director in the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburgh Railroad, a road so essential to the interest of the county, and it was owing, in good part, to his personal exertions that it was organized and constructed. With good health all his life, happy in his domestic life, with that prosperity that comes from an industrious, well-ordered and energetic life, withal he has not let himself become one-sided, and having a fine flow of conversational power, he is one with whom it is a pleasure to meet. He was married twice,—first, to Miss E. H. Church, of Churchtown, Lancaster County, by whom there were four children, and then, on August 31, 1882, to Miss Annie E. Creamer. "To their good sense and economy," he says, "I attribute much of my success in life."

THOMAS BEAVER.—It is ever a pleasant task to chronicle an active and useful life, and such an one assuredly has been that of the subject of this sketch.

Born November 16, 1814, in Pfoutz's Valley, (now) Perry County, Pa., son of Rev. Peter and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Beaver.

Rev. Peter Beaver was ordained in 1809, at Elkton, Md., by Bishop Asbury, of the



W. L. Weaver

Methodist Episcopal Church, and was active in the ministry many years. He possessed and made occasional use of an unusual ability, viz.: preaching alternate sentences in German and English the better to reach his mixed audiences. An earnest pastor, he was largely instrumental in building up churches and in various other kindred work. Mrs. Beaver died February, 1818, her husband surviving her until August, 1819. Their children were as follows: George, who married Catharine Long; Samuel, who married Maria Leman; Jacob, who married Ann Eliza Addams (one of whose children is a favorite son of Pennsylvania, General James Addams Beaver, of Centre County, a gallant soldier and Christian gentleman); Jesse, who married Mary Ann Schwartz; Thomas, whose name heads our article; Peter, who married Eliza G. Simonton; Sarah, who married Aaron Nevius; Eliza; Catharine, who married Archibald Greenlee; and Mary, who married Henry Miller, now of Lewisburgh.

The educational advantages obtained by Thomas Beaver were of rather meagre character. He never attended school after his twelfth year, but as he possessed an indomitable will and an innate intellectual force, his after-successes were none the less positive because of the lack of scholastic education in early youth.

In April, 1827, he left the parental roof in search of his fortune, and for a number of months worked on a farm at two and one-half dollars per month, and in the winter of that year entered the store of Beaver & Black (his brother Samuel and Judge Black), at Milford. The following spring the business was removed to Newport, Perry County, and there he continued one year. His father having in the mean time opened a store at New Berlin, Union County, Thomas put in a year's work there and then returned to Newport to take charge of the business of Judge Black, who was a prominent politician and spent much of his time outside. Close application brought its frequent attendant, and illness compelled a climatic change, so, through the friendly aid of General Mitchell, chief of construction of the Pennsylvania Canal, on November 1, 1831, he went to Williamsport to fill an engagement in the

general store of Rev. Jasper Bennett. His knowledge of goods and force of character were demonstrated at that early day, he being, when but eighteen years of age, sent to Philadelphia to purchase a stock of goods, making the tedious journey by stage-coach.

The fearful scourge of cholera had been rampant in the Quaker City just previous to this trip, but no unpleasant effects resulted to the young business man. In 1833, forming a connection with Peter Nevius in general merchandising, at Lewisburgh, he went to that place where he remained until 1835, when he sold out his interest and assumed his brother Samuel's place, at Millerstown, the firm then becoming J. & T. Beaver. Feeling a strong desire to learn of wider fields, particularly the Philadelphia methods, in February, 1837, he told his brother he would go to that city for such purpose, etc., and carrying out such project in an intelligent manner, wrote to three of the largest firms there for their views and advice. Reed & Son, one of those selected, responded, attempting to dissuade the seeker after knowledge; while Bray & Barcroft wrote they would be glad to meet him and make his stay pleasant. Mr. Beaver accordingly went to Philadelphia in March, 1837, and made good use of his time learning the details and modes of a metropolitan enterprise. When, in May, he proposed to return, considering his object accomplished, he was met by Mr. Barcroft with "Thomas, you had better stay where you are;" and answered "I cannot give up a business worth three or four thousand dollars a year for the sake of living in Philadelphia." Mr. Barcroft then said, "It does not suit us to make any change in our business until 1840. At that time we will give you an equal interest with ourselves in the business. Better go home, sell out to your brother and come back to us. We will give you whatever salary you think you ought to have until 1840." Recognizing the value of such a proposition from so strong a house, he acted upon it and returned to Philadelphia. The first year he accepted simply expenses, which were seven hundred and fifty dollars. The second year one thousand dollars, and, as he had married in the mean time, accepted fifteen hundred dollars the

third year. On January 1, 1810, he was, in accordance with the proposal, taken into partnership, the firm becoming Bray, Barcroft & Co. By the retirement of Mr. Bray, in 1811, the firm was changed to Barcroft, Beaver & Co., and continued to enlarge its circle of trade, reaping an uninterrupted success.

The intense application of over twenty years broke down the health of Mr. Beaver, which had never been of the stoutest, and caused his retirement from this firm in 1858, and, as an opportunity was offered to take hold of the affairs of the Moutour Iron Company, at Danville, Pa., through his firm being one of the largest creditors of that corporation, which went down in the general crash of 1857, he went to that city to wind up the concern. In this work he remained one year as trustee for the creditors, and, finding the business congenial to his tastes and the climate beneficial to his health, he determined to continue, and formed a partnership with one of the co-trustees, Mr. Isaac S. Waterman, the new firm purchasing the entire interest of the creditors in the personal effects of the old company in 1859, and in 1860 becoming owners of the real estate also. With the talents which had heretofore wrought great results, the firm of Waterman & Beaver rapidly built up an immense business in the manufacture of iron and in general merchandising, success succeeding success, until in 1877 Mr. Beaver sold out his interest in the Danville properties to his partner, retaining his interest in the coal property at Kingston, incorporated as the Kingston Coal Company.

As may be inferred from these bare facts, Mr. Beaver has been the artificer of his own reputation and fortunes. He may properly be characterized as a man of great administrative ability, quick to think and decide, pushing with energy to completion whatever he undertakes. He has been an intensely busy man nearly all his life, and the comforts of his beautiful home, with its handsome gardens and magnificent conservatories, at Danville, Moutour County, are a meet reward for actions and influence such as these.

The old saying "The boy is father to the man" bears particular meaning applied to Mr.

Beaver, who, when but a young lad, clerking in a store, was in the habit of rising before day-light, and, after lighting the fires and caring for the horse and cattle, studying either one or other works of solid reading-matter. His chain of thought, even in those early days, was for the works which enlarge and strengthen the mind, his first book being "Rasselas," the second "The Scottish Chiefs," and the third "Rollin's Ancient History." His mind being fully occupied, he never sought the solace of the weed, and is to-day unaware of the taste of smoking or chewing tobacco, very much to his benefit and credit be it said. When the subject of a National Bank at Danville was mooted, Mr. Beaver took hold of the project and was one of its organizers, and after its start served as president some three or four years, stamping his character upon it.

Altogether this gentleman is essentially a business man and the controlling spirit of large enterprises; he has nevertheless ever been prompt to recognize and active in aiding meritorious causes, and he has become a living illustration of that noble characteristic so rare among men of influence—the accumulation of riches, not for himself alone, but to make others happy during and after his life. Not to particularize too closely, among his generous gifts to religious and educational causes may be mentioned thirty thousand dollars to Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., a Methodist Episcopal institution, given at a time when greatly needed to stimulate other large-hearted men; twenty-five thousand dollars to Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., the Presbyterian seat of learning; very liberal gifts to the Presbyterian Church at Danville, of which he and his family have been members many years, and we quote a few words from Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, ex-president of Lafayette College, on the subject as a proper tribute: "Whenever he has been approached with a meritorious project or want he has always been a most generous benefactor, but so unobtrusively that his left hand scarcely knows what his right hand does. He is truly one of the noblest and best of men. We ought to rejoice and give thanks when God puts wealth into the hands of such men."

A year ago Mr. Beaver was elected a member of the board of trustees of Dickinson College, although a Presbyterian since 1813. He has also been twice appointed member of the State Board of Charities.

During the Rebellion Mr. Beaver upheld the national government firmly, giving both time and money freely. He has never held office in his life nor has he ever been an office-seeker. Much time has been given to travel for the benefit of his health and the enjoyment of his family, and good use has been made of the privilege, the home being stored with articles of virtu from Japan, Egypt, Europe, etc. In 1851 he made the first journey to England in company with the late Horace Greeley, Judge Darling and others for the First World's Fair, at Crystal Palace, London, sailing on one of Captain Comstock's first American steamers.

On January 23, 1838, Mr. Beaver was united to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert B. and Cassandra (Berryhill) Wilkins, of Harrisburg, Pa., who was born April 20, 1817. As a result of this alliance there were born seven children, two of whom died in infancy, and Emily, born October 4, 1840, married William H. Chamberlin, of Lewisburgh (since deceased), and bore him Jessie, William, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Emily and Laura. Arthur, born September 17, 1842, married Alice Diehl (no issue). Alice, born October 12, 1844, married William H. Brown, of Philadelphia, and has borne him Elizabeth, Charles and Thomas (two latter twins). Laura, born January 18, 1846, married Rev. John De Witt, professor of church history in Lane Seminary, Cincinnati (no issue). Elizabeth Stewart, born February 9, 1853, married Lemuel E. Wells, of New York, and has borne him Thomas, Christian and Lemuel Stewart.

Into this happy home came the fell destroyer Death at an all too early day, calling hence the faithful wife, tender mother and affectionate friend, on December 27, 1884.

The high bluff that overlooks the junction of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna forms the southeastern shoulder of Union County and Union township. It is called "Blue Hill," and its fame is not confined even to this continent.

The Duke of Rochefoucauld Liancourt saw it in 1795, and told of it to fair France, and the English celebrities that settled upon the point opposite spread its name and the story of its beauty among the counties of the mother-country.

To add to its fame, an eccentric man bought it and built buildings upon it, which added to its attractiveness; one was a large square building, with a flat roof and railing around it, and just over its most precipitous side hung a square tower apparently leaning far over the abyss. The main frame of the building was perpendicular and fastened with long, strong rods far into the rock, rendering it entirely secure. An outer frame-work was covered with weatherboarding that gave the appearance of the inclination.

This building was the old man's eyrie in his latter days, where he had gathered a rare collection of queer old English books—they sold for seventy-five cents the bushel-basketful at his sale—and there he slung his hammock, and when the winds blew the maddest it was his resort.

John Mason's father was a Quaker, living in Philadelphia, an old acquaintance of James Jenkins, Jr., at Turtle Creek, who said to him one day, speaking of his son John, that he was a restless fellow, and wanted to go to sea, and that it would be the death of his mother, "Can't thee take him out with thee?" Jenkins replied that it was a wild place out there, and not likly to suit the taste of one who wanted to go sea-faring. He did come up with him into the wilderness, engaged in the mercantile business, first keeping a store where Elliot now lives, in Northumberland, and afterwards at Turtle Creek. He was a man who never recognized or became intimate with ladies. One evening at the Jenkins house, Mason came in as usual from the store, about nine o'clock, and seated himself by the ample fire-place with a book. There were a number of young people in the room, who were playing pawns and forfeits. One handsome girl was condemned in a whisper to kiss John Mason. He was apparently paying no attention, but as she slyly approached within reaching distance he raised the tongs between them, saying "Not one step further." He lived until

he was very old, and to his last days talked of rebuilding his fanciful houses, and he was buried upon his hill-top. Jenkins and he went alternately to Philadelphia to buy goods. Mason always walked. One season, in 1798, the darkey servant rushed into Mrs. Jenkins with bated breath, exclaiming, "Mr. Mason has come on horse-back!" It was true. He had had the yellow fever, and his appearance was such that the darkey thought it his ghost.

SCHOOLS.—In 1803 a German school was taught by a Hessian in part of a house owned by Samuel Slear (1777), near Winfield. The first English school, a few years after, was taught by Mr. Cunningham, and soon after one by Mr. Sullivan, both of whom taught in their own houses during the winter months. The first house erected for school purposes was about 1815. Another, a few years after, was built half-way between Winfield and New Berlin, called the Grier school-house. The following is a partial list of teachers of that time: Rev. Henry Neible, Samuel Creamer, Hon. James Marshall, Jacob Slear and John Fisher. There were four districts in 1881, with one hundred and sixty-six pupils, as follows: Winfield, Sandal, Trutt's, Eyer's. Union Independent, fifty-four pupils.

THE WINFIELD EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—A class of this faith having been formed about 1850, was encouraged a few years later to build a church upon a lot, which had been donated by the proprietors of the furnace, and, after much effort, the house was completed for dedication in 1856. It is a neat brick building, having sittings for about four hundred persons, and has been made comfortable by repairs in late years. The members worshipping here have had the same pastoral service as the charges on the old Union Circuit and New Berlin, with which place the appointment is now connected.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT WINFIELD.—In the early part of 1868 a revival of unusual importance took place in the village in consequence of the labors of Baptist brethren from the Lewisburgh Church, who had adopted this place as one of their out-stations. Sixty-nine persons were baptized, and these, with six others, constituted the above church March 5, 1869. As the members purposed building a house of wor-

ship, the Union Furnace Company donated a lot upon which a good brick church, seating four hundred persons, was built in 1873. The congregation is flourishing and its interests are closely associated with the Baptist Church at Lewisburgh.

CHAPTER IX.

KELLY TOWNSHIP.¹

KELLY TOWNSHIP was named after Colonel John Kelly, who, as early as 1770, lived on the place at which he died.

It is one of the richest agricultural townships in the county. Earliest settled by men of more than ordinary character, they have retained their standing among the intelligent and the brave.

On the 22d of February, 1769, what is called the Rev. John Ewing survey was made, the first in the valley. It extends from the mouth of Buffalo Creek, six hundred and seventy-five perches, to a walnut that formerly stood on Dr. Dougal's line, now heirs of James Moore. His starting-point for this survey was sixty or seventy rods above the present site of the iron bridge across Buffalo Creek, and contained eleven hundred and fifty acres. It is called "Delta" in the warrant, no doubt from its resemblance to the Greek letter Δ.

In November, 1771, Walter Clark, of Paxton township, bought the Ewing tract in trust for himself, Robert Fruit, William Gray, Robert Clark and William Clark, all of the same township. They divided it into six tracts, agreed each to take one-sixth, and sell the remaining tract, which they did to Ludwig Derr, 31st July, 1773. Walter Clark settled on the place now owned by Hon. Eli Slifer, William Gray where Major Paul Geddes now owns, Robert Fruit on the Heintz place, William Clark on the place now owned by M. H. Taggart, and Robert on what is now Judge Hummel's farm. Walter Clark sold to Joseph Musser in 1802, and moved to Mercer County, where his family became prominent. His son John was a member of the Legislature from that county.

Joseph Musser came from Strasburg, Lancaster County. When they tore down the old house, in 1851, they found a date painted on

¹ By J. Merrill Esq.

the east end, 1804, which part was built two years after they came to the valley. He had seven children and their numerous descendants are all around. (1) Jacob lived on the Shorkley farm, as mentioned, having a daughter Mary married to David Nesbit, Margaret to John R. Housel, and Joseph; (2) John lived on the mansion farm, and his children were Robert, Joseph, William, John and J. Wilson; (3) Joseph went to Wheeling, Va.; (4) Nancy married William Nesbit, Esq., over the river; (5) Esther; (6) Mary married Thomas Proctor; (7) Elizabeth married Washington Dunn.

The heirs of John lived on the old place until the spring of 1850, when it was sold to Colonel Eli Slifer, who built handsomely on it.

Captain Gray, afterwards an officer in the Revolution, lived and died on his place. He was ancestor of the Dunlaps, Hayeses, Hutchinsons, Hudsons, Wallaces and W. G. Williams (of Bellefonte). Richard Fruit sold out to Henry Hursh in 1812, and moved to Derry, Northumberland County. Robert and William Clark died on their respective places.

William Gray was the deputy surveyor who made the resurvey of Lewisburgh. He had a distillery there in 1789; was a justice of the peace, commissioned August 31, 1791; died 1815. His children were Mrs. Mary Dunlap; Susan a married first to William Hudson and then to Andrew Forster; Eleanor, to John Robinson; Margaret, to John Hayes, Esq.; Nancy, widow of Hudson Williams; Jane, married to Samuel Hutchinson. James Wilson purchased the place in 1825, and his son William lived there until his death, when it was purchased by Paul Geddes.

Robert Clark died on his place in 1798, leaving a widow, Jane and children,—Eleanor Fruit, Margaret Ayers, Robert, George, Charles, John; and William, died on his place, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, and children,—George, Mary (married James Foster, and died, leaving Jane Marr and Thomas Smith), Rebecca, Roan, Sarah, William, Walter, Flavel, James.

George Clark was a prominent surveyor in the valley until 1800, and then removed to the West. He lived in a house near Judge Hummel's, now torn down. He was an exceedingly

tall man, and took delight in making his axe-marks as surveyor beyond the reach of other men. He once made a narrow escape from the Indians, by leaping Little Buffalo Creek, from the high bank near the late Jacob Moyer's.

These original settlers all appear in the assessment of Paxton township, Dauphin County, in 1770.

The greater part of the surveys along the north side of Buffalo Creek from Colonel Slifer's to Cowan were made in August, 1769. Those from Dr. Dongal's up to the mouth of White Deer Creek, along the river, were made by Charles Lukens in October.

Shikellimy's home was just above. Conrad Weiser, in his journal March 8, 1737, says,—

"On the 8th reached the village where Shikellimo lives, who was appointed to be my companion and guide on the journey. He was, however, far from home on a hunt. Weather became bad and the waters high, and no Indian could be induced to seek Shikellimo until the 12th, when two young Indians agreed to go out in search of him. On the 16th they returned with word that Shikellimo would be back next day, which so happened. The Indians were out of provisions at this place. I saw a new blanket given for about one-third of a bushel of Indian corn."

The site of this village is, beyond doubt, on the farm of Hon. George F. Miller, at the mouth of Sinking Run, or Shikellimy's Run, one-half mile below Milton, on the Union County side.

When the Land Office was open for "the new purchase," on the 3d of April, 1769, there were very many applications made for this location. In all of them it is called either old Muncy town or Shikellimy's town. It is referred to as a locality in hundreds of applications for land in the valley. I will only quote one: "Samuel Huling applies for three hundred acres on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, about one mile above Shikellimy's old town, including a small run that empties into the river opposite an island." The Huling location was secured by John Fisher, one of the oldest of our settlers, and West Milton is now built upon it. Shikellimy's town was on the "Joseph Hutchinson" and "Michael Weyland" warranted tracts.

Shikellimy, some time after Weiser's visit, removed to Shamokin (now Sunbury) as a more convenient point for intercourse with the Proprietary Governors. On the 9th of October, 1747, Conrad Weiser says he was at Shamokin, and that "Shikellimy was very sick with fever. He was hardly able to stretch forth his hand. His wife, three sons, one daughter and two or three grandchildren were all bad with the fever. There were three buried out of the family a

few days before, one of whom was Cajadis, who had been married to his daughter above fifteen years, and was reckoned the best hunter among all the Indians." He recovered, however, from this sickness, and, in March, 1748, we find him with Weiser, at Tulpehocken, with his eldest son, Taghenehdourns. He died in April, 1749, at Sunbury, and the latter succeeded him as chief and representative of the Six Nations.

Loskiel thus notices this celebrated inhabitant of our valley: "Being head chief of the Iroquois living on the banks of the Susquehanna as far as Syracuse,

He listened with great attention, and at last, with tears, respected the doctrine of Jesus, and received it with faith.

The most celebrated of his sons was Logan, the Mingo chief, who lived at the mouth of the Chillisquaque Creek, August 26, 1753, and in 1765 in Raccoon Valley. He could speak tolerable English, was a remarkably tall man—over six feet high—and well-proportioned; of brave, open and manly countenance, as straight as an arrow, and apparently afraid of no one. In the year 1774 occurred Lord Dunmore's expedition against the Shawanese towns



SHIKELLIMY'S HOME.

N. Y., he thought it incumbent upon him to be very circumspect in his dealings with the white people. He mistrusted the Brethren (Moravians) at first, but upon discovering their sincerity, became their firm and real friend. He learned the art of concealing his sentiments; and, therefore, never contradicted those who endeavored to prejudice his mind against the missionaries. In the last years of his life he became less reserved, and received those Brethren that came to Shamokin. He defended them against the insults of drunken Indians, being himself never addicted to drinking. He built his house upon pillars for safety, in which he always shut himself up when any drunken frolic was going on in the village. In this house Bishop Johannes Von Watteville, and his company, visited and preached the Gospel to him.

(now Point Pleasant, W. Va.), which was the occasion of Logan's celebrated speech, commencing,—"I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat;" which will go down to all time, whether properly his or not as a splendid outburst of Indian eloquence.

Heckewelder says he afterwards became addicted to drinking, and was murdered, between Detroit and his own home, in October, 1781, while he was, at the time, sitting with his blanket over his head, before a camp-fire, his elbows resting on his knees, when an Indian, who had taken some offense, stole behind him, and buried his tomahawk in his brains.

Of the Indians who occupied Buffalo Valley, nothing can be positively ascertained, except that they belonged to the Muncy-Minsi or Wolf tribe of

the Lenni-Lenape. The valley was more a hunting-ground than a residence. Some remains have been found at prominent points along the river,—as, for instance, at Colonel Slifer's house, on the river, above the mouth of Buffalo Creek, some skeletons, evidently of one family only, were uncovered. The large mounds were on the other side of the river, on Joseph Nesbit's place; and the principal towns or villages, Chillisquaque, at the mouth of that creek, south side, and Shamokin, on the island and mainland, where Sunbury now stands.

Michael Weyland was living on this place in 1769. His application was the thirty-second drawn. He died on this place in 1772, leaving a widow, Magdalena, and nine children,—Michael, Jr., Jacob, George, John, Samuel, Mary (married to Peter Swartz, Jr.), Margaret (to Christian Moyer), Catherine and Magdalena. Magdalena, widow of Michael Weyland, was married to Peter Swartz, Sr. The latter then moved upon the place described as containing three hundred acres at Sinking Spring. On the 18th of December, Mrs. Swartz took out letters of administration upon her former husband's estate, the first ever issued in Northumberland County. Her account was filed September 8, 1774, in which Peter Swartz joins. It has an item on the debtor side of deer-skins accepted for a debt due the estate from Captain John Brady. This place was afterwards known in military annals as Fort Swartz. The family lived there and were married, and Peter Swartz, Sr., owned all the land from Dougal's to Datesman's.

John Michael Bashor came from Bethel township, Berks County, in 1774, and bought a part of the "Jacob Rees" tract, near New Columbia, of Hawkins Boone. In April, 1777, he sold it to Richard Irwin, and moved down on the place of his father-in-law, Peter Swartz, Sr. In the first week of July, 1778, when the Indians were crowding down over the settlements,—it was the time of the great run-away,—the river was full of all sorts of boats and rafts loaded with their household goods. Boats, canoes, hog-troughs, rafts of all descriptions were in use. Whenever any obstruction occurred at any shoal, the women would leap out into the water and put their shoulders to the raft or boat and launch it into

deep water. The men of the settlement came down in single file along on each side of the river, to guard the convoy from the Indians, abandoning the whole range of farms on the West Branch to the savages.

Michael Weyland, Jr., and another had pushed a boat over from the east side and took up Bashor's goods, and then pushed out into the river. Bashor went to the stable and got a horse, and attempted to drive some cattle along the shore. When he got to the bluff at the lime-kiln, just by a red oak that was still standing a few years back, he was fired upon by Indians in ambush and killed. Weyland and his comrade, who were lying down in the boat, rose to fire, and Weyland was struck on the hip with a spent ball, the mark of which he carried to the grave.

The Indians burned Peter Swartz's house to the ground. John Fisher lived at the time at Datesman's, and, with his two sisters, concealed themselves in the straw in the barn, and expected every moment to be burned up; but the Indians went into Hoffman's house, just above, and carried out a good many articles, among the rest a clock. They seated themselves to examine the clock, when Aaron Norcross, John Fisher, Jr., and others who had gathered, halloed and startled them off, leaving their plunder. This old clock is still in the possession of Jacob Hoffman, living in the Muncy Hills. The people returned after the peace.

The daughter of Bashor (Catharine) married Jacob Wolfe, and is the mother of Samuel and Jonathan Wolfe. As you pass there, on the hill-side, just beyond the stump of an apple-tree, the spot where Bashor was buried is pointed out; and his bloody clothes were preserved in the garret of his father's house, in Berks County, for many years, and his vest is in the possession of William H. Bashor, at Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

George Hoffman became owner of the place, and it is mentioned in history that his daughters poled the ferry-boat over.

Hoffman sold the place to John Boal in 1810, who died there in 1819. John Boal was a younger son of a good family from the north of Ireland; married to a Sawyer. He was a prom-

inent man, and was foreman of the first grand jury of Union County. His daughter Elizabeth married Mathew Laird; Mary, John Reznor; Sophia, Samuel Woods; Margaret; Mary married J. Foster Wilson, of Hartleton.

In the spring of 1775 Yost Hoffman, of Lancaster County, blacksmith, bought of Jacob Baker the place next above Datesman's.

As has been mentioned, Derr bought the sixth part of the Ewing. Christian Diehl (written Dale) lived on it, near the iron bridge. John Beeber's father's term of service was purchased by him from his captain whose ship he came over in, and he helped Diehl clear that place in 1772. Adam Beeber then returned to Philadelphia, served five years in the army, afterwards coming to Muncy, where he settled and died.

Where Thomas Ream lives now, on the 11th of July, 1780, lived a man named Allen, having a wife and three children. The Indians came upon them; the woman escaped across the creek, and, looking back, saw an Indian dash out the brains of the youngest child against a tree. The husband and the two other children were also killed; and a marsh by the road near Martin Meixell's was long haunted with the ghost of a horse and boy, fourteen years old, shot there in 1782.

Looking up from this latter point, you see the stone house on the hill, "Fairview," of Rev. Jacob Rodenbaugh. William Wilson, son of James, bought this of his father, 1771, the John Moore warrantee. He was then unmarried; boarded at a house in Mortonsville; walked over every morning to his clearing, where he settled in 1772, and where he died in 1824. If you started along that road, laid out in 1802 from John Bond's ferry, passing Andrew Heckle's, the first house you came to was that of William Clingan, Esq., at the Little Buffalo, where he came in 1800. He came from Mount Joy, Lancaster County, was married to Jane, a daughter of Rev. John Roan; died May 21, 1822, aged sixty-four years, leaving children, —Margaret, wife of Thomas Scott; Ann, wife of Joseph Lawson; Thomas; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Barber; George and Flavel. Flavel Roan in his diary of March 1812, says of the marriage of the Clingans:

"March 19th, James Lawson to Nancy Clingan. Calf and two turkeys killed. Twenty-six strangers at the wedding. March 26th, Thomas Barber to Betsy Clingan. Groom came with fourteen attendants; thirty-seven strangers, altogether. 27th, twenty strangers, beside the bride and groom, breakfasted at Clingan's; twenty-two of us left Clingan's with the bride and groom; four joined us at Doctor Van Valzah's; went to Esquire Barber's, where there was a very large party and much dancing, although Quakers."

On that old road the next place that is marked is William Chamberlin's.

Jacob Grozean, or French Jacob, was settled here in 1769. This was one of the officers' warrants to Captain Kern, two hundred and eighty seven acres.

John Bear of Lancaster, bought the property of William Charters in September, 1784, and erected the first grist-mill. The saw-mill he added in 1787, and in 1790 he had with them an oil and saw-mill.

The next owner was Colonel William Chamberlin. Colonel Chamberlin came from Hunterdon County, N. J., where he was born September 25, 1736. Served as lieutenant-colonel in Second Regiment, Colonel David Chambers, his commission bearing date 9th September, 1777, in November of which year, by order of Governor Livingston, he was directed to call on Messrs. Penn & Chew, at the Union Iron-Works, to conduct them to Worcester, Mass., and deliver them to the Council of that State; was also directed to purchase, in Connecticut or Massachusetts Bay, twenty thousand flints for the Council of New Jersey; participated in the battle of Monmouth, where his eldest son, Lewis, was killed by a cannon-ball; moved into our valley in 1783, and on the 16th of August, 1794, married his fourth wife, Mary Kemble. He was the father of twenty-three children, fifteen of whom were born in New Jersey. Of his children, Nelly married John Lawshe, Sr.; Ann, John Ross; Lucretia, Christian Nexis; William; Enoch; Tenbrooke; Sarah, married to James Wilson; Uriah; Elizabeth, to Wm. McCreery; Aaron came with him. His fourth wife's children were John, James, Lewis, Mary, Frances (married to John Linn), Joseph P., James D. and Moses, the latter still residing at Milton.

This property was sold by the Chamberlin heirs to John M. Van Valzah, who sold it to Cyrus Hoffa, by whom it has been operated for twenty years.

Retracing the road from Chamberlin's, we pass the "Richard Edwards" (Stoltzfus' place lately), where there was an Indian field and plum orchard, mentioned in the application for it. At Kelly Point, in the old house now torn away, on the north side of the road, the Rev. Thomas Hood lived—one of the social houses of the day. At the point where the store stands, in the days of the *Morus multicaulis*, he planted a grove of the broad-leaved mulberry, but the cold killed his silk-worms, and the place grew up a thicket, where Mr. Hood spent many hours. It was called "Hood's Study." He had quite a Latin school, often mentioned by Flavel Roan.

Philip Gemberling bought this place. His son Benjamin cut down the thicket and built a store-room, and Spencer Beaver, who was succeeded by Albright Hock, and he made it a post-office. He sold out to A. A. Diffenderfer, who has sold to C. P. Glover. The store-keepers were the postmasters.

Following the road west from Kelly Point, at Laird Howard's spring, an Indian improvement is mentioned in the application of 1769. Here commences Colonel Francis' warrant, bought by William Linn, and mentioned in his biography of James F. Linn, and following the road toward Colonel Kelly's, is the scene of Captain Thompson's pathetic story, here given (see Linn's "Annals," p. 195, where will be found an interesting story, illustrating the story of Indian captives).

Captain Thompson removed his family to Chester County, where they remained until after the Indian troubles were all over. They then returned, and he purchased of the Widow Dempsey the place now owned by Jacob Ziebach, on Spruce Run, in Buffalo, and resided there until the year 1832, when he went to reside with his son-in-law, Boyd Smith (son of Gideon Smith, who lived at the mouth of Little Buffalo), near Jersey Shore, where he died February 9, 1837, aged ninety-three years, nine months and nine days. When ten years of age he was

with his father at Braddock's defeat. He was a remarkable man in old age, often walking from Jersey Shore down into Buffalo Valley, a welcome guest in every house from Pine to Penn's Creek. His son William married Susan Linn in 1804, and removed to Sugar Creek, Venango County. Their son James died from an explosion, which took place in his store in 1833. He was carrying out ashes in an empty keg, as he supposed, but which had several pounds of powder in it. Ann married John B. McCalmont, Esq., nephew of old Judge McCalmont. She died in 1819. John Linn Thompson died in Venango, leaving a family. William resides in New Brighton, Beaver County.

Farther west by Spruce Creek was the hero of the valley, Colonel John Kelly, whose life has been told on page 104.

Colonel Kelly's land extended from Buffalo Creek all along up Spruce Run to the bend where it turns west of the line of Kelly township.

Joseph Spotts, Sr., settled at Kelly Cross-Roads at the beginning of the century. The brick house was built in 1821 by Joseph Spotts, Jr., who built the store in 1817, where John L. Comp started a store in 1817, for two years, when Lewis Spotts succeeded, and died in about three years. Daniel D. Guldin came there in 1852, succeeded by Thomas Arbuckle, who was there until 1864. Then came Kline & Hock. Samuel A. Walters bought at the death of Spotts. Jas. A. Henry succeeded him. There was a pocket post-office there in 1868, and a regular post-office was established by Kline & Hock. Jacob Baker carried the mail twice a week to Milton. Hock started in at Kelly Point, but coming back to Kelly Cross-Roads, is still there, and the mail is daily.

WEST MILTON, OR DATESMAN'S.

West Milton, or Datesman's, is situated just opposite the town of Milton and opposite the island known in an early day as Marcus Holdings'. The first bridge across the river here was built in 1822 or 1823 by Abram Straub, contractor, and stood until 1865, when the great flood of that year swept it away. The present

bridge was built in 1867. In 1831 George Beunage owned the land at the west end of the river bridge, and his house, which stood across the street from where John Datesman now resides, was the only house near the bridge. In that year John Datesman and Jacob Keiser came up from Northampton County and bought the land from George Beunage at twenty-five dollars per acre. Datesman took two acres at the end of the bridge and Keiser took the rest of the farm and occupied the old house for seven or eight years, when he built the brick house now owned by B. F. Keiser, a short distance south of the old one. In 1834 John Datesman built what has since been known as Datesman's store. The original building still stands, though added to and remodeled. The store was opened in the spring of 1835 and from that time until 1882 John Datesman carried on an extensive business in general merchandise as well as a large grain trade. In 1882 he sold the building and store to Ephraim Datesman, his son, who had been a partner with him for some ten or twelve years, and who still continues the business. During the first year Mr. Datesman stored his grain in the loft of the store. In 1835 he put up a substantial grain house which stood until 1859, when the large warehouse, which now stands near the bridge, was built.

For several years from five to ten thousand bushels of grain were bought at this point, the amount increasing until within the last few years it has reached one hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels. The grain was hauled across the river or boated down the river to the Lewisburgh Cross-Cut and shipped by canal, until the railroad was built to Milton. The Catawissa extension to Williamsport was built across the river here in 1870 and 1871, and the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburgh Branch of the Reading in 1882. The latter road has erected a fine passenger transfer station at this place. Through the efforts of John Datesman, a post-office was established, about 1837, at West Milton. He was appointed postmaster, and has been postmaster ever since. The population of the place is something over one hundred.

Melancthon and Harrison Keiser laid out the original first lots in 1872, and since that time a

number of improvements have been put up. B. F. Keiser laid out an addition in 1883. He also built a grain-house in that year and carries on a grain and coal business at the present time. Messrs. Hull & De Long put up a bark-mill at this place in 1881 and carried on the business of grinding bark for a short time. Mr. De Long was killed by going into a well they were digging on the premises, soon after a blast had been fired and before the foul air had escaped. Shortly after the building was destroyed by fire.

In the winter of 1880 and 1881 the Union Pipe Line Company ran a line from Bradford, coming through Union County, to West Milton, where they built two oil-tanks on the Follmer farm. They ran a line across the river and put up loading racks along both the Catawissa and Pennsylvania Railroads. Large quantities of crude oil were shipped over both roads, until the company extended their line south toward Philadelphia in 1883. In 1885 another tank was built, but little oil has been shipped by rail since the line was extended.

About a half-mile down the river from the bridge there was for years an old hotel called the "Travelers' Home," kept in 1834 by Henry Zerby, and afterwards by John Werts and by Thomas Green. This was a great place for watermen and was run as a hotel until about twenty-five years ago, when it was abandoned.

SCHOOLS.—As early as 1800 schools were opened in this locality. Flavel Roan taught in Northumberland in 1790, later in Lewisburgh, then in Kelly, in a log school-house at James Wilson's, now (1886) G. A. Stahl's, where he remained until the spring of 1813. Linn taught there in 1818; John Dunlap, 1825; Peter Harsh, winters of 1832, '33, '34. Another school-house was built about 1809, on the west side of Thomas Howard's farm, Josiah Candor taught there at first; — Train taught here and in a new school-house on the east side of the farm; Rev. Thomas Hood taught the classics south of Kelly's Point, near the banks of Buffalo Creek, in 1805. Among his scholars were Dr. James S. Dougal, of Milton, Pa.; Dr. William Wilson, of Centre County; Dr. Thomas Smiley, of Park Avenue, Philadelphia, author of Smiley's Geography.

January 11, 1809, Mr. Hood had a public exhibition, well attended. Free schools were established in 1837. The directors were George Meixel, Joseph Spotts, John Hummel, Jacob Baker, G. Bennage and Daniel Kauffman. Among the teachers are the following: I. G. Gordon, (judge of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania), William Leiser, Delos Height, J. M. Mack, Mr. Steining.

The schools of Kelly township in 1884 had three hundred and five pupils in the five districts, which are named as follows: Pine Grove, Hill, Royer's, Spotts', Hagenbach.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH (REFORMED).—The early history of this church is an account of a Lutheran congregation formed, or about to be formed, some time about 1800. Before his death, Philip Stahl provided in his will that as soon as proper trustees should be designated, his executor should convey a tract of land for church and cemetery purposes, for the use of a Lutheran congregation. This purpose was carried out when Jacob Lotz, his executor, by deed dated August 13, 1802, conveyed to Christian Zerbe and George Reininger seven acres and ninety-one perches in trust to and for the use of building or erecting a school-house and a German Lutheran Church on the same, and for a burying-ground.

About this time a log church was built, in which Lutheran meetings were held, and in which, at a later day, Reformed ministers also preached. The first church having insufficient accommodations, it was proposed that the Lutherans and Reformed should unite in building a new house, in which each sect should have mutual interests. Accordingly, on the 21th of November, 1815, Christian Zerbe and George Reininger, trustees in the conveyance made by Jacob Lotz, executor of Philip Stahl, granted the full right unto the members of the Presbyterian congregation (German Reformed) of White Deer township, in common with the members of the Lutheran congregation of, in and to the aforesaid premises and church, when built, in consideration of the German Reformed congregation contributing to the building of the church. For some cause a new church was not built at that time, and the old house was used

until 1819. On the 15th of May that year articles of association were drawn up between the two congregations, setting forth their relations to the property, and a larger log house was built, which was remodeled in 1818, and weather-boarded. This building was known as the "St. Peter's Union Church" until 1877, when the Lutheran congregation decided to erect its own house of worship on a part of the lot above described, and opposite the old church, which, with its manse, now became the property of the Reformed congregation. This was their place of worship until 1879, when it was taken down and the present fine edifice erected upon the site of the old church. The building committee was composed of Henry Eisenhower, Levi Gemberling, George Brown, William Dieffenderfer and Solomon Rank, who were generously aided by the members of the congregation, much of the labor being voluntarily done. The church is a two-story brick, forty by seventy feet, and is supplied with a shapely steeple. The lower story forms a lecture-room, in which a good Sunday-school is also maintained, and which is superintended by Uriah Eisenhower. The second story forms a fine auditorium, whose walls and ceiling are handsomely frescoed. Both rooms are supplied with good organs.

The congregation has about two hundred members and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. W. W. Clouser, who also serves the congregations at the Union and Messiah Churches. His predecessors were the Revs. Wiechand, Reed, Bacher, Gring, Kiefler and others named in the sketch of the Dreisbach Church. In 1886 the consistory was composed of Henry Eisenhower and Joseph Moyer, elders; William Dieffenderfer and Calvin Kiefler, deacons; and Levi Gemberling, trustee.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The congregation worshipping in this church were the original owners of the St. Peter's Church, as related in the foregoing sketch, but withdrew in the summer of 1877, to establish itself in a new church building, erected that year, and which was dedicated with the name at the head of this article. At the time building operations were begun John Grove was a trustee and John Wise, John A. Keiser

and A. S. Hoch were committeemen to act in behalf of the congregation in securing a separate home for what was thenceforth to be known as the St. John's congregation. A site was selected upon part of the old church lot, on the opposite side of the street, and a very handsome brick edifice, forty-five by seventy feet, erected at a cost of more than five thousand dollars. It has a basement, fitted up for Sunday-school purposes, and in the second story an auditorium, which is handsomely finished. The fresco work is very fine for a country church, and the furniture and organs are in harmony with the general features of the building. The external appearance is improved by a fine spire, in which is a clear-toned bell.

The members of St. John's congregation first had the same ministry as the Dreisbach Church, and were under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. G. Anspach until 1880, when he was succeeded by the present, Rev. S. F. Greenhoe. There are about two hundred and fifty members, having a consistory composed of Jacob Smith, Jacob Kostenbader, John Pawling, Levi Pawling, Uriah Dieffenderfer and C. A. Moll. A Sunday-school of about one hundred members has J. W. Hoch and L. F. Smith as its superintendents.

A GERMAN BAPTIST meeting-house was built in the Royer neighborhood about twenty-five years ago, in which meetings have been held by that sect with considerable regularity since. The house is a small frame, but has ample accommodations for those worshipping there, the membership never having been strong. No regular minister has been here maintained. A cemetery is connected with the church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN E. MORGAN.

The grandfather of the subject of our sketch, Thomas Morgan, came from Radnorshire, Wales, when nineteen years of age, and settled in Lower Merion township, Montgomery Coun-

ty, Pa., some time before the Revolution. There he married Patience Miller, of an old Friend's family, and had issue as follows, viz.: John; Margaretta, who married John Elliott and died in 1850; Renben; William; and Joseph Charles, the latter of whom became owner of and sailed for many years vessels on the high seas, and was for some eight years in the United States government diplomatic service, at Tripoli, Africa. He married Mary Ann Miller, who bore him three children, two of whom now reside at St. Paul, Minn. He died in 1860. The fourth child, William, married Mary Evans (also of Friends' stock, the daughter of William and Mary Evans, whose bones now lie in the old Radnor churchyard, Delaware County, Pa.), in March, 1805, the issue from which union being Thomas, born December 31, 1805, married Ellen Evans and since deceased; Mary Ann, born March, 1807; Patience, born 1809, died 1816; Joshua Evans, born 1811, died 1831; John Elliott, born April 1, 1813, married Catharine Wagner Rodenbaugh, December 22, 1861; Margaretta Elliott, born December 15, 1815, died August 21, 1819; Sarah Potts, born June 6, 1818, married October 4, 1853, to William M. Lowman, of Dauphin County, who died April 13, 1885; William, born April, 1820, died February, 1852; Patience Miller, born February 5, 1824, married Walter L. Trewick, of Harrisburg, Pa., on March 22, 1861.

In the War of 1812-14 William Morgan was captain of militia, and, during those troublous times, was stationed several months below Marcus Hook, to prevent the expected coming of the British up the Delaware River, and with especial reference to guarding the only powder-mills of the country, those of the Du Ponts, located near Wilmington, Del. From papers in possession of the family we copy the following interesting document, viz.:

"Received December 16, 1814, from Captain William Morgan, of First Company, Sixty-fifth Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division, Pennsylvania Militia, the following articles of camp equipage into the State Arsenal: ninety-seven cartouch-boxes and belts and scabbards; seventy-five haversacks; ninety-two knapsacks; ninety-four canteens; three water buckets; twenty-seven camp-kettles; twenty-nine mess-pans; two axes; twenty common tents; three

wall tents, with flies; fifteen sett poles; four sett wall tent poles; ninety-eight muskets, with bayonets.

"WILLIAM ALLEN,

"Assistant Brigade Inspector."

Captain William Morgan and his loving consort had the happiness of a long life in the society of a large and useful family, enjoying each other's presence no less than fifty-five years, all of which time was spent upon the old homestead, and being separated by the death of the father,

On the side of Mrs. Morgan we find John and Catharine (Jones) Wagner were residents of Lower Merion township, Montgomery County, and had issue—Charles, John, William, George, Jacob, Ann (who married Edward Pechin and is now living in Radnor, Delaware County, Pa.); Susan J. (who married Elder Jacob Rodenbaugh, as elsewhere stated); Mary Jane (who married Robert Hunter and emigrated to Tasmania in 1840, where they now reside; their



John E. Morgan

August 28, 1859. Mrs. Morgan did not long survive her husband, following him of whose life she was a part January 8, 1862. Part of the property on which Thomas Morgan settled is now Bryn Mawr, one of Philadelphia's most beautiful suburbs.

The nine children of William and Mary Evans Morgan were born and raised on the family estate, locally known as Morgan's Corners, more generally known as Radnor Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

journey occupied six months and Mrs. Hunter was the first American lady to land in that far-off country); and Elizabeth. John married Sarah Johnson, both now deceased; William married Abigail Reese, now deceased; George married Sarah Ann Moyer, of Roxborough, and is now deceased. Jacob married and has since died. Elizabeth married Godfrey Hawk, of Sussex County, N. J., where they now reside. Susan J., born July 23, 1808, married Jacob Rodenbaugh, (born February 12, 1812, in Mont-

gomery County, Pa.), January 7, 1836, and bore seven children, viz.: Catharine Wagner, born November 9, 1836, married John E. Morgan, December 22, 1861; Margaret R., born February 1, 1838, married Sylvanus G. Bennett, now residing, with three living children, in Lewisburgh; Annie Peehin, born August 5, 1839, married George M. Slifer, residing, with four children, in Winfield, Union County; John Wagner, born July 1, 1841, married Elizabeth Ammon, residing, with two children, in Lewisburgh; Mary Jane, born May 4, 1843, married Edwin W. Rawn, now residing, with one daughter, Mary, in Hunterdon County, N. J.; Elizabeth Hawk, born March 2, 1845, married Dr. William E. Cornog, residing, with one child, Jacob R., in Woodbury, Bedford County, Pa.; Isaac Newton, born October 16, 1846, died November 30, 1847.

Elder Jacob Rodenbaugh has been in active ministry in the Christian Church over fifty years, filling pulpits near Newport, Perry County, Pa.; Gulf Mills, Montgomery County, Pa.; Lewisburgh, twelve years; and in Hunterdon County, N. J., eight years. He was school director in Kelly township some nine years, and, associated with Judge Cyrus Hoffa, was instrumental in building several of the handsome schools now found in the township. He has been married over fifty years, and celebrated his golden wedding on January 7, 1886, (d.v.). His father, Isaac Rodenbaugh, born in Berks County, October 23, 1772, married Margaret Stellwagon, born in Delaware County, May 19, 1772, of the well-known Germantown family, one of the daughters of which family married Edwin M. Lewis, of Philadelphia.

In 1865 Mr. Morgan removed from Delaware County to Chillisquaque township, Northumberland County, and there lived eight years; thence to Lewisburgh for five years, finally settling down in their present home in 1878. While residing in Lewisburgh Mr. Morgan was elected burgess of that borough, but at the expiration of his term of office, desirous of quiet and relief from politics, retired to one of his farms; and it is only from the desire to see the cause of education advanced that he has filled the position of school director during the past

six years, having been president of the board for several years.

Although even now beyond the allotted days of man, he is hale, hearty and vigorous, and gives personal supervision to his farm properties; and, taking this fact in connection with his well-known life-long abstinence from tobacco, with its enervating effects, we may deduce a highly valuable moral. Mr. Morgan is not a church member, but attends the Christian Church at Lewisburgh, of which congregation his wife is a consistent member. His political affinities are Republican. In the pleasant home, overlooking Lewisburgh and the beautiful Buffalo Valley, may be found several relics of days long past, among them being a Bible printed in the Welsh language in 1813; a handsome mahogany arm-chair, sitting in which the old patriot, Charles Thomson, permanent secretary of the Colonial Congress, attached his name to the many interesting documents requiring such signature. This chair was presented by him to Mrs. Margaretta Elliott, at whose death it came into possession of her brother, Captain William Morgan, and thence to his son, our subject. The old rocking-chair in which the nine children of William Morgan's family were rocked to slumber in their early years is also an honored inmate of the home wherein John E. Morgan lives a calm, happy life, surrounded by loving wife, relatives and friends, doing good as occasion offers and rendering proper account of his stewardship.

CHAPTER X.

WHITE DEER TOWNSHIP.¹

THE formation of this township will be found in the general account of the formation of the county. The earliest surveys on the present territory were made on applications dated April 3, 1769, numbered in the order in which they were drawn from the wheel or box, and orders of survey had thereon.

John Hoffman, in right of Michael Deet, No.

¹ By J. Merrill Linn, Esq.

189, had three hundred acres located and surveyed on the run where the White Deer and Kelly township line strikes the river, and extended north from a black oak (of John Fisher's survey in Kelly's), at the river, two hundred and forty-two perches. Next north on the river was the Jonathan Pingley, No. 185, surveyed October 21, 1769, for James Parr.

William Armstrong had squatted and commenced an improvement on the land now known as the William Stadden farm, just where the road strikes the run, a half-mile south of New Columbia, at what was known as the Old Ferry, in the year 1769, and he had made an application, No. 711, for three hundred acres at the same place. In 1771 Parr and Armstrong agreed to divide the land in front along the river so as to include Parr's improvement, and Armstrong took the south half, including his improvement. Samuel Dale bought of Parr the northern portion and moved on it, and was residing there in a house near New Columbia in 1774.

He removed to Buffalo township in 1793, but purchased the other part of Armstrong in 1794.

In the division made by Parr and Armstrong, they encroached on the Ernest Burk land, a tract belonging to Hawkins Boone. April 5, 1774, a warrant issued in the name of Ernest Burk, for three hundred acres, joining Dietrick Reese, Jacob Reese, Jonathan Pingley and William Armstrong, in Buffalo township, Northumberland County, 20th of April, the purchase money paid to the proprietaries.

On the 11th and 13th of March, 1776, Hawkins Boone procured a survey to be made under this warrant, upon the land described, by Henderson, the deputy surveyor, who, upon a draft of the survey, wrote the following memorandum: "Draught of a tract as situated in White Deer township, formerly Buffalo, Northumberland County, surveyed in dispute between William Armstrong and Hawkins Boone." Hawkins Boone was killed by the Indians, and his house and papers burned at the taking of Fort Freedom, on the Warrior's Run, on the 28th of July, 1779. In 1785 a judgment was obtained against the administrators of Hawkins Boone, and the land sold to Evans.

This back land included the premises in controversy. Accordingly, when, in the year 1773, one Henry settled down on the land in controversy, Armstrong drove him off, and in March, 1776, he caused a survey to be made on his application by the deputy surveyor, and took in part of the land in dispute.

April 25, 1794, Armstrong conveyed to Dale his application, and on the 4th of May a survey was made for Dale, which extended the lines so as to include three hundred and twenty acres, comprehending more of Boone's survey. Dale also became the owner of Pingley's application. Nargong became the owner of Dale's claim.

In an ejectment brought by Evans against Nargong, it was held that there was enough to show that Boone was the owner of the Burk, having used Burk's name, or he became the owner by purchase immediately after, and that Armstrong, being only the owner of the Pingley, had no right to make an addition to the survey without an order of the Land Office.

Daniel Nargong made an improvement on Dog Run, as it was called, near the site of New Columbia, in 1771. There was an old Indian fort there. In quite a number of applications of 1769 mention is made of an old Indian fort and town on the Deitrick Rees tract.

It was laid out May 5, 1818, as a town, for David Yoder, proprietor, (recorded in Deed Book F, page 306). It is a place of about one hundred houses, store, hotel, post-office and express-office, located on the Catawissa and Williamsport road, a branch of the Reading, and contains three hundred inhabitants.

Parr was a lieutenant in Captain John Lowden's company, First Rifle Regiment, Colonel Wm. Thompson, and rose to the rank of major; served brilliantly in command of the riflemen under Morgan at Saratoga and Stillwater, and under Sullivan in 1779. The regiment is mentioned at the siege of Boston, and Parr particularly. The company, having served their term, enlisted for three years or the war under Parr as captain.

North of the Jonathan Pingley survey, which extends two hundred and thirty-four perches along the river, comes the Deitrick Rees survey, made October 23, 1769. New Columbia is lo-

ated on the southeast corner of it. North of Deitrick Rees the John Zimmerman application was surveyed October 22, 1769, extending from a locust, one hundred and fifty-five perches up the river. Robert McCorley purchased and settled upon this tract in 1781; he died in 1793, leaving a widow and children,—Anna Isabella, wife of Wm. McLaughlin; Mary Seidel; Robert McCorley, who died December 11, 1869, aged eighty-six years; James, who died in 1808; Roland, who was still living in 1877; and Jacob McCorley, Esq., member of Assembly 1846–47, who died April 15, 1872, aged eighty-two.

North of the McCorley place the John Potter application, No. 220, April 3, 1769, was surveyed October 23, 1769, two hundred and twenty acres, extending one hundred and seventeen perches up the river from black oak of John Zimmerman (or McCorley place) survey. General James Potter came to Northumberland County soon after the purchase of 1768, and settled upon this place. In 1774 he removed to Penn's Valley. (See Everts' "History of Centre and Clinton Counties," page 402, for full notice of him.) The place is still in the tenure of his descendants, the Ards.

North of the John Potter survey, on the river, the Elizabeth Blythe application was surveyed, No. 515, September 26, 1774, running two hundred and thirty-six perches up the river; and north of Elizabeth Blythe the Margaret Blythe, running two hundred and fifty-eight perches up to the mouth of White Deer Creek. Wm. Blythe was an Indian trader at Shippensburg in 1748, and a lieutenant in the French and Indian War in 1758. For his services in the matter of the murder of White Mingo (detailed in Linn's "Annals," page 25), he received these two tracts of land, surveyed in names of his daughters. His cabin stood on Red Bank Run, on the Elizabeth Blythe tract, below late Samuel Henderson's brick house, where he began a clearing in 1769. It is marked on an old survey as standing twenty-five rods from the river on the run. He lived to be a very old man, within the recollection of Roland McCorley, who said he was a tall man and in latter years quite blind. His daughter Margaret

married Captain John Reed, who commanded the celebrated "Paxtang Boys;" he died before 1778; their descendants live in Hartley township. Wm. Reed's widow married Captain Charles Gillespie, an officer in the Revolutionary War; she died in Hartley township at her son's, Wm. Reed's, and is buried in the Keister grave-yard. Elizabeth married Dr. Joseph Eakers, who had been a surgeon in the Revolutionary War. They sold their place in October, 1798, to James Hepburn, and it is now owned by heirs of Samuel Henderson. Margaret's place passed into the hands of late Daniel Ludwig.

North of the Margaret Blythe and north of White Deer Creek, the Charles Fredell application, No. 594, April 3, 1769, was surveyed and patented to Jesse Lukens in 1774. White Deer Mills Village is on this tract. The survey extended up the river two hundred and seventy perches from the mouth of White Deer Creek, then called White Flint Creek, to a stone marked H and a sugar-tree.

Peter Smith settled on this tract soon after it was surveyed. Lukens, the rightful owner, bought it in 1772, which was abated by Smith's death in 1773. Smith's widow, Catherine, held on to the premises. In her petition to the General Assembly, indorsed as read December 8, 1785, she says,—

"She was left a widow, with ten children, with no estate to support this family, except a location for three hundred acres, including the mouth of White Deer Creek, whereon is a good mill-seat; and a grist and saw-mill being much wanted in this new country, at that time, she was often solicited to erect said mills. At length, in 1774, she borrowed money, and in June, 1775, completed the mills, which were of great advantage to the country, and the following summer built a boring-mill, where a great number of gun-barrels were bored for the continent, and a hemp-mill. The Indian war soon after coming on, one of her sons, her greatest help, went into the army, and, it is believed, was killed, as he never returned; the said mills soon became a frontier, and in July, 1779, the Indians burned the whole works. She returned to the ruins in 1783, and was again solicited to rebuild the grist and saw-mills, which she has, with much difficulty accomplished, and now ejectments are brought against her by Messrs. Claypool and Morris, and she, being now reduced to such low circumstances as renders her unable to support actions at law, and, therefore, prays relief, etc."

The facts set forth in this memorial are certified to by William Blythe, Charles Gillespie, Colonel John Kelly, James Potter, the younger, and many other citizens of Northumberland County.

The Legislature, of course, could grant no relief, under the circumstances, and the petition was dismissed. How long the litigation went on we are unable to determine; but in 1801, Seth Fredell took possession of the premises as tenant of Claypoole and Morris. She is said to have walked to Philadelphia and back thirteen times on this business. Her house was where Dr. Danowsky lived, part of the old stone house being still used as a kitchen. She was buried in the old settlers' grave-yard, which was at the corner of the Dan Caldwell barn. Her bones were disturbed in Mr. Caldwell's time, in erecting a sheep-pen, and were identified by old Mr. Huff, by her peculiar, projecting teeth. Some years since an old man came to the place and desired to look about the old dwelling. He spent several hours about the place. When leaving, he said he had come in from Ohio to see it; that he was a son of Catherine Smith, and that if justice had been done her, they would still own the place.

WHITE DEER MILLS.—After the death of Caldwell, the mills were bought by Henry High. April 25, 1850, they were burned and five thousand dollars worth of grain burned with them. It was rebuilt by Henry High, who failed under his misfortunes, and it was sold by the sheriff and purchased by John Bower and Candor. Dr. Danowsky sold to A. Pardee. Robert Candor dying, his interest was sold to Thompson Bower and J. N. Messinger, who afterwards purchased Pardee's interest. The mill has been entirely refitted as a roller, and run under the firm-name of R. M. Griffey & Co.

Catherine Smith obtained possession as late as 1797. She had three sons,—Peter, John and Ludwig. In 1802 Seth Fredell, tenant under Anthony Morris, had a three-story stone grist-mill there, and furnished flour for the army in 1812-14. After which it passed into the possession of Daniel Caldwell, Esq., who died in possession.

It is fifty by eighty feet, six stories, two reliance Turbine water-wheels, equal to sixty horse-power; also one of R. W. Payne & Son's automatic cut-off engines, fifty horse-power.

This mill, when owned by Henry High, who had the store and mill, took quite a leap forward and quite a number of substantial brick houses were erected, and received the name of Hightown. The hotel was then built and the bridge over the creek. It is on the Catawissa and Williamsport branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; population, two hundred and fifty; nine miles north of Lewisburgh; has express and telegraph communication. Post-office name, White Deer Mills.

Above the place lived one of the most remarkable and prominent men of the valley, Daniel Caldwell. He appears to have come there in 1810, and besides being an active business man, and accumulating property, he engaged in the politics of the day with ardor. He was county commissioner in 1813, a member of the Legislature in 1821, and a member of the constitutional convention, but died August 16, 1836, at the age of sixty, before its deliberations had rightly begun. Mr. Banks noticed his death in the convention, and Mr. Merrill spoke of him. It was said of him, "No man in the convention stood fairer or higher."

West of the Fredell survey was the Michael Gilbert three hundred and five acres, on which White Deer Woolen Factory stands.

THE WHITE DEER WOOLEN MILLS.—They were built in 1850, by Isaac Statten, John Finney, David Marr and David Steminger, Statten, Marr & Co., beginning this work in the woods in the latter part of 1849, and the machinery was put in 1850-51. The first season the hands lived in shanties in the woods, until houses were built. The firm of Marr & Griffey succeeded, and that by Marr, Griffey & Co., until David Marr's death. Griffey & Brumbaugh next, in 1864, and they were washed out by a sudden flood August 17, 1867. The White Deer Creek is noted for such. It lay then idle until 1872, when Mr. Pardee became a partner with Benjamin Griffey, under the title of B. Griffey & Co. The dam and walls

were rebuilt and a hat manufactory added with a capacity of three hundred dozens a day. This mill manufactured cassimeres, tricot, diagonal, tweed, flannels, worsted goods and yarns. During the war they made fifty thousand army blankets. It was burned to the ground August 30, 1879, and has remained in ruins. It was insured to the amount of fifty-five thousand five hundred dollars, but the loss besides this was one hundred thousand dollars, and one hundred and thirty-five hands thrown out of employment.

Mr. Griffey was a practical mill-wright and bridge-builder, and of the best in the country, and it was conceded that the mill, built under his supervision, was an elegant and substantial affair. It is driven by water; a wheel still standing to this day, escaping the fire, is considered a marvel of workmanship; eighty-five horse-power. The building, with basement, six story, forty-eight by eighty feet with annex for the hat factory forty-five by seventy-two feet. The woolen mill had four sets, and the reputation of the goods manufactured was widespread.

By the time the mills were built there was a handsome and substantial village of seventeen cottages around it, upon which no expense was spared.

The factory building itself was originally built by Benjamin Griffey, as also the White Deer grist-mill at the same time and at the mouth of the White Deer Creek, a large saw-mill, which was swept away in 1865.

Next west, Wm. McCorkle, three hundred and nineteen acres, on which "Barnett's cabin" is marked by surveyor who surveyed it October 23, 1769; next west, along the creek dividing it on both sides, as do the others, the John Littlehop's three hundred and four acres, surveyed on December, 1772; all under application of April 3, 1769. The furnace of Kaufman & Reber, grist and saw-mills are on the John Littlehop's. Samuel Fisher settled upon it as early as 1775, and had a saw-mill there in 1778. It was burned by the Indians. The mill irons, which they had hidden, were found many years afterwards by Daniel Caldwell.

FOREST IRON WORKS.—In November, 1845, Green, Howard & Green commenced erecting the Forest Iron Works. It was a charcoal furnace. The change of the tariff brought bankruptcy, and in 1849 it was in the hands of the sheriff. Kaufman & Reber bought it for seven thousand dollars in 1850. It never was operated successfully. It bankrupted Kaufman and Reber, came into the hands of A. Pardee and he had to shut down in it as too expensive.

West of the Littlehops lie John Titsworth, etc., surveyed under warrants of the 10th of March, 1794. Nittany Mountain, south of these, was taken up by warrants in the name of J. Owen Foulke, *et al.*, dated March 10, 1794. Along the north branch of Buffalo Creek with the land was taken up and surveyed in 1772, '73, 76, Humphrey Montgomery warrant (Martin Keiffer's place in 1813), 10th of June, 1772, the old J. F. Beck place Neal Conley warrant, March 7, 1776; Cadwalader Evans, west of Humphrey Montgomery, was surveyed to John Kelley, April 2, 1773; Evandale north of Cadwalader Evans, March 7, 1776.

There were settlers along the northwest branch of Little Buffalo Creek near Nittany mountain, at a very early date, in 1779.

In May John Sample and wife were killed. The inhabitants had mostly left the valley. The militia were out, under Colonel Kelly.—*William Lyon's Letter May 13.* This marauding party consisted of from fifteen to seventeen Indians. Christian Van Gundy, Sr., was one of a party with Henry Vandyke, who went up to bring these old people away. (They lived on a farm lately owned by Abram Leib near Ramsey's school-house, in White Deer, where their graves may still be seen.) Van Gundy was a sergeant and had six men in his party. Six more were to follow them the next day. After Van Gundy got there, he had slabs put up against the door, and water carried upon the loft. After dark an Indian came around the house, barking like a dog and rubbing against the door. They paid no attention, but lay down and slept until about three A. M., when Van Gundy got up and lighted a fire. The Indians then surrounded the house, and mounting a log upon their shoulders, tried to beat in the door. Those inside then fired, wounding two, whom they saw carried off. An Indian then came around behind the house and set it on fire. Van Gundy mounted the loft, knocked off some of the roof, and put out the fire. In this encounter he was struck on the leg by a spent ball, which marked him for some time. Another of the party had his

side whiskers shot off. When daylight came they put it to vote whether they should remain in the house or try to get off. Two voted to stay, four to go. On opening the door they found an Indian chief lying dead in front of it. Van Gundy took the Indian's rifle, Vandyke his powder-horn, which was still in the possession of John Vandyke, in Illinois, some years ago. The Indians came on suddenly, with loud yells, and the men separated. Van Gundy, with his two guns, fled into a ravine, and tried to get the old people to follow him. They refused, and followed the young folks, one of whom, Adam Ranek, said was their son. Van Gundy said he soon heard several shots. These killed the old people, who were scalped and left to lie.

The Indians followed them several miles. Van Gundy said he never expected to get out alive, but with his two guns he thought he could kill two at least. He made a circuit of seven miles, and came out at Derr's mill. Colonel Kelly pursued this party; he had a dog that could follow an Indian trail, and, coming pretty close, would immediately drop. On this occurring, Colonel Kelly separated his party, and they made a circuit. As Kelly glided very quietly through the wood, he suddenly stepped into a hole, made by an up-rooted tree. Glancing along it, to his surprise, he saw five Indians sitting like turkeys on the trunk. He made a hole through the root, and leveled his rifle. Simultaneously there was the crack of rifles from the opposite side. Four Indians fell, and, notwithstanding their utmost exertions, the fifth escaped. This dog was of great service to the colonel. During this summer, most of the inhabitants of the Valley, or at least their families, had abandoned it. The men left usually occupied their homes, had signals of alarm, upon which they assembled at some point agreed upon. Colonel Kelly's cabin stood in front of the present building, near the spring, at the present road. He was awakened one night by the growls of this dog. He had a hole cut in the door for observation, and, as it was then getting daylight, he could see something moving among the bushes, at the end of an oak log, that laid across Spruce Run. On closer inspection he saw an Indian. He took aim at a spot above the log, and when the Indian raised his head, fired. The ball passed clear through his head, killing him instantly. He buried him himself in the little lot by the spring, marking the grave by a large stone, and kept the secret many years, not telling even his nearest neighbor or friend, knowing that there was no city of refuge to protect him from the vengeance of the next of kin, an Indian law that proves our common origin. No time or distance overcame it. There occurred one case in the Valley of the killing of an Indian, which was avenged many years after, when the settler had removed to Kentucky. The Indian was apprehended, and confessed that he had often sought the opportunity to kill the man here, but was as often

foiled, and he followed him to Kentucky, and dogged him many years before it came.

On Little Buffalo on the southern line of the township stands Jonas Ranch's mill, on the William Robb survey of October 26, 1773, warranted July 16, 1773. On the 1st of December, 1774, William Robb and Olive, his wife, sold Henry Titzell fifty acres. The same year Titzell built the mills where he was assessed in 1775 with grist and saw-mill. Titzell's mill was a rendezvous during the Revolution, and a station of the defenders of the frontiers.

Titzell never returned from Cumberland County after the great runaway of 1778, and we find Neigal Gray, of Northampton County, in possession in 1783, and a conveyance from Titzell to Gray on the 5th of May, 1786. Gray died the same year, and his son John took the tract, who, with Jane, his wife, sold to George Reniger on the 18th of April, 1796. Reniger failed. It was at one time owned by Colonel Aaron Chamberlin, who in 1821, tried his best to get the line of Kelly run north of him. Chamberlin sold to Martin Rudy, who sold to David H. Kelly, in 1859, and within a few years it was bought by Jonas Ranch, the present owner. Neigal Gray was lieutenant colonel of William Cook's Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Continental Line, commissioned September 28, 1776, and fought in the battles in New Jersey and at Brandywine and Germantown. He was cashiered for some misconduct during the winter at Valley Forge. He removed to White Deer township in 1783. His son John was a well known character in after years in White Deer.

Across the meadow from Colonel Aaron Chamberlin's Mill eastward, settled Matthew Laird, who is the ancestor of a large generation. He came originally from Ireland, where his son James was born. He was a wagoner with General Braddock's army, and was in Colonel Dunbar's camp when the news came back of General Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755. He says, "a wounded officer was carried into camp on a sheet; then they beat to arms, on which the wagoners and many common soldiers took to flight, in spite of the sentries, who forced many to return, but many got away, among them,

this examinant." His daughter, Isabella Black, was twelve years old when he came to White Deer. Matthew Laird died in August, 1821. His children were James, John, Isabella, married to James Black, Moses, (father of R. H. Laird, Esq., died November 7, 1885, age ninety) who died in Derry, in January, 1816, Margaret, married to John Blakeney, Matthew, who died in Tiffin, Ohio, Elizabeth, and Ann. Moses married Jane Hayes, and their son, Reverend Matthew, married a Miss Myers, and went out as missionary to Africa, October 15, 1833, dying there, May 4, 1834. Their other children were John, Mrs. McCalmont, Mrs. Joseph Milliken, of Clinton County, — married William Caldwell.

Matthew Young lived on the place known as the Gabriel Huntington. For the story of his daughter's captivity, see Linn's Annals, 195.

The ancestors of Judge Alexander Jordan were early residents of White Deer; his grandfather Samuel Jordan lived a little west of Wm. Stadden's farm not far from the old ferry. Mr. Richard Irwin, who died November 21, 1882, at Franklin, Venango County, Pa. His father removed in May, 1802, to Cherry tree Market, Venango County. The judge was many years deputy surveyor, located in 1818 in Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike between Franklin and Meadville, and in December, 1838, was commissioned by Governor Ritner as associate judge of Venango County.

The grant of the road from Bald Eagle to Sunbury is copied here to show where the old settlers lived,—“From a white oak in the Narrows, between White Deer and Buffalo Valleys, two miles ninety-nine perches, to Smith's mills, (now Cander's); thence to white oak, west side of Blythe's mill (which was probably nearer the mouth of the creek); thence to McClure's (who lived on Blythe's land); thence to a white oak opposite the lower end of Marcus Hulings' island, (Milton bridge island); thence to a plumb at Peter Swartz's (Miller's place); thence to a stone at Clark's (late John King's); thence to a post at Robert Fruit's, (Heinly's); thence to a post at William Gray's (now Paul Geddes); thence to Buffalo Creek (where the iron bridge now spans the creek); thence to a pine near the

head of Derr's dam; thence to a pine corner of Abel Reese's (*i. e.* through the University grounds, to Adam Gundy and William Brown's corner); thence to a post at Anrud's barn (Jenkins'); thence to John Lee's (Winfield); thence to Andrew Gibson's; thence to the gum near Reuben Haines' road; thence down the same to the black oak on the west bank of the river, opposite Sunbury.”

Dr. John Houston was the first resident physician of White Deer, living near High-Town.

SCHOOLS.—White Deer township accepted the common school law in 1834, and with Lewisburgh were alone in the county. The first school was established about 1800, two and a half miles northwest from New Columbia, near the residence of S. B. Pawling. It was taught by John Davis, a one-armed man. The building was an old log house, with a large chimney in the rear. Another school was opened about the same time, about half-way between White Deer Mills and New Columbia, but the county being thinly settled they were never open at the same time. The schools in 1884 had four hundred and sixty-five pupils. The names of the different schools are New Columbia (primary and grammar), Applegate, Robinson, High's, Leiser's, Ramsey's, Factory and Furnace.

NEW COLUMBIA CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH ASSOCIATION is the oldest house of worship now in existence in the township. It was erected in 1843, and dedicated January 21, 1844, but has since been remodeled. It is a brick structure, with steeple and bell, and is controlled by a board of trustees, composed of Edward Rank, H. H. Trumpfeller and Jacob N. Rank. The church is a part of the White Deer circuit, but was a part of the old Buffalo circuit until 1872, when it was united with other charges in the northern part of the county to form the present circuit. The minister in charge in 1886, was the Rev. S. Smith, who was the successor of the Rev. S. P. Ream.

Among the first members of the association at this point were Squire John Rank, David Stenninger, Michael Hoffman, John F. Richart, Joseph Watkins and John High. At present

about one hundred persons belong, and the church is in a prosperous condition. The number of members is one hundred and twenty. The church trustees are Lot Trate, J. N. Rank, John Clemens, S. C. Ranck and Enos Bennage.

THE DILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHAPEL at New Columbia was built in 1881, and was named in honor of its founder, the preacher in charge of the work, the venerable Rev. H. G. Dill. It is a neat frame building and has inviting surroundings. Father Dill preached in the chapel three years, when the Rev. J. F. Kerlin became his successor. The membership is small but vigorous.

WHITE DEER CHURCH, of the Evangelical Association, was built in 1876 at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars. The present trustees are Jacob Farley and F. W. Berganstock. The number of members is twelve. The pastors of the White Deer Circuit, of which this church is a part since 1872, have been as follows:

W. H. Davis from March, 1872, to 1873.

George Hunter from March, 1873, to 1874.

E. Kohr from March, 1874, to 1875.

P. W. Raidabaugh from March, 1875, to 1876.

J. M. Brader from March, 1876, to 1879.

G. W. Currin from March, 1879, to 1882.

G. E. Zehner from March, 1882.

After three months' service G. E. Zehner resigned, and was succeeded by W. H. Lilly who served till March, 1884; D. W. Miller from March, 1884, to 1885; S. P. Remer from March, 1885, to 1886, and Samuel Smith, appointed March, 1886.

BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In 1831 a number of persons belonging to the Buffalo Cross-Roads Church withdrew to form a separate congregation, and to establish a place of worship more convenient to their homes in Kelly and White Deer township. Matthew Laird and Andrew McClenachan were chosen the first ruling elders, and a building spot was selected upon the farm of the latter, in the southern part of White Deer, near the Kelly line. Here a small brick church was built, in which worship was maintained a number of years, usually in connection with the mother church. Elder McClenachan, removing to the west, the congregation lost one of its most active members, and, as the number had never

been large, services were held with less frequency each year, until they were entirely abandoned, many years ago. The house was allowed to decay, and long since passed into ruins.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MOSES YODER.

Mr. Yoder was born on April 1, 1810, in Oley township, Berks County, Pa., where his forefathers, who came from Germany nearly two hundred years ago, first settled and are still represented. His grandfather, Samuel Yoder, was the father of five children,—Maria, born 1750, died 1812; George, born 1752; Peter, born 1763; David, born 1765, died January, 1826; Abraham, born 1768. David was a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and had a large business, in proper connection with which he was extensively known as a maker of pianos, one of these instruments being in use in the home of Dr. Piper, of Milton, Pa., many years. He married Catharine High, who bore him ten children, viz.: Joshua married Elizabeth Brown (both deceased; they had two boys and four girls); Samuel married Sarah Mackey (both deceased; they had two boys and one girl); David; Moses, the subject of our sketch; Beniville; Isaac married Deborah Fowler, who bore him one daughter (he has since deceased); Aaron; Eliza; Phoebe married Jeremiah Taylor and has borne two boys and two girls; Anna married Frederick Dersham and bore one boy and one girl (they are now deceased). David Beniville, Aaron and Eliza all died young.

Moses Yoder accompanied his parents to Union County in 1815, they settled in White Deer township and purchased some sixty acres of land; subsequently laying out the village of New Columbia and selling off the lots at very reasonable figures to induce settlers to locate.

David Yoder was a highly-respected and progressive citizen and died in 1826, his wife surviving him until 1845.

The primitive schools of that period were opened to Moses Yoder, and he received their full benefit until the death of his father, which occurred when he was but fourteen years old.

Thus necessitated to strike out for himself, he worked upon a farm at six dollars a month for seven months. A few winters were spent in coopering, and, at eighteen years of age, he went to mason-work on the Pennsylvania Canal, then in course of construction. Becoming a master-mason, he carried on the business successfully over twenty years, and laid the foundation for his noticeable success. Desirous of a less arduous life, he entered upon a mercantile career with

to all matters. In 1872 he was appointed post-master by a Republican administration, although always a Democrat, without solicitation, and has since occupied such position. In 1875 he was nominated by his party for register and recorder of the county, but was defeated in the strong Republican county, receiving much more than his party strength, although making no personal effort.

He was married to Elizabeth Ranck in 1834.



Moses Yoder

John Datesman, and, after two years' experience, became partner with that gentleman in Watson-town. He then bought and ran the canal-boat "Datesman & Yoder" one season, after which he spent some time prospecting in the West; returning from whence unsatisfied, he settled in Black Hole, Lycoming County, Pa., store-keeping, where he remained eight years. In 1864 he made a final change, purchasing the store buildings and business at White Deer Mills, and has since continued there, giving personal attention

to all matters. She died November 23, 1848, without issue, and, on July 28, 1854, he married Mrs. Nancy Ann Van Wagner (once Fowler), the fruit of this union being Kate Datesman, born May 7, 1855. Mrs. Yoder was born February 21, 1818, her parents being James and Ann (Craft) Fowler. James Fowler was a builder and well-known engineer, having run the first engine on the present Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. He died in 1858.

On December 27, 1876, Kate Datesman

Yoder was married to Cyrus Leinbach, and has borne him two children, as follows: Merle Yoder, born January 6, 1878; Mabel Lucz, born July 15, 1881.

Mr. Yoder joined the Lutheran Church in 1845. Now, at the age of seventy-five, he is fairly hale and hearty and carries on a large general store trade in his own buildings to keep himself active and show others what may be done when a life has been well spent. He enjoys the respect and esteem of all and is a worthy citizen and friend.

WILLIAM STADDEN.

The original members of this race most probably came from Holland. They located on Muddy Run, about two miles north of Milton, Northumberland County, as early as 1772, where their family was raised—three brothers, Samuel, Thomas and William—about a half-mile above its mouth. William Stadden, the grandfather of our subject, was there born, lived as a farmer, and, at the expiration of his days, there died. He was married to Mary White, who bore him five children, of whom John was the eldest, born January 21, 1791. He too, was a farmer, and, after doing his duty in the War of 1812-14, passing through that eventful period without harm, he settled down to till the soil. He was an honorable and esteemed citizen and married, April 12, 1814, Jane, daughter of John and Mary Sample, who was born February 6, 1791. Her grandfather, John Sample, was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary War, and after serving his country through those dark days settled down to farming, and was murdered by the Indians in May, 1779, his wife falling a victim to the blood-thirsty savages at the same time. His son John was made a prisoner on this occasion, but, fortunately, was rescued, and subsequently took part in the War of 1812-14. John and Mary Stadden had eight children—William and Mary, twins, born February 28, 1815. William, our subject. Mary married James De Bar; five children living; she died during summer of 1870. John Sample, born January 8, 1817; died December 6, 1817. James, born August 25, 1818; married,

first, Ann Waldron, and had two children; second, Rachel Waldron and one child; third, Susan Knox; he now resides at Centreville, Mich. Robert, born November 6, 1820; married Jane Ramsey and, with two children, resides at Williamsport, Pa. Isaac, born March 11, 1822, who married a Western lady and is a resident of Jacksonville, Kan. Elizabeth, born March 5, 1825; married William Savidge and bore three children, being burned to death through a coal-oil accident, which occurred in the fall of 1870. Thomas, born September 2, 1827; married a Mrs. Waterman and now lives at Wadesville, Va. John Stadden died October 28, 1874, aged eighty-three years, nine months, seven days, having survived his wife, Jane, who died January 9, 1828. John Stadden married his second wife, Elizabeth Boush, April 14, 1836; had seven children, four of which are still living,—Margaret, Sarah, George and Jane.

Mrs. William Stadden is traced to the sturdy Scotch, a race which has done so much for the benefit of the State and given so many prominent men to the councils of the nation. Her grandfather, David Ireland, came from Scotland with his wife, Leonora Murray, and purchased a large tract of land on the Limestone Run, Northumberland County. They had four sons and three daughters, of whom David was the youngest. He married Sarah Teitsworth and had issue,—David L., born 1808; married Martha Hayes, had one daughter and died April, 1873. Sarah, born 1815; married William Stadden February 4, 1841. Eliza Ann, born 1817; died in 1845.

Immediately after marriage, in 1841, Mr. Stadden removed to Union County, where he has since remained, attending to his farm interests. This marriage has been blessed with ten children as follows: An infant, died before naming. Eliza Jane, born July 6, 1843; died in infancy. Mary Ellen. Martha Ann, married Z. T. Martz, who died in 1877, leaving her with three children,—William Stadden, born December 26, 1870; Elizabeth May, born August 6, 1872; Nellie Taylor, born March 3, 1878. David Ireland, born January 13, 1850; married Annie Kohler and has one child, Margarett Ireland, and now resides in Clearfield

County, Pa. John Augustus, born May 20, 1852; married Isabella Black and has three children,—Vera Black, born April, 1877; William Alexander, born May 30, 1879; Harriet Matilda, born August 11, 1882; they reside near the homestead. Sallie Teitsworth, born September 21, 1854; married Ephraim Engleman and has borne five children,—William, Mabel Stadden, Jennie, Nellie and David LeRoy; they reside in Hall County, Neb. Eliz-

Mr. Stadden has generally declined to accept political office, though he has been prevailed upon to allow himself to be elected to the responsible township position of school director, which he has filled acceptably over twenty years, during which time several school-houses have been erected; was also overseer of the poor for six years and supervisor for the term of two years. He devotes his attention to farming and is honored and respected by all his associates and fellow-citizens



William Stadden

abeth Adda, born November 29, 1856; married James Black and has borne two children—Clara Stadden and Isabella; they reside in Rockford, Ill. Clara Lenox and Harriet, the latter of whom died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Stadden are prominent members of the Presbyterian Church at Milton, and have belonged to that denomination about fifty years. Over twenty-five years ago he was elected elder of his church, and, in accordance with the laws of that body, will so remain while life shall last.

as a progressive, just and public spirited man, of whom it is said by many, "He is one of our most highly-regarded citizens." In politics the family has always been Republican.

S. B. PAWLING.

Back to the pleasant fields of Old England this family traces descent, the great-grandfather having left that country some years before the Revolution and settled in Chester County, Pa. His son, Joseph, removed to what is now Snyder County early in the nineteenth century,

and bought some four hundred acres of land near Selin's Grove, and erected buildings to carry on the combined business of farmer and hotel-keeper. He married twice, and by the first wife had one son, John, who went West, and whose descendants now live in Kentucky. After her death he married Mary Shannon and had four sons and four daughters. From this family sprung the late Judge H. P. Ross, president-judge of Montgomery County, his

Margaret C. Weaver, born March 17, 1831, who bore Margaret S., Allen Franklin, Jefferson Samuel, Nora Elizabeth, Melinda J., Idah C., and Anna S., and died January 16, 1880; John, born October 21, 1822, married Barbara Gemberling, born March 31, 1831, who bore West W., Sarah E., Christopher G., Mary L., Emma F., Catharine J., Bertha A., Alice R. and Melinda R.; Jane, born June 15, 1825, married Lewis Gemberling and died October 1,



S. B. Pawling

mother being a Pawling. Samuel was the eldest son by the second marriage, born February 9, 1794. On January 24, 1815, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Woodling, born February 5, 1797, who bore him eleven children,—Harriet, born December 31, 1815, married David Schoch, and died in 1840; Maria, born December 4, 1817, married David Schoch (second wife), and died November 2, 1870; Susan, born February 25, 1819, married Jacob Hilbish; Levi, born July 27, 1820, married

1856; Samuel Benjamin, our subject; Rebecca, born December 25, 1830, married James Biehl; Angeline, born September 22, 1834, married Benjamin Ulrich; Charles W., born May 31, 1837, married Lydia C. Long, who bore Charles W. and Cora E., all now deceased; Lewis E., born December 10, 1839, married Amanda Schoch, born June 1, 1844, who bore him Albert S., Samuel J., Emanuel E., S. Alice and Della E.

The father of this family died November 23,

1874, being nearly eighty-one years of age, having enjoyed a wedded life of sixty years. His wife survived him until October 9, 1883, and left behind fifty-five grandchildren, forty great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild, in all one hundred and seven direct descendants.

Samuel Benjamin Pawling was born near Selin's Grove September 14, 1828. He received a common-school education and remained on the farm with his parents until his marriage to Leah, daughter of John and Mary Huffman, on January 18, 1853. One child was born of this union,—James Calvin, born November 8, 1853, and died May 29, 1855. Mrs. Pawling was not long spared to the family, she dying February 11, 1855. He next married Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Judge James Marshall, on November 20, 1856, the union being blessed with the following children: James Marshall, born July 21, 1857, and married Miss Mary Catharine, daughter of N. C. Lohr, on February 7, 1884 (one child has been born to this marriage, Edna Lohr, born December 25, 1884); Elizabeth Jane; Samuel Albert, born February 3, 1860, died April 28, 1875, his last words being, "Jesus is here;" Sarah Agnes, born June 4, 1862, died May 27, 1865; John Correy, born February 8, 1865, died June 11, 1865. The mother died May 21, 1865, Death thus taking the mother and two children within three weeks from the effects of diphtheria, while the remaining three children were only spared through the care and intelligent efforts of the father and physician.

Mr. Pawling again entered the bonds of matrimony on May 15, 1866, marrying Miss Hester Ann, daughter of Benjamin Long, born September 9, 1826. From this union has resulted two sons,—Harry Jackson, born February 25, 1867, and West Clide, born February 20, 1870.

He moved to Union County in 1853 and to the present residence in the spring of 1857. His life has been devoted to intelligent farming and a success has been carved, gathering together three very fine farms comprising some three hundred and seventy-five acres, among other possessions. He has invariably declined

to accept political preferment, esteeming his farming interests more important for the welfare of his descendants.

His abundant means have always been at the request of his worthy fellow-citizens and his hand has been open and free. In religious matters he has, from an early day, been connected with the Lutheran Church, part of the years as deacon, during which time, in 1877, the congregation erected, largely through his generous aid, St. John's Church, at White Deer, a handsome and commodious structure.

At this writing the church is being remodeled and his purse has again been called into use. He is a generous giver to kindred matters and is held in high esteem and regard.

JACOB FARLEY, ESQ.

When the tocsin sounded the call "to arms," and the colonists were gathering themselves together for the struggle with the mother-country in 1776, Caleb Farley, a young scion of an old and prominent New Jersey family residing in Tewksbury township, Hunterdon County, threw himself into the breach and served bravely throughout the days which tried men's souls. He bore commission as first lieutenant when the war closed, immediately after which he married Charity Pickle, and came into Union County, Pa. Here he became a farmer and improved various tracts of land, which he afterwards lost through the entry of previous claims. He then purchased what was known as the David Cupples tract, comprising one hundred and twenty acres on the White Deer Mountain, where he lived and raised eight children,—Charity, John, Jacob, Barbara, Catharine, Elizabeth, Abraham and Sarah. He died prior to the year 1810, aged ninety-three years, his wife following him a few years later.

Abraham Farley, the father of our subject, was born 1789, in White Deer township, and followed farming all his days. He married Rebekah (born March 19, 1801), daughter of Michael Wolfe, of East Buffalo township, on March 29, 1824, and had children as follows: Charity, died in infancy; Caroline married Daniel Wolfe, and has two girls and one boy;

Michael married Hannah Hoy, and has two boys; Abraham married Susan Schrack, and has twelve children; Catharine died in infancy; Sarah married David Voncida, and had seven children; John married Mary Brown, and has two boys and two girls; Jacob (subject of our sketch); Elizabeth and Wilson, both of whom died in infancy. After marriage, Abraham Farley bought a farm in East Buffalo township, and lived there until 1873, when he died, his

he has taken time to answer the demands of the onerous position of justice of the peace, to which he was elected in 1881, and which he has filled with signal ability. He has often been called upon to act as administrator of estates, and has gained an enviable reputation as an honorable, impartial man and official. Although a Democrat and opposed by two other members of that party, and in a township averaging seventy-five Republican majority, Squire Farley was elected



Jacob Farley

wife surviving until August 27, 1878, when she died at the home of her son Jacob. Jacob Farley was born in East Buffalo township on January 27, 1812. Like so many of those who have attained prominence in after years apparently through the soundness of an early training, he received the education afforded by the common-school system, and added largely by close observation and practical experience. His days have been devoted to farming, to which he has added the successful culture of tobacco, though

to the office,—a fact speaking volumes as to the esteem of his fellows.

He was married, June 4, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Brown, elsewhere mentioned, and the following children now gladden their home: Sarah Ann, born January 7, 1869; Elias Jacob, born January 7, 1871; Francis Nathan, born October 31, 1872; Obed Brown, born September 24, 1874; Mary Catharine, born January 7, 1877; Benjamin Franklin, born December 1, 1878; Ruth Elizabeth, born

March 15, 1880; Mabel Rebecca, born February 6, 1882.

The grandfather of Mrs. Farley, Abraham Brown, was born in East Buffalo township, and lived a farming life, dying in 1868, having attained some eighty-five years. He had six children, of whom Elias was the second son. Elias Brown married Mary Gephart and had issue as follows; Mary E. (Mrs. Farley), born July 6, 1816; Sarah Louisa, now deceased; Melinda A.; Catharine married William Groover, and has borne him three boys—Benjamin O. (married Jennie Hummel, and has one boy) Francis and Abraham G. Mr. Brown still resides in East Buffalo township, on a fine farm located at Martinsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Farley are valued members of the Evangelical Association Church at White Deer Mills, and he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school since its organization, in 1878. Previous to their removal to the present residence, in 1871, and since his early manhood, Mr. Farley had been identified with the Salem Church, and for years acted as Sunday-school teacher and superintendent, and has always manifested great interest in religious and educational matters, doing his utmost to benefit the younger generations and the people by whom he is surrounded.

CHAPTER XI.

WEST BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.¹

THE township of Buffalo was formed when Northumberland County was erected, in 1772. Its territory was reduced at different times by the erection of townships, and was in 1792 yet too large for convenience of the inhabitants. In 1791 a petition was sent to Northumberland County Court asking for a division of the township. In accordance with this request the court, at the January sessions, 1792, appointed William Irwin, Samuel Dale, John Thompson, Christopher Boldy, Benjamin Miller and Henry Pontius as viewers to examine the township, and, if desirable, to divide it. They performed

their duty and laid out a dividing line as follows: Beginning at two gum saplings on the south bank of the Spruce Run, at the line of White Deer and Buffalo townships, a little west of Daniel Rengler's old saw-mill; thence south to the head of the spring at Andrew Pontius' (afterwards John Stees, and now part of the estate of Hon. Isaac Slenker, deceased); thence down Sweitzer Run to its mouth at Penn's Creek. All of Buffalo township west of this line was organized as West Buffalo township. Its original boundaries have been changed by the erection of the townships of Hartley, Limestone and Lewis, all of which have been successively carved out of its once extensive territory. In 1769 the officers' surveys were made; they extend through the whole length of the southern part of the township, along the turnpike, and are about a mile in length from north to south. The southeast survey in the township was awarded to Captain Timothy Green; this survey embraced the Rockey (Thomas) mill-site and all the land in the township south of that and east of Millinburg. In 1770 Jacob Fought bought of Captain Timothy Green two hundred and sixteen acres, including the forks of Buffalo Creek, and built the first mill there in 1771. By 1781 it had passed into the hands of Joseph Green, who is assessed with a grist and saw-mill here, and also one on Penn's Creek, in the present territory of Limestone township. By act of June 14, 1777, Fought's was made the place of holding the elections for the Third Election District of the county of Northumberland; said election district was composed of the townships of White Deer, Buffalo and Potter. In 1788 the election-house for Buffalo was changed to Andrew Billmeyer's (about two miles west of Lewisburgh), now Leshner's. The mill property afterwards became Thompson's, and in the spring of 1789 passed into the possession of William Rockey. It remained in the Rockey family over half a century, and then passed into the hands of Major Charles H. Shriner. About 1875 he sold it to C. W. Thomas, the present owner.

Captain Timothy Green also sold to Peter Sellers, or Zellers, two hundred acres east of the Fought land, which he moved upon and occu-

¹By R. V. B. Lincoln

pied in 1783. The next officers' tract west of Captain Green's is the Ensign Foster tract, two hundred and forty-six acres, the southern portions of which are now within the bounds of the borough of Millinburg. George Rote had become the owner of it and lived on it before 1775, at which time he had thirty acres cleared. In 1781 two of his children, George and Rhody, aged about twelve and fourteen years respectively, were captured at or near their home (Millinburg) by the Indians. They were separated, but both taken into the region of country ruled by the celebrated Indian chief Cornplanter. They remained in captivity until peace was proclaimed, when they were liberated and came back to their home. George Rote died in 1797. His sons were Peter, Jacob, George, Abraham and John. His sons-in-law were John Kessler, Michael Shortz, Adam Colpetzer, Joseph Ultz, Frederick Bartges and James Ben, the latter the husband of Rhody, who had been a prisoner with the Indians for a couple of years. Part of the Rote property was, in 1797, laid out in town-lots and called Greenville; also Rotestown or Rhodestown. It is now embraced in the borough of Millinburg, being that part of the borough east of Snodgrass' corner or east of Third Street.

Ensign McMeen's tract, two hundred and forty-eight acres, was next west of the Ensign Foster. It was all embraced within the bounds of the borough of Millinburg, as incorporated in 1827. Next west of Millinburg was the Lieutenant Askey tract, which Captain John Clark owned and lived on as early as 1775, at which time he had fifty acres under cultivation. West of the Askey, which was one hundred and sixty-one perches wide, came the Captain Irvine tract, six hundred and twenty-two acres. Christopher Henney was Captain Irvine's (General James Irvine, of the Revolution) tenant here as early as 1775, and remained such until 1782, when he removed to Centre County, and died there in 1790. Hugh Wilson, the grandfather of Mrs. A. G. Curtin and Hon. John B. Linn, moved there in the spring of 1791 and kept tavern there for two years, when he moved to Colonel Hartley's place, (now John Yenger's), in Hartleton. Mr. Wilson was succeeded, in

1793, by John Kleckner, who took one-half of the tract; Solomon Kleckner, who took one-fourth; and John Hoover, a brother-in-law of the Kleckners, who took the other fourth of the six hundred and twenty-two acres. Solomon was a clock-maker, and his fourth was on the east side of the tract. The house in which he lived is still standing along the north side of the turnpike, a little east of Yutz's, but has been uninhabited during the last few years. He afterwards became the owner of the western fourth, whereon his son George lived until his death. After the death of George it was sold to William Foster, in 1835.

John Kleckner kept the tavern vacated by Hugh Wilson, and the tavern continued to be kept there by him or his son David until about 1840. He also had a distillery in operation a part of the time. His sons were George, Joseph, Anthony, David, Elias and Daniel. Of these Anthony in early manhood settled near Logansville, in Sugar Valley, Clinton County, where his father had large landed interests and where he built the first mill in what is now Greene township, Clinton County, where he died in 1860. John Kleckner died in 1839, aged eighty-nine years. His sons, David and Elias, succeeded him in the ownership of the farms, and they are still in the hands of the Kleckner family.

Next west of Captain Irvine's tract was the Lieutenant Stuart tract, three hundred and forty acres. Robert Forster owned it in 1814; now owned by S. L. Shoemaker and Charles Royer.

West of the Stuart was the Lieutenant McAlister tract, three hundred and forty acres. In 1809 John Hayes, surveyor, is taxed with one-half of it. Mr. Hayes was well known in his day as a surveyor, and before his settlement on the McAlister tract had lived a little north of Lewisburgh, on what is now the Paul Geddes place. He came there in 1793 from Dauphin County, Pa.; was born February 14, 1765, and was the second of eleven children. He dealt largely in timber lands, and at the time of his death was a large holder of mountain lands. He was for many years deputy surveyor for Union County, and died May 16, 1844, aged seventy-nine

years. His sons were Robert G. H., David, William, Joseph and James. John Hayes, his sons, Robert G. H. Hayes and David Hayes, and Calvin M. Hayes, a son of David Hayes, were all surveyors, and all in turn have been county surveyors and justices of the peace.

After the death of John Hayes the old Hayes farm passed into the hands of his son, Robert G. H. Hayes, also a justice of the peace and surveyor, and after his death, in 1854, to his son, John Hayes, who, after a few years, sold it to Jacob Strickler, the present owner.

The west half of the Lieutenant McAlister tract was owned by Thomas Forster, who was a lieutenant in Captain Clarke's company in the War of the Revolution. He died June 1, 1804, and was buried in the Lewis grave-yard. William Forster and John Forster, who afterwards removed to Hartley township and died there, were his sons. The Lieutenant Thomas Forster place was sold by the heirs of Forster to Geo. Kleckner, one of the sons of John Kleckner, and after his death became the property of John P. Cronmiller, Esq., of Millinburg, to whose estate it now belongs, he having recently died (1884). Next west of the Lieutenant McAlister, which was the most western of the tracts included in the "officers' survey," was the David Johnston tract, surveyed August 20, 1769. This survey includes the Keiser farm (for a long time known as the Yonns farm) and some of the Mench farms in Lewis township. North of the McAlister, Stuart and Irvine surveys were the Christian Sharrack, James Johnston and Samuel Davies, made in 1770 and 1771. North of the two latter and the Lieutenant Askey were Captain John London's lands, on Cold Spring Run and north fork of Buffalo Creek, surveyed in August, 1769, in the names of John Perryman, Thomas Gilbert and Gershom Silvers. Captain London was one of the early settlers in the township, moving there in the spring of 1772. The following sketch of him is taken from Linn's "Annals of Buffalo Valley," pages 311 and 315, published 1877.

"Captain John London died at his residence near Millinburg, in February, 1798. His parents were Richard London and Patience

Wright (married by Friends' ceremony, June 5, 1728), of Hempfield (now Columbia) Pa. He was born July 5, 1730; married March 27, 1760, by Thomas Barton, missionary at Lancaster. As early as 1756 Mr. Shippin recommends him for a commission as ensign.

"He was an inn-keeper at Lancaster, in June, 1770, and during this year took up a great deal of land in Buffalo Valley. The land on which Northumberland now stands was patented to his wife, Sarah, in 1770, and, in connection with William Patterson, he laid out that town. Reuben Haines made an addition to it, January 19, 1781, of land sold him by London in 1775. In the spring of 1772 he moved into Buffalo Valley, residing at a place he called Silver Spring, afterwards sold by his executors to George Roush in 1803, now owned by Levi L. Shoemaker. His wife died previous to the year 1775, as during this year he signed deeds alone, and it appears by a letter dated the 18th of July, 1775, to Captain London, at that time in the field, that his five children were with his mother's family at Hempfield. His prominence in political agitations prior to the Revolution will be seen by the correspondence of that period, published under those years, and what he said in the Cabinet he was not afraid to make good on the field of battle. As soon as the news of the battle of Bunker Hill reached the country he enlisted a company of ninety-seven men and set off for Cambridge. After his return, on November 7, 1776, he was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council of the State, from Northumberland County, serving for one year. He owned an immense body of land during his life, embracing nearly the whole of West Buffalo township, besides large quantities now lying in Centre and Northumberland.

"Dr. W. J. Wilson (of Potter's Mills) told me that when a boy he often saw Captain London at the Buffalo Cross-Roads Church. He wore a cocked hat, blue coat, buff vest and breeches, silver knee and shoe-buckles. He married the second time. His will, dated November 10, 1797, named his wife, Ann, and two daughters—Susan, married to Samuel Wright (grandfather of Samuel Wright, of Columbia,

Pa.); Catharine, unmarried—and three grandchildren—John London Stake, Charlotte and Catharine Stake. He left an annuity to his brother Richard, who died unmarried. Captain London's children by his first wife were Margaret, Susan, Patience, James and Catharine. Margaret married J. Stake; Susan, Samuel Wright, above-named (their child, the late John L. Wright); Margaret's children were Charlotte and Catharine (Charlotte, married J. Quest; Catharine, A. Chenowith). London Stake never married and that name became extinct.

"Captain London's remains were conveyed to Columbia, and buried in the old burying-ground. Mrs. Wright (mother of William Wright, of Harlem, Stephenson County, Ill.), and daughter of the late Paschal Lewis, of Buffalo Valley, now in her eighty-first year, says that her father and mother went part of the way, the day of the funeral, from London's house to the river, or possibly to Penn's Creek; that after Captain London's death his slaves were brought over from his farm and left part of them at Robert Barber's (at White Spring) and part of them at her father's (now D. W. Pellman's), to stay until such time as Robert Barber was ready to start down with an ark or a raft to Columbia.

"They had been slaves previous to 1780, and the young ones were still in their apprenticeship, and as his estate was bound to take care of the older ones, Samuel Wright, his son-in-law, set apart forty acres for their habitation and maintenance, on the east side of Columbia and back from the river. Among these were Chloe and Phillis. Chloe was a regular Congo negress. Phillis died a few years ago, aged one hundred and five years. John C. Watson said that on the day of the funeral Buffalo Creek rose very much and they could not get over it with the coffin, when 'Mel,' Captain Clarke's slave, shouldered the coffin and went over the foot-log with it on his shoulder."

North of the London lands the surveys were made in 1771, and still farther north a block of surveys was made in 1785. In the central part of the township, on Rapid Run, and in the neighborhood of Forest Hill, a number of surveys were made in August, 1769, and settle-

ments were made there soon after. Among the early settlers in that neighborhood was Jacob Grozean or Grosong, commonly called "French Jacob." In 1775 he is assessed with forty-nine acres of cultivated land; his place was for a long time afterwards known as Heberling's, and was near the entrance to the Brush Valley Narrows, through which an Indian path passed. There is a large spring not far above the entrance to Brush Valley Narrows, which still goes by the name of the "Frenchman's Spring" from the fact that Grosong is said to have concealed himself in the thickets near by when pursued and searched for by the Indians. Some time between 1776 and 1779 he built a small log mill there. In the spring of 1780 a skirmish took place at this mill between an armed patrol of the settlers and a band of Indians. This patrol passed from place to place in defense of the settlements, and more especially of the mills, and was nearly at the mill when attacked by the Indians. Four of the patrol were killed in this attack, viz.: John Forster, Jr., George Etzweiler, Jr., James Chambers and Samuel McLaughlin. John Forster was a brother of Major Thomas Forster, of the Revolutionary army, and uncle of Captain John Forster, of Millinburg, and of William Forster, of Hartley, etc. James Chambers was a son of Robert Chambers, and an uncle of James Chambers, of Millinburg, and of Joseph Chambers and Benjamin Chambers, of Limestone township. James Chambers and John Forster are, without doubt, buried in the Lewis grave-yard; some accounts say that all four of the men slain are buried there alongside of Patrick Watson and his mother, who were killed by Indians near the White Spring, at nearly the same time. Other accounts have it that they were buried on a bluff overlooking Penn's Creek, about a mile west of New Berlin, where some of the first settlers are buried. William Fisher, the grandfather of James, John and David R. Crossgrove, of Limestone township, and who resided where James Crossgrove lately lived, made a narrow escape in this attack. As he was running into the mill, he stumbled and fell into the door, and the bullet intended for his head struck a log of the build-

ing in line with his head, and remained for a long time imbedded there.

This old mill, as long as it stood, showed the marks made by the bullets on the occasion of this fight with the Indians. French Jacob subsequently got into a lawsuit involving the title to his location, and being worsted in his suit, he rode home from Sunbury the same night, and immediately dismantled his mill, removing the wheels and all the machinery to another site farther down the run, and in 1782 rebuilt it on the site of the Reish mill (now Wagner's), near Forest Hill, and added a saw-mill in 1785. In 1793 he sold to Enoch Thomas, and moved into Centre County, not far from the present village of Lemont, and from there went West. In 1797 Thomas sold to Christopher Johnson, and he, in 1808, to John Hoffert. The property in course of time became Reish's, who remained the owner for a number of years, and carried on a distillery in connection with the mill. The mill is now owned by Samuel H. Wagner. The distillery is not in operation there, but the business of distilling is carried on by Mr. James K. Reish at another place, between Forest Hill and Cowan, it being the only establishment of the kind in the county.

After the discomfiture of French Jacob in his lawsuit at Sunbury, and the consequent abrupt removal of his mill machinery, a man named Henry Snyder fitted up some kind of mills at French Jacob's original location, and about 1810 sold to Captain John Bergstresser, who, in 1814, is assessed with three houses, a stable, a still-house, a grist-mill, saw-mill, oil-mill and fulling-mill on the premises; he also kept store there. The location and history of the properties at the entrance to the narrows leading from Buffalo Valley to Penn's Valley, and from Buffalo Valley to Brush Valley, are very much alike; both were on the highways of trade and travel, both had substantially the same kind of improvements and business and both are now nearly as silent as the grave.

Henry and Conrad Mizener were settlers as early as 1780, not far from Forest Hill. Adam Mizener, who resided where the late Daniel Pontius formerly lived, was in this year taken

prisoner by Indians, and remained in captivity about a year and a half. He afterwards removed to one of the Western States. The last of the Mizeners in Union County was David Mizener, who, about fifty years ago, taught school in Millinburg, Hartleton, White Springs and various other places in those neighborhoods. He subsequently became a Methodist itinerant preacher in Western Pennsylvania.

David Watson settled in the township as early as 1782; he was the son-in-law of Captain John Clarke, and lived on the farm for many years past known as Schmecker's. He died, February 21, 1813. David, John C. and William, of West Buffalo, were his sons. John Watson, of West Buffalo, and David Watson, of Millinburg, are his grandsons—sons of William Watson.

Between 1825 and 1830 a man named Sheltenberger built the mill north of Millinburg, on a branch of Buffalo Creek; he sold it a few years afterwards to John Van Buskirk and went West. After the death of Van Buskirk it was bought by John Plank, afterwards by C. H. Shriner, who erected a distillery there, which was short-lived. Henry Gast, of Millinburg, was the next owner, and he, in 1852 or thereabouts, sold it to William Young, the present owner.

In 1814, John Charles had a saw-mill, carding-mill, etc., on the north branch of Buffalo Creek, at or near the site of the present Edleman mill; afterwards a man named Reeser owned the same property; he sold to Waggoner, who built the mill and sold the property to Edleman. In the same neighborhood, about 1840, John Clapham erected a woolen-factory, and continued the business of manufacturing woollens until, about 1865, the building and machinery were destroyed by fire. It was not rebuilt.

The following is a list of all the inhabitants of West Buffalo township in the year 1796. West Buffalo at that time included all of Limestone, Lewis and Hartley.

George Anthony.	Obediah Allen.
William Armstrong.	Christopher Boerhave.
William Adamson.	George Beech.
Daniel Ammerman.	Jacob Bruner.

John Bruner.	Jacob Grim.	Andrew Pontius, Jr.	Peter Shriner.
John Brown.	George Gray.	Robert Peterson.	Melehor Smith.
Christian Brown.	John Hyman.	Henry Piper.	Michael Shirtz.
William Black.	Jonathan Holmes.	Michael Peters.	William Snook.
Frederick Beigh.	Robert Holmes.	George Ray.	Ludwig Smith.
Michael Bartges.	Jacob Honsel.	Jacob Rockey.	David Smith.
James Ben.	Martin Honsel.	John Reanick.	Henry Shriner.
George Books.	Francis Hamilton.	Andrew Richey.	Joshua Spencer.
John Banter.	Daniel Humler.	William Rockey.	David Tate.
Henry Bole.	John Helman.	John Rockey.	James Thompson.
Peter Buckalew.	John Hickson.	George Rote.	Enoch Thomas.
George Bubb.	Thomas Hull.	Peter Royer.	Godfrey Tittleman.
William Boyeard.	John Hoves.	Mary Reed.	David Tibbies.
John Buyers.	Henry Hendricks.	Nicholas Reedy.	George Trippy.
Kimber Barton.	Adam Humler.	Charles Ross.	Jacob Wise.
Joseph Clarke.	James Iddings.	Peter Rote.	Christopher Wagner.
John Carmany.	William Iddings.	Michael Ridabaugh.	Jacob Welker.
William Cox.	John Irwin.	John Reznor, Jr.	William Welker.
Conrad Christ.	Christopher Johnson.	John Reznor, Sr.	Benjamin Williams.
Conrad Coon.	Benjamin Jones.	George Reznor.	John Wigdon.
David Clay.	Alexander Kennedy.	John Rote.	Hugh Wilson.
John Conser.	John Kemple.	Jacob Rote.	David Wilson.
John Clark.	David Keney.	George Rote.	Catharine Wirebaugh.
George Coderman.	John Kleckner.	Hugh Reznor.	Nicholas Wirebaugh.
Joseph Clark.	Henry Kester.	Baltzer Rhinemacher.	John Winkleplech.
Anthony Clarney.	Peter Kester.	Christian Spangler.	Joseph Ultz.
Edward Crawford.	John Kester.	John Spangler.	John Ultz.
William Crawford.	John Kester.	Jacob Shanke.	John Vorgan.
David Coderman.	Peter Kester.	James Skiler.	George Youngman.
William Carnes.	Solomon Kleckner.	Nicholas Sample.	Thomas Youngman.
Jacob Coderman.	Michael Lyman.	William Stotan.	Elias Youngman.
Robert Chambers.	Henry Langabaugh.	John Shrock.	Christian Young.
Mary Chambers.	John Leighty.	John Smith.	Peter Zellers.
Benjamin Chambers.	John Lowdon.	Nicholas Shriner.	Frederick Zippornech.
Ludwig Dersham.	Adam Laughlin.		
John Dreisbach.	Paschal Lewis.		
Christian Derr.	Jacob Mathias.		
James Duncan.	James Moor.		
William Douglass.	Henry Moore.		
John Earnhart.	Patrick Mettlen.		
John Emery.	Adam Mizener.		
Nathan Evans.	Conrad Mizener.		
Peter Emery.	John Mitchell.		
John Emery.	Bastian Miller.		
Abel Everet.	Philip Mann.		
Jacob Fry.	Henry Metzger.		
Thomas Forster.	Jacob Metzger.		
Robert Forster.	Andrew Means.		
Henry Fough.	Samuel Mathers.		
Thomas Ford.	John McLain.		
Peter Fisher.	Hugh McIntchen.		
Stephen Fiddler.	Alexander McGrady.		
Thomas Frederick.	Alexander McCally.		
Ludwig Getgen.	Hugh McMurtrie.		
Nathan Ghien.	Henry Noll.		
Henry Gray.	William Neel.		
Adam Getchey.	Abel Owens.		
Jacob Gast.	Andrew Pontius.		
John Glover.	Henry Pontius.		

Single Freemen.

Aaron Barnes.	John Hunter.
Joseph Chambers.	Alexander Love.
Moses Caruthers.	Jacob Moore.
John Crotzer.	John Moore.
James Duncan.	David McCalley.
Joseph Emery.	Jacob Rockey.

SCHOOLS.—Of the *early* schools it is difficult to get any very reliable information; but about the year 1800 there were three school-houses in that part of Old Buffalo township now embraced in the bounds of West Buffalo township. One was on the farm now owned by Joseph King, another on Levi L. Shoemaker's farm (now occupied by his son Charles L.) and the other at Forest Hill—all log buildings with benches for seats. Robert Taylor and a man named Evans are named as some of the teachers of that day.

At the election held in 1831, when the vote was taken on accepting the free-school system, the vote of West Buffalo township, which at

that time also included Limestone, was almost unanimously against the new system, the vote being: Against school, one hundred and eighty-seven; for school, seven; majority against school, one hundred and eighty. Before three years had elapsed a great revulsion or change of public sentiment appears to have taken place, for at the election of 1837 schools had the majority, and the directors proceeded to build new school-houses and made the necessary arrangements for putting the schools in operation. New plank houses, lined with boards on the inside and weather-boarded on the outside, with board desks and seats with aisles between them, were built at Forest Hill, at the London or Kauffman sub-district and at the Pike, above Millinburg. A school-house had been built, some years before, at the Red Bank, which was at this time purchased by the directors and remodeled. In 1839 the free-school system was voted down, and again accepted in 1841. In 1850 the citizens of a neighborhood in the west end of the township, nick-named "Hardscrabble," built a plank house by subscription, at the same time paying their taxes also, the late Jacob Strickler giving the lot without way. The school board then took possession of the premises and provided a teacher.

About the same time the board built a school-house on the north bank of Buffalo Creek, about one-fourth of a mile west of Rocky's (now Thomas') mill, and near to the dam, the house taking for a while the name of "Rocky's Dam School-House." As this name seemed to savor of profanity, it has since been changed into the more euphonious one of the "Creek School-House." At the time of the commencement of the free schools good teachers were scarce. The rod had not yet lost its supremacy as the principal part of the school apparatus.

About 1863 the board built a large brick school-house at Forest Hill, on the old lot containing an acre of ground. This house is in fine condition now, and at one time more than one hundred pupils were enrolled there. To relieve this overcrowded condition of the school at Forest Hill, the board of 1875—consisting of John Watson, president; S. G. Grove, secretary; Samuel Keiser, treasurer; and Peter Kimple,

Daniel Spotts and Robert Jodon—after careful investigation and mature consideration of the subject, decided to build an additional school-house on land belonging to John Miller, about a half-mile west of the mouth of the Brush Valley Narrows. Mr. Miller was an extremely old man, somewhere in the eighties, but resolutely refused to allow a school-house to be put on his premises. The board offered him fifty dollars for a quarter-acre of comparatively barren land, which he rejected with disdain. The land of Mr. Miller, being in the opinion of the board, the only eligible place for the new school-house, they were compelled either to abandon the building of the school-house at that point or to obtain the land by the right of eminent domain given them by the law.

The board applied to the court for viewers to give title and assess damages sustained by Mr. Miller. Viewers were appointed, examined the premises and reported thirty-five dollars as the damages due to Mr. Miller, which he sturdily refused to take as long as he lived, saying that he had sold no land, and would not take pay for what he had not sold. His representative, after death, was not so scrupulous, and took the pay. The house built here is of plank, weather-boarded and plastered, and furnished with board desks and good blackboard. The school records call it the "Miller School," but it is also frequently called the "Centennial School."

In 1878 the Pike School-house of 1837 was torn down and a new brick school building erected in its stead; the school lot was also enlarged at a cost of sixty-four hundred dollars. The house is furnished with the Keystone school furniture.

In 1880 a similar one was built for the Kauffman School, and in 1882 another one, a little larger, was built at the creek, near Thomas' dam. In 1884 another, still larger, was built at "Hardscrabble," sometimes called "Strickler's," and now (1886) another is under contract for Red Bank.

About four hundred pupils are enrolled in the schools of West Buffalo.

FOREST HILL.—Until about 1847 or 1848 there had been no store for the retailing of general

merchandise within the bounds of West Buffalo township. There was also no post-office and no church within it. At this time Ammon H. Lutz, a young merchant of Millinburg, conceived the idea of establishing a store on the road between Brush Valley Narrows and Buffalo Cross-Roads, at the point where the road from the Rocky mill intersects the Brush Valley road. He established his store, and had a saddler-shop and tailor-shop in operation, when, in 1850, the United States government established a post-office there and called it Forest Hill, Mr. Lutz being the first postmaster. It was on a mail-route from Lewisburgh to Brush Valley, on which the mail was carried two or three times a week each way. After a few years' trial Mr. Lutz left Forest Hill, his venture there not having proved a financial success. A store has, however, continued to be kept there until the present day.

In 1857 Rev. Samuel Creighton, the Methodist preacher in charge of Millinburg Circuit, commenced preaching in the Forest Hill School-house, and aroused an intense interest in religious affairs in that community, which resulted in the building of a Union Church there, in which preaching has been had every two weeks from that time on, by the minister in charge of the Millinburg Circuit. It is also regularly used by the Evangelicals and Lutherans.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DAVID KLECKNER.

As indicated by the name, the Kleckner family are of German origin. Their ancestor, John Kleckner, Sr., was born in Württemberg, Germany, Aug. 12, 1750. When two years old his parents emigrated to the New World and settled in Northampton County, Pa. He resided with his parents until he was of age and learned the blacksmith trade. The family at one time were driven from their home by the Indians, and it is still known that two of the children remained hidden for two days under the threshing-floor. He married, in 1778, Anna B. Koch, who was born in Northampton County May 6, 1760. She

was the daughter of Jacob and Sarah Koch. In 1785 he moved into the Buffalo Valley and bought of Colonel Davis six hundred acres of land, which was then an unbroken wilderness. When not engaged in blacksmithing he spent his time in clearing up his land. He built a good house and out-buildings, which he turned into a wayside inn or tavern when the wants of the travelers in his section made it necessary for some one to keep a public-house. He also engaged in distilling, and the products of his still were hauled by teams to Philadelphia. In politics he was a Democrat. He belonged to the Lutheran Church, while his wife was a member of the German Reformed Church. He died September 21, 1839; his wife July 9, 1849. Both are buried in the Millinburg Cemetery. Their children were Daniel, John, Joseph, Christina, Elizabeth, Anthony, Barbara, Margaret, George, Eli and David. All are dead but the last named. David Kleckner was born on the home farm in the Buffalo Valley, August 1, 1802. He remained with his father on the homestead, going to the country schools during the winter months when his services were not needed elsewhere. When old enough he was sent to Philadelphia with teams hauling the product of still and farm, seventeen days being consumed in making the trip. On his return he brought back provisions and such goods as were needed by the people of that day. On the 8th day of June, 1829, he married Miss Esther Wingert, who was born in Bern township, Berks County, December 15, 1810. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bern) Wingert, whose ancestors also came from Germany. After the death of his father, in 1829, Mr. Kleckner came into possession of three hundred acres of the original six hundred acre tract, on which he remained until 1863. He, like his father before him, was farmer, distiller and tavern-keeper. In the year last named he moved into Millinburg, where he has since resided and where he intends to pass the remainder of his days. He is a Democrat, but never was a politician. He, like his mother, is a member of the Reformed Church, of which he has been a deacon twenty-three years and an elder many years. He is now in his eighty-

fourth year, passing away the even-time of life, happy in being surrounded by children, grandchildren and friends, and in the knowledge that his life has been well-spent and that of him only good words are spoken. To Mr. and Mrs. Kleckner have been born children as follows: Anna B. M., born July 30, 1831; Annie B., October 30, 1832; Sallie, April 8, 1834; Elizabeth, October 18, 1835; Maria, April 14, 1837; Christiana, February 3, 1839; Emma, June 29,

the same year went to Ottawa, Kansas, where she is successfully practicing her profession. Mr. Kleckner has seven daughters living, twenty-five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Mrs. Kleckner died November 26, 1861.

CHAPTER XII.

MIFFLINBURG.¹

THE built-up portions of the borough of



David Kleckner

1840; Esther S., February 24, 1843; and Lottie, November 2, 1845. Knowing the need of an education himself, Mr. Kleckner provided his daughters with at least good common-school educations. Five of them were teachers in public schools, while another one, Sallie, graduated at the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia. She, in 1862 commenced the practice of medicine in Mifflinburg, and was in time able to live down the prejudice against lady doctors. In 1880 she purchased of B. Harvey the drug-store; she sold it in 1884 to Dr. J. Kleckner and

Mifflinburg are on the southern ends of the Ensign Foster and the Ensign McMeen surveys; the present cemetery is on the Elias Youngman survey. The Ensign Foster and McMeen surveys were sub-divisions of the large officers' survey made on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of March, 1769, by William Maclay, deputy surveyor-general. On his field-notes he marks the south line of the Captain Green and part of the Captain Bucher surveys.

¹ By R. V. B. Lincoln.

Elias Youngman took up the tract on which the cemetery is located, and it was surveyed for him June 20, 1794. George Rote, or Rhodes, owned the Ensign Foster tract of two hundred and forty-six acres in 1775, when it was assessed as cultivated land. The Ensign McMeen tract of two hundred and forty-eight acres was assessed to Elias Youngman in 1781 as uncultivated. Mr. Youngman became a resident of the site of Millinburg in 1783; he resided in Turbint township before moving into Buffalo Valley, and in 1777 his name appears as one of the grand jurors of Northumberland County. In 1792 he laid out a town which for many years was called "Youngmanstown." It extended from Third Street westward. At Third Street, which was the east end of the town laid out by Mr. Youngman, there is a bend in the main street of the town (Chestnut Street). From that point eastward another town was laid out, in 1797, under the direction of George Rote, which he called "Greenville," but it was known in common parlance as "Rhodes-town." In 1827 these two towns were incorporated into a borough and called Millinburg, in honor of Thomas Millin, the first Governor of the State under the Constitution of 1790.

Lot No. 55, on which stands the handsome residence of J. & J. Young, was sold by Elias Youngman November 30, 1792. By the 1st of March, 1793, Mr. Youngman had sold thirty-two lots and fifty-six out-lots; the lots were sixty feet by one hundred and twenty feet, and the out-lots contained one acre.

The following is a list of the residents of the town in 1793:

John Dreisbach, gunsmith; John Earnhart, blacksmith; Ludwig Getgen, mason; Jonathan Holmes; Robert Holmes, store-keeper; John Irvine, store-keeper; Henry Longabaugh, weaver; Henry Neal, tailor; Israel Ritter; Nicholas Rudy, jobber; Nicholas Sampsel, carpenter; Christopher Wagner, carpenter; Jacob Welker, tailor; William Welker, jobber; Martin Withington, tavern-keeper; George Youngman, store-keeper; Thomas Youngman; Elias Youngman.

March 17, 1796, George Youngman was commissioned a justice of the peace. In 1796 the additional residents were,—

William Black, shoemaker; Michael Bartges, nailor; Kimber Barton, tavern-keeper; Nathan

Evans,¹ saddler (died in 1811); Michael Lyman, carpenter; John Leighty, tanner; Henry Noll, cropper; Charles Ross, tailor.

The town of Elias Youngman continued to grow and in 1799 was the largest town in the county. Its resident taxables were,—

James Ayers, shoemaker; Michael Bartges, nailor; Kimber Barton, tavern-keeper; William Black, shoemaker; John Carmony, shoemaker; Moses Crothers; Daniel Clark, tanner; Adam Clark, jobber; Michael Collins, jobber; John Crotzer, carpenter; Jacob Crotzer, tailor; Christian Derr, joiner; Christopher Eilert, farmer; John Ely, clock-maker; Nathan Evans, saddler; James Forster, tavern-keeper; Simon George, laborer; Ludwig Getgen, mason; John Gibbons, joiner; Henry Hassenplug, brewer; Adam Herring; Nathan Herrington, cooper; Robert Holmes, store-keeper; Jonathan Holmes, jobber; John Irvine, store-keeper; Michael Layman, joiner; John Lighty, tanner; Henry Longabaugh, laborer; Patrick Moss, jobber; Henry Neal, tailor; George Paget, school-teacher; John Patterson; Andrew Patton, wheelwright; Philip Peters, carter; Charles Russ; George Russ, tailor; Nicholas Sampsel, wheelwright; Michael Shock, carpenter; Jacob Shock, blacksmith; James Skiler; Richard Van Buskirk, tavern-keeper; Christopher Wagner, farmer; John Webb, hatter; Jacob Welker, tailor; William Welker, jobber; Peter Young, shoemaker; Elias Youngman; George Youngman, postmaster; Thomas Youngman, store-keeper.

The post-office was established at Millinburg April 1, 1798. George Youngman was the first postmaster. In 1803 additional residents were Christian Brown (potter), Aaron Clark (silter), Jacob Gable (carpenter), Adam Getgen, John Larrabee (doctor), Peter Withington (silversmith); in 1802, Christopher Deering (schoolmaster), Frederick Gutelius (surveyor). Frederick Gutelius was a member of the first board of county commissioners of Union County, and was appointed a justice of the peace in 1814. He died May 30, 1839, aged seventy-two years. His descendants in Millinburg are numerous. In 1806 appear the names of Jacob Kimble (potter), John Eilert and Jacob Maize (tavern-keeper). Maize's tavern was long a noted place of resort. He was for many years the postmaster, and carried on a tannery where Jacob Gutelius' coach-works, are situated. Mrs.

¹ He was a local Baptist preacher; his granddaughter, Mrs. Professor James, late of Lewisburg University, has in possession many abstracts of his sermons preached in the valley.

B. W. Thompson, of Mifflinburg, is his youngest daughter. He died in 1836, fifty-nine years old.

We find that in the year 1807 William Keever (tailor), Thomas Lemon (schoolmaster), Dr. Miller, Dr. Smith, Jacob Swentzell and Simon Yearick. Dr. James Smith married the only daughter of Jacob Brobst, who at that time owned the Clarke farm, west of the town, where the Big Spring takes its rise. He practiced his profession until his death, in 1826. He lived on the corner where James R. Ritter now lives. He left a large family of children, many of whose descendants are still in the county.

In 1808, we find Martin Cronmiller, blacksmith; Andrew Grove, blacksmith; Wm. Lane, hatter; Henry Yearick, hatter. Henry Yearick was a native of Bucks County, Pa., born in 1780; followed the business of a hatter, which at one time was one of the principal industries of the town, was commissioned a justice of peace in 1813, by Governor McKean, served thirty years. In 1836-38 was a representative in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. His wife was Maria Roush, a sister of Samuel Roush, Esq., for many years the efficient prothonotary of Union County. He had fourteen children, all of whom grew up to man's and woman's estate. His son Thomas has been for many years a merchant and resident of Aaronsburg, Centre County; another son, Emanuel, with two of his sisters, live in the house where they were born more than half a century ago. Mr. Yearick in early manhood became a member of the Reformed Church, and was the first superintendent of the Sabbath-school in Mifflinburg. He died January 21, 1866, aged seventy-five years.

In 1809 appear the names of Conrad Auble (schoolmaster), John Harlet, John Manly, Nicholas Millhouse (farmers), Godfrey Snelker (tavern-keeper), Conrad Staple, Andrew Wolf (masons), and Christian Young. In 1810, John Montelius, farmer. In 1811, Roan Clark, merchant; and Thomas Wallis, physician. John Montelius owned and lived on the triangle at the foot of the Limestone Ridge, near the present public school building. Here he reared a large family of six sons and five

daughters, and was quietly pursuing his vocation of farming until 1835, when he was elected by the Anti-Masons as one of the representatives of Union County in the Legislature of the State, an account of which will be found in the "Bench and Bar."

The following list contains the names and occupations of the persons assessed in Youngmanstown for 1814:

Conrad Auble, schoolmaster; Henry Aurand, jobber; John Bull, joiner; Michael Bartges, nailor; Bastian Berger, weaver; Adam Boyer, cabinet-maker; Frederick Bartges, joiner; Christian Boyer, shoemaker; Henry Bogenreif, blacksmith; Christian Brown, potter; Martin Bry, shoemaker; Frederick Barkley, tailor; Conrad Blumenbaum, householder; John Coverly, schoolmaster; John Charles, hatter; William Cooper, laborer; Jacob Cronmiller, blacksmith; Jacob Crotzer, tailor; Jacob Conseler, stiller; Aaron Clark, silter; John Clark, weaver; Peter Conrad, jobber; Peter Consert, wagon-maker; John Dreisbach, gunsmith; John Deuring, single; Christian Derr, joiner; Samuel Dreisbach, gunsmith; Adam Deatrach, shoemaker; Jacob Deatrach, hatter; Christopher Deering, schoolmaster; Jacob Delaven, shoemaker; Christopher Eilert, farmer; J. Henry Fries, preacher; Charles Fisher, doctor; Henry Fox, wheelwright; Mary Fox, householder; Widow France, householder; Thomas Foster, single; Adolphus Fisher, single; Frederick Fisher, single; Andrew Grove, blacksmith; Henry Grove, blacksmith; Jacob Gable, carpenter; Samuel Geddes, store-keeper; Frederick Gutelius, surveyor; Jacob Getzen, mason; Ludwig Getzen, mason; George Gottshall, cooper; Valentine Hepper, weaver; Henry Hassenplug, brewer; Israel Humm, tavern-keeper; Henry Kohn, store-keeper; William Irwin, attorney-at-law; George Krap, twiner; Adam Kramer, stiller; John Kennedy, doctor; John Lashells, attorney-at-law; Adam Leimbach, carpenter; Daniel Lemon, twiner; Jacob Lenhart, shoemaker; John Lighty, tanner; Jacob Lambert, cordwainer; Peter Lenhart, shoemaker; Patrick Maris, laborer; Jacob Maize, tavern-keeper; Joseph Musser, farmer; John Montelius, farmer; Nicholas Millhouse, farmer; Abraham Mench, potter; John Orwig, store-keeper; John Ray, sheriff; George Roush, householder; Nicholas Ream, householder; Peter Reed, saddle-tree maker; Peter Sampsel, householder; John Stitzer, smith-shop and tavern; George Seitz, mason; James Smith, doctor; Widow Shultz, householder; Jacob Smeleher, saddler; Adam Spidle, householder; Michael Shoch, farmer; Samuel Spidle, mason; Mathew Strine, tanner; John Strom, weaver; Jacob Shower, shoemaker; David Stamm, tailor; William Tate, carpenter; Isaac Taylor, tavern-keeper; Richard Van Buskirk, house-

holder; Peter Withington, silversmith; William Wilson, weaver; Frederick Welker, tailor; Christopher Waggoner, farmer; Andrew Wolf, mason; Peter Withington, saddler; George Withington, store-keeper; Henry Yearick, Esq., hatter; Simon Yearick, farmer; Jacob Yearick, joiner; Elias Youngman, farmer; George Youngman, saddler; Christian Young, householder; Widow Youngman, householder.

Nothing will more clearly show the shifting and changing character of the American people than a comparison of the names of the residents of Millinburg, from its founding, in 1792, and down to 1814, with the names of its present residents. It will be found that, with respect to the great majority, the place that once knew them knows them no more; and that in the long list of names, those of Bogenreif, Cronmiller, Crotzer, Grove, Gutelius, Getzen, Gottshall, Hassenplug, Moss, Stitzer, Schoch, Yearick, Wolf and Youngman are the only ones that date back beyond three-fourths of a century.

For the account of the courts held in Millinburg, in 1814-15, see the chapter entitled "The Erection of Union County," pages 1175 and 1184.

On April 14, 1827, the borough of Millinburg was incorporated with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at a post on line of the heirs of Jacob Brobst, deceased; thence along line of the heirs of George Rote, deceased, by the same; thence to a post in the centre of the road leading from George Rockey's to Millinburg; thence along the centre thereof, in a line between Michael Bartges, John Charles, Conrad Mull; thence along the north side of Limestone hill to beginning."

By a supplement to the act of incorporation, passed April 10, 1828, it was enacted that,—

"The west boundary of the borough of Millinburg, in Union County, be so extended as to include the whole of the road along or adjoining its western boundary within said borough, and that the road on the Eastern side of said borough be wholly excluded from said borough."

At May sessions, 1884, application was made to have the borough subject to the general borough law of April 3, 1851, and its supplements, approved September 20, 1884.

April 17, 1817, Elias Youngman (or Jungman), the founder of the town, died. He was

born in Germany August 15, 1738; married, January 11, 1763, in America, to Catharine Nagle, a daughter of George Nagle, who was sheriff of Berks County in 1772; she was born in 1745 and died January 23, 1822. Their children were Thomas, George and a daughter, Catharine, married to John Dreisbach. Thomas' sons were George N., for many years a justice of the peace in Millinburg. John, who was for a long time a resident and business man at Winfield, or Dry Valley, died in 1885; Thomas and two daughters; (one married to George Withington, the other to George Lehman). George's sons were Elias P., of Lycoming County, and Thomas, who shot himself, and a daughter.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.—The names of early store-keepers of the place are given in the preceding lists. In 1829 the persons who kept stores were James Appleton, James A. Cummings, John Forster, Samuel Roush and Michael Roush. In 1835, Daniel and Benjamin Beckley, James A. Cummings, J. G. Chesney, Henry Gast, George Wolf, John Haas and Michael Roush.

Fifty years later, in 1885, the merchants who deal in general merchandise are Bogar & Spiegelmyer, B. F. Reighard & Brother, H. G. Wolf, Foster & Co., Henry Strunk, J. D. S. Gast, T. R. Hayes. Dealers in hardware exclusively, S. W. Snodgrass and Young Brothers. Drs. D. M. Brubaker, J. C. Steans and James Kleckner each carry on a drug-store in connection with their medical practice. W. R. Sechler and R. T. Barber have grocery-stores.

FOUNDRY.—About 1834 David Joel Herr started a foundry on the lot now occupied by Minadore Schwere's block of buildings. It was run by horse-power, and the making of castings for plows, which were furnished with the wood-work in another shop of the same establishment, constituted an important branch of the business. The finished plows were taken away by the wagon-load and sold in the adjoining counties. The firm conducting the foundry business has been frequently changed, as the following list will show: At first, in 1834, it was David Joel Herr, and respectively, by S. & D. Herr, Dreisbach, Gutelius & Youngman,

Dreisbach & Gutelius, David Herr, Dreisbach & Gutelius again, Gutelius & Stoeck, G. & S. Gutelius, Gutelius & Torrey, George Gutelius, Foster & Gutelius, Gutelius & Stayman, Stayman & Gutelius, (G. C. Gutelius); in 1868 Stayman & Zimmerman. In 1870 the last-named firm removed the establishment to the corner of Third and Railroad Streets, and added a steam-engine, planing-mill, scroll-saws, etc. The business is still continued there by J. M. Stayman.

In 1876, Mr. Enoch Miller, an enterprising architect and building contractor, erected shops for the purpose, primarily, of working the lumber used by him in his building operations. He has placed an engine in his works.

About 1841 John S. Zitler commenced the manufacture of buggies and carriages in Millinburg; he continued in this business a few years. This branch of mechanical industry now gives employment and support to more persons than any other business in the borough. There are about twenty different shops in the borough. The aggregate yearly production is about eight hundred buggies and about five hundred sleighs. Thomas Gutelius has, perhaps, been longer engaged in the business than any one else in the borough. He commenced in 1846. Among the other buggy manufacturers are T. B. Taylor, H. A. Taylor, Jacob Gutelius, John Gutelius & Son, W. F. Brown, A. A. Hopp, James Moss, O. P. Mench, D. B. Miller, John G. Miller, W. H. Hursh, etc.

SCHOOLS.—In 1799 George Paget, a noted teacher, resided in Millinburg. He removed to Centre County in 1812, and lived north of Spring Mills until his death, November 2, 1834. He taught until he was over seventy years of age. Thomas Lemon taught in the town in 1807, and in 1808 a man named Hazlett taught in a log building a little east of the present residence of Thomas Gutelius. From 1810–14 Christopher Deering taught in an old building on Chestnut Street, as did also his daughter during the summer season. A Mr. John Hubbs taught about 1814, said to have been a very bright teacher, but very cruel and addicted to the immoderate use of strong drink. John C. Coverly taught and resided there several years,

from 1811 onwards. He was still living in Millinburg in 1823; his son Wells was born there. Coverly was a "Yankee." After teaching several years he tried merchandising, which resulted in disaster, financially; he then, in 1824, rented the tavern at Potter's Mills, in Centre County, and removed there. Conrad Anble taught in Millinburg about 1814; in 1818 a Mr. Hesser. In 1819 a Mr. Young taught a German school for several years, in a school-house which had been erected some years previously at the corner of Fifth and Green Streets. One end of this building was arranged for a residence for the teacher, the other end containing the school-room. This school-house was for many years afterwards called the German school-house. In 1825 John H. Hickok, father of Hon. Henry C. Hickok, later State superintendent of common schools, taught and lived in this school-house. Mr. Hickok was a native of Connecticut, a born teacher, remarkable for the thoroughness of his teaching and his skill and success in government. He also taught at White Springs and New Berlin. He had charge of an academy at Lewistown for ten years. He died at Harrisburg in 1841, in a railroad accident, aged forty-eight years. Before this time the Franklin school-house was built. Adam Gensel taught in 1827. From 1825 to 1838 and afterwards George Lehman taught, sometimes in one school-house and sometimes in the other, but mostly in the upper, or German, school-house, and did a great deal of writing for citizens. From 1830 to 1836 Michael H. Weaver was a teacher; from 1836 to 1841, clerk to the county commissioners. He died February 13, 1872, aged seventy-three years. In 1836–38 Joel Hamer taught in the Franklin school-house. He was an excellent teacher.

The borough accepted the common-school law in 1838, and commenced operations with the school-houses then in existence, viz., the "Franklin" and the "German." The first teachers were George Lehman and his son, Thomas G., followed by David Mizener, since a Methodist preacher, John Sprogel, B. F. Eaton, I. P. Cronimiller, J. M. C. Ranch, Mary and Elizabeth Calvin, Nettie Montgomery, H. M. North and Rachel Yearick. Those who taught in the

old German School-house were Levi R. Durant, Henry Breynan, J. Wesley Pennington, Henry W. Crotzer, J. T. Smith, Ada Beckley (now Mrs. James Moss), Susan Croniniller (now Mrs. Joseph Boob) and Miss Sarvey. In 1857 the board of directors purchased from the trustees of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches the Elias Church property, for the sum of one thousand dollars.

Some of the teachers in this building, when remodeled, were W. C. Hesser, John Bucher, Susan Croniniller, Kate Gast, John McAlarney, B. T. Eaton, C. E. Hans, J. D. Passmore, Mary Hans, Mrs. Cummings, L. W. Anspach, Martha Rauch, Ada Herr, Ella Finney (now Mrs. B. B. Young), Miss Piper, Mary Eilert, Jane and Mary McAlarney, Rebecca Orwig, Frances Shriner and Emma Barber. Part of the academy building was used in the fall of 1871. The teachers in this building were A. S. Burrows, C. V. Gundy, L. W. Anspach, H. K. Mercer, John O. Hoy, J. E. Shadle, Mrs. Fanny L. Burrows, Susan Croniniller, Mary McAlarney, Rebecca H. Orwig, Emma Barber and Frances Shriner.

In 1873 the school directors purchased of Rev. J. G. Anspach three acres for fifteen hundred dollars, and in 1875 built the present elegant and commodious brick building, at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars, including grounds. The directors then were John Badger, John S. Stitzer, S. B. Hoffman, Chas. H. Gutelius, Jas. Zellers, Jacob Zimmerman, Robert Wendell, Andrew J. Katherman and Albert Foster. Among the teachers in the new building may be named Jacob V. Mohr, Joseph M. Belford, F. M. Kaler, L. W. Anspach, Emanuel Hoffman, Georgie Kemble, Mary McAlarney, Ada Herr, etc.

MIFFLINBURG ACADEMY was established in pursuance of an act of Assembly of April 14, 1827, which provides, "That there shall be, and hereby is, established in the town of Millinburg, in the county of Union, an academy or public school for the education of youth in the useful arts, sciences and literature, by the name, style and title of the Mifflinburg Academy." The same act appointed Henry Yearick, James Appleton, Jacob Maize, James Merrill, John

Forster, Joseph Musser, Michael Roush, Thos. Van Valzah and John F. Wilson, trustees. Section 7 of the act appropriated two thousand dollars, to be applied by the trustees to the erection of a building. This academy was the first school regularly established by law, in the county, that aimed at giving instruction in the classics and higher branches of learning. About 1829 the school was opened in the western room of the Franklin School-house, the Rev. Nathaniel Todd, a Presbyterian preacher, being the principal, and remained in charge until 1836, when he was succeeded by James J. Hamilton, for two years. E. Bradford Todd, a son of the first principal and a practicing attorney, had charge of it for a short time. For some reason the building contemplated by the act of Assembly establishing the academy was not completed until 1839. James McClune was next selected as principal, and upon his taking charge the school at once started on a career of prosperity. Mr. McClune was both a proficient scholar and an excellent teacher. After successfully conducting the school some five or six years, he resigned to accept a situation in the Philadelphia High School. He was succeeded by Henry G. McGuire, under whom the school reached the zenith of its fame. It was largely patronized from the neighboring counties, and many students were within its walls fitted for college, and are now occupying conspicuous positions in the various walks of life. About 1850 Mr. McGuire, too, resigned, to engage in teaching in Philadelphia. He was succeeded by Aaron C. Fisher, an excellent teacher. After few years he died in the work. After him, in order, came Mr. Kimball, Mr. Allison, Benjamin C. Youngman and Luther W. Anspach, all of whom were successful teachers. But the days of academies were by this time numbered. The Normal Schools of the State and the graded public schools of the towns had taken away from academies the patronage on which they subsisted.

In 1854 the Town Council purchased the academy building, had it torn down and rebuilt by the borough authorities in 1863, at a cost of one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars. Doubts having arisen as to the legal-

ity of this purchase by the borough, it was legalized by an act of Assembly of April 1, 1870.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.—In 1789 the Reformed congregation of the "Shamokin country" was organized. This was a comprehensive name covering a large expanse of country about the West and North Branches (including Middle Creek, Buffalo Valley, Penn's and Brush Valleys). These churches united in a call to Rev. Jonathan Rahanser, which he accepted, and entered upon his work on the 23d of September, 1789. He was the first regular German Reformed clergyman who performed stated service in the valley. From the time of his arrival within the bounds of his charge, until October, 1792, he preached occasionally to the scattered flocks of Union County and Penn's and Brush Valleys, in Centre County. In 1792 he removed to Hagerstown, Md., and died there September 25, 1817. He is said to have been a very energetic and laborious pastor. From 1792 to 1794 the Reformed congregations were without a shepherd. In May, 1794, the Rev. George Geistweit took the place that had been formerly filled by Rahanser. He continued in this relation until 1804, when he accepted a call from York, Pa. He died there November 11, 1831, aged seventy years. From 1792 to 1800 the Rev. John George Pfruemer (pronounced Freemer), who, with others, was carrying on a religious movement, which afterwards resulted in the sect called the United Brethren in Christ, professing to be a minister of the German Reformed Church, made frequent visits to Buffalo, Penn's and Brush Valleys, preaching and catechising the children.

Rev. John Deitrich Anrand, about the year 1801, also commenced preaching at Dreisbach's Church, near to which he lived, and to other congregations in Buffalo Valley and New Berlin, and continued to do so until, in October, 1804, he removed to Water Street, Huntingdon County, and founded a congregation of the Reformed Church there. He died April 24, 1831. There appears to have been no regular pastor for the Reformed congregations for several years after the departure of Mr. Geistweit. During this interregnum the Elias Church, at Millin-

burg, was built by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations, in 1806; sold to the school board of the borough after the erection of the present Lutheran and Reformed Churches, in 1857; and after the erection of the new school building it was sold by the school directors to Mr. Weirick, and has since then been used as a barn. The following vivid description of the old church is taken from the *Reformed Messenger* of October 7, 1885, and was written by Rev. A. C. Whitmer:

"Synod met (September 28, 1828) in the old Elias Church, at the south side of town. The building is now used as a barn. Oats, wheat and hay are now seen in the windows, from which the young people on the galleries there looked out over the valley. An aisle ran from the east door to the west door, and another from the altar to the north door (only the west door had lock and key; the others were barred from within). On the south side was the pulpit, of wine-glass shape, high up against the wall. On the platform, just below it, stood the large altar, without railing, at which Father Fries administered the Lord's Supper to the people as they moved around it. Two old Franklin stoves were at the east and west ends, a little in from the aisle. From these went pipes into a great drum overhead, and from the centre of this a pipe went upward. The elderly women sat in the southeast corner of the church, the elderly men in the southwest, the young unmarried women in the northeast corner and the young married women in the northwest corner. All these were below. A gallery was on three sides. To the right of the pulpit were singers and the organ; at the west end sat the boys and young unmarried men, and on the north side, opposite the pulpit, sat the young married men. The pews below were very long, holding twelve or fifteen, with high backs. On the front pew, in the old men's corner, sat the elders and deacons. Along the front pew, on the women's side, was a red wood-chest. The deacons always made the fire. Tallow-candles on the posts, on wooden or tin holders (brass for the pulpit only), dimly lighted the church. At confirmation (only every two years) the girls wore white caps and white dresses. The communion wine was in fine bottles and the bread was on a pewter plate. How changed all is to-day! The evening sun throws its shadow over the grave of Father Fries, and no voice of worship rises from the old Elias Church. Looking from my study at the empty steeple, I sometimes think I must see the old bell swing and ring out the hour of service. (The bell, put up in 1820, is now on the public school building.) I can almost see the young people looking out of the upper windows, smiling at some late comer and whispering the news along the line. Alas! in that church-yard dumb

brutes chew the end, and where the altar stood the farmer now threshes his grain."

In 1808, Rev. Jacob Dieffenbach, settled in Mifflinburg as the pastor of the Reformed Church, also preaching occasionally in Penn's and Brush Valleys and elsewhere. He left the charge in 1810, and died in Esputown in 1825. The congregation was there again without a regular pastor until the advent of the noted Just Henry Fries. The following sketch of his early life is from the pen of Rev. Dr. Harbaugh: "He was born in Westphalia, town of Gusterhain, April 24, 1777. He landed in Baltimore August 20, 1803. From early childhood he had a strong inclination to the ministry, and, being poor, saw little hope of entering the ministry at home, where so many strict formalities were observed. He could not pay his passage, and was forced to become a 'redemptioner.' Mr. Fries fell into the hands of a kind German farmer, in York County. He was honest, industrious and trusty, and soon won the full confidence of his employer. He was fond of improving his mind in his spare hours, and his desire to be a minister stirred him strongly. He spoke in small assemblies when he got the opportunity. There was, however, nothing fanatical about him, yet he went so far once as to preach a sermon, in a school-house, on the words 'Much study is a weariness to the flesh,' Ecclesiastes, xii. 1,—a singular text certainly to begin with. He commenced his preparatory studies with Rev. Daniel Wagner, in Frederick, Md., 1809, and, after being with him a year, was licensed at Harrisburg, and on the 20th of June, 1810, took charge of eight congregations in York County. In June, 1811, he came up on a visit to Buffalo Valley, and on the 22d preached in the Dreisbach Church, and on the 23d in Mifflinburg, in the afternoon of the same day at New Berlin, and in the evening again at Mifflinburg. In October, 1811, he made a second visit to Buffalo Valley, from the 17th to the 24th. He preached at Anspach's school-house, Dieffenbach's, White Deer school-house, Dreisbach's Church, Mifflinburg, New Berlin, Aaronsburg and in Brush Valley, and on the 28th was home again in his charge. A strong effort was

now made by the churches in Buffalo Valley and neighborhood to secure his services." Mr. Fries was called April 27, 1812, and entered upon his duties June 17th of the same year. His field of labor extended from Brush Valley and the lower end of Penn's Valley to Bloomsburg, on the North Branch, and from Muncy, on the West Branch, down to Selin's Grove. His first regular charge was composed of Mifflinburg, Dreisbach's, New Berlin, Aaronsburg and Brush Valley (the last two in Centre County). Besides these he preached at many other points in school-houses, gradually laying the foundations of future congregations.

Within a few days after his settlement in Mifflinburg war was declared by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain. Mr. Fries, with all the vigor of his impetuous nature, espoused the cause of his adopted country, and on September 10, 1812, preached a characteristic sermon in Elias Church to the soldiers of Captain Donaldson's company of Pennsylvania militia, then about to march to the Canada frontier. Mr. Fries was short in stature, stout, full-faced, very near-sighted, of powerful voice, slow and distinct enunciation, high-tempered, possessed of a strong will, knew no fear, was a great politician of the Democratic school, very outspoken, both in the pulpit and in social intercourse. In those days nearly every person, clerical as well as lay, occasionally took a little wine for his "stomach's sake" and his "oft infirmities," and Mr. Fries was not an exception to the general rule. His blunt and outspoken manner of speech naturally made him enemies, who circulated the report that on several occasions he had been intoxicated. These reports assumed such dimensions that the matter was brought before the Synod, which recommended him to withdraw from Mifflinburg and take charge of the congregations on Middle Creek. He returned from Synod undaunted and called a meeting of the elders of all his churches, before whom he dared his accusers to appear. The elders met and declared him innocent. This was in 1819.

When political Anti-Masonry became rampant in Union County, Mr. Fries took a decided stand against it. In connection with James

Merrill, Esq., he addressed the Masons, on the 14th of October, 1827, at New Berlin, where they at that time had a procession in regalia.

It was about this time that Mr. Fries severed his pastoral connection with his Brush Valley congregation, and in his last sermon to them made use of the oft-quoted expression, "Geld regiert die Welt, aber Dummheit Brush Valley," "Money rules the world, but ignorance Brush Valley."

On September 15, 1829, at a time noted for its tremendous Anti-Masonic excitement, he delivered an address before a Democratic, Masonic Wolf nominating convention in New Berlin.

Just Henry Fries died on Wednesday evening, the 9th of October, 1839, aged sixty-two years, five months and sixteen days. For some years before his death he was deprived of sight, but his astonishing memory enabled him to give out the hymns in full, and preach with a precision for which he was always noted. He refused to take medicine in his last illness, saying that he wished to die in the full possession of his senses.

Mr. Fries was remarkably open, honest and true. His word could be depended upon. He hated all sham and hypocrisy to such a degree that he was constantly in danger of falling into a blunt frankness, without giving due attention to that snavity of manner which is to an open heart what the fragrance is to an open flower. He was fearless in preaching. He was unnecessarily open and free with his political views. He not only argued readily on this subject in private circles, but often introduced political matters, with more or less plainness into the pulpit, referring even to candidates and parties. He also wrote numerous articles for the papers during the heat of contests, anonymously, it is true, yet still so that their parentage was recognized by many. This was one of his weaknesses, which his friends always regretted, but which he was never able to see in its true light. He was very kind-hearted, which he manifested in great affection towards his family and in kindnesses to his friends. His labors in the ministry were very extensive, and the complete statistics of his services show an astonishing result."—*Harbaugh's "Fathers."*

He was married twice,—first to Catharine Groff, by whom he had two children; second, to Susanna Groff, by whom he had eleven. After the death of Mr. Fries the Rev. Ephraim Kieffer was called from Centre County to the Mifflinburg charge, the duties of which he assumed in January 1840; he remained with the Mifflinburg people some fifteen or sixteen years, and then removed to Carlisle, Pa., where he died. Two of his sons are leading preachers in the Reformed Church. Next in order after Mr. Kieffer came Rev. John C. Bucher, and then Rev. Isaac S. Weisz, Rittenhouse, George E. Addams and A. C. Whitmer, recently resigned.

Upon the sale of the old Elias Church to the school board of the borough, the Reformed congregation, in 1857, proceeded to erect an imposing brick church edifice on the south side of Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets which they in 1884, enlarged, remodeled and improved.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—It seems that Lutheran and German Reformed congregations were organized in the Valley as early as 1771, but they had no church building until the first log church was erected where the Dreisbach Church now stands in Buffalo township, in the year 1788. Preaching and other religious services were held in private houses prior to that time. As the population of Mifflinburg increased, a Lutheran congregation was organized there, and stated services held. The first regularly settled Lutheran pastor appears to have been the Rev. Ludwig Albrecht Wilhelm Ilgen (commonly pronounced Iyen), a native of Germany, who commenced to minister to the Lutheran societies of Lower Penn's Valley in 1800, and also preached regularly to the Mifflinburg Lutherans. In 1809 Rev. John G. Heim became the pastor of the Lutherans at Dreisbach's, Mifflinburg, etc., and retained that position until 1831, when he was succeeded by Rev. John G. Anspach. Before the pastoral relation between Mr. Heim and his people was severed his moral character had for some time been under a shadow, which seriously impaired his usefulness. As the next incumbent of the pastoral office is remarkable,

among other things, for the length of time he occupied it, a brief sketch will be given of him and his labors.

The ancestors of the Rev. George Anspach resided in the city of Anspach, in Franconia, and took a leading part in the events of their days. John Adam Anspach, the grandfather of Rev. John G., arrived in America about the time of the Revolution. He settled in Philadelphia and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1793, he and his family, excepting a son John, fell victims to the ravages of the yellow fever. This son, upon the adjustment of his father's affairs, found himself penniless at the age of nineteen years, but, being possessed of a vigorous physical constitution, and having confidence in himself, he removed to the "Loop," in Potter township, in Centre Comty, Pa., purchased a tract of unimproved land, took unto himself for a wife one of the daughters of the land, cleared up a farm, and reared a large family of children.

Losses by fire and otherwise absorbed the earnings of years of persevering industry, and his numerous children were compelled to commence the battle of life with no other patrimony than a sound mind in a sound body, good religious training and as much of an education as the schools of the vicinity at the time afforded. John George, the eldest son, was born September 13, 1801; was licensed to preach by the Synod of West Pennsylvania, at Greencastle, in 1830; ordained at Indiana in 1831, and became the pastor of the Mifflinburg congregation of Lutherans in the same year. In 1833 he married Miss Susan Wolf, of Berks County, Pa., who died September 19, 1842, leaving two sons,—Luther W. and John M. The former has been for many years one of the leading teachers in the schools of Union County and elsewhere; the latter is a prominent clergyman in the Lutheran Church, at present located at Easton, Pa. In March, 1843, he married Miss Susan Schoch, who still survives to share with her honored husband the respect of the community in which they reside. Mr. Anspach finally retired from the active duties of the pastorate in 1881. He had previous to that time diminished the number of the congregations which he served.

He had charge of the Lutheran congregation at Ray's for fifty-three years, and during that time took an active part in forwarding the building of the two churches erected there during that period. He served the White Deer congregation fifty years, and had a church built there during that time; the congregation at Dreisbach's was under his charge nearly fifty years, two churches built there during that time; at Mifflinburg he was the pastor about thirty years, a church built during that time; at Lewisburgh fourteen years, a church built during that time; at New Berlin nineteen years, church built; at the Union Church, in Buffalo township, forty years, church built; at Laurel Run, or Laurelton, nine years; at Centreville, two years, and at Milton, one year.

From a record kept by Mr. Anspach of his ministerial labors, it appears that from April 1, 1831, to April 1, 1884, he preached 7397 sermons in the course of his regular appointments; he also preached 1613 funeral sermons,—total sermons, 9010; he administered the rite of baptism to 3407 children and 548 adults; confirmed 2681; married 1007 couples; assisted at 13 corner-stone layings and 17 church dedications.

He excelled as a preacher in the German language; in fact, he was emphatically a German preacher. He was distinguished for the purity and richness of his German, and never acquired the faculty of speaking the English language mingled with the German accent. In 1857 the Lutherans built their present church on north side of Market Street, nearly opposite to the Reformed Church. Since the retirement of Mr. Anspach from the charge of the Mifflinburg congregation of Lutherans the successive pastors have been Messrs. Frederick Ruthrauff, J. M. Anspach, W. L. Heisler, Henry and J. C. Earnest.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—At a Conference of the Methodist preachers, held in Baltimore in 1791, a new circuit called Northumberland was formed, and two preachers, Richard Parriott and Lewis Browning, appointed to travel and preach through its bounds. This circuit extended from Northumberland up the North Branch to Wilkesbarre up the

West Branch and Bald Eagle and Spring Creek, so as to include Milesburg and Bellefonte; then across to and including Penn's Valley, from which place the preachers traveled the road through the Penn's Valley Narrows, by way of Hartleton, Mifflinburg and Lewisburgh, to Northumberland. Each preacher traversed this circuit on horseback once in four weeks, preaching every day or night, except when the distance between the appointments was too great; generally in private houses. Under this arrangement Mifflinburg and the whole of the Buffalo Valley was included in Northumberland circuit, and retained this connection until, in 1806, all that part of the circuit west and south of the town of Northumberland was embraced in a new circuit, called Lycoming. About 1832 Northumberland circuit was again made to embrace Buffalo Valley, and continued to do so until the formation of the Mifflinburg circuit, in 1855, with the exception that in 1850 Lewisburgh had been made an independent station. The Mifflinburg circuit embraces four regular preaching-places, viz.: Mifflinburg, Forest Hill, Hartleton and Lincoln Chapel, all supplied by one pastor. The time of the erection of the first Methodist Church in Mifflinburg cannot be fixed with absolute certainty. An examination of the deeds for the land on which the present Methodist Church is built shows that on March 23, 1803, John Aurand and wife conveyed a certain lot of ground, therein described, containing twenty-four perches, to Christopher Wagner and Mishael Lincoln, trustees of the "Communion Union Church." On this land a log church was built at or about that time, and was used by the Methodists, and known as the Methodist Church. This church was of one story, with a door in the west end, opposite to the pulpit, opening on what is now called Third Street. There was also another door on the south side of the building, which was not used for ordinary purposes of ingress and egress, it being several feet from the ground and unprovided with steps. The ceiling was made of boards, nailed to the joists from below, and from the joists above the ceiling a chimney or flue was built up, so as to extend beyond the roof. This chimney or flue received the pipe from the stoves used in warm-

ing the building. When this flue was built, the part above the roof was made a little larger than the part below, in order to keep the rain from running down along the flue. It thus came to pass that when the newly-built flue settled, the part below the roof became separated from the part above. While in this condition a protracted meeting was held, and a revival was in progress; penitents were at the altar crying for mercy; the prayers of the brethren were going up in their behalf, accompanied by the pious amens, when, all at once, that part of the flue between the ceiling and the roof toppled over, and fell with a tremendous crash upon the boards of the ceiling below, which straightway went down upon the backs and shoulders of the kneeling congregation. A scene of indescribable confusion then ensued. A rush was made for the doors; the side-door from which there were no steps, was opened, and the affrighted people tumbled pell-mell out of it into a promiscuous heap, glad to get out in any way, not knowing but what some fiend incarnate was at their heels. Although the house was filled with people at the time, no one was seriously injured, but many ludicrous scenes occurred, which were laughed over in after-years. For some years prior to 1832 there had been no regular preaching by the Methodists in Mifflinburg, on account of the diminished number of the congregation. At this time Mifflinburg was again made part of the Northumberland circuit, and the "circuit riders" again made their bi-weekly visits, until the formation of the Mifflinburg circuit made a Methodist preacher a resident of the town. On July 11, 1844, Mishael Lincoln, surviving trustee of the "Communion Union Church," formally conveyed the church property to David Mizener, Henry Crotzer and Jeremiah Camp, trustees, and their successors, for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1856 the old log building was torn down, and the present brick church erected in its place; also a parsonage on the lot adjoining. The following list contains the names of the preachers appointed to the several circuits, which, from time to time, embraced Mifflinburg and the surrounding country:

Northumberland Circuit, 1794,—Richard Parriott,

Lewis Browning; 1792,—James Campbell, William Colbert; 1793,—James Campbell, James Paynter; 1794,—Robert Manley, John Brodhead; 1795,—James Ward, Stephen Timmons; 1796,—John Seward, Richard Sneath; 1797,—John Lackey, Daniel Higby; 1798,—John Lackey, John Leach.

Wyoming and Northumberland Circuit, 1799,—James Moore, Benjamin Bidlack and Daniel Stevens, a six-weeks' circuit; 1800,—Ephraim Chambers, Ed. Larkins, Asa Smith.

Northumberland Circuit, 1801,—Johnson Durham, Gilbert Carpenter; 1802,—Anning Owen, James Aikens; 1803,—Daniel Ryan, James Ridgway; 1804,—Thomas Adams, Gideon Draper; 1805,—Christopher Fry, James Saunders.

Lycoming Circuit, 1806,—Timothy Lee, Jesse Pinnel; 1807,—James Charles, William Wolfe; 1808,—Anning Owen, Daniel Stansbury; 1809,—John Rhoads, Jacob Barnhart; 1810,—Timothy Lee, Samuel Ross; 1811,—George Thomas, Abraham Dawson; 1812,—John Hazzard, James S. Lent; 1813,—George Thomas, Israel Cook; 1814,—Peter Jones, James Bennett; 1815,—John Thomas, Wyatt Chamberlin; 1816,—Israel Chamberlin, Rinaldo M. Everetts; 1817,—John Thomas, John Rhoads; 1818,—John Rhoads, Benjamin Bidlack; 1819,—Israel Cook, Thomas McGhee; 1820,—John Thomas, Robert Menshall; 1821,—Robert Menshall, Jacob R. Shepperd; 1822,—Robert Cadden, William McDowell; 1823,—Robert Cadden, Nathaniel Mills; 1824,—John Thomas, Thomas McGhee; 1825,—Thomas McGhee, Francis McCartney; 1826,—Amos Smith, John Bowen; 1827,—John Bowen, Henry Tarring; 1828,—Edward E. Allen, Robert Kenp; 1829,—William Prettyman, Charles Kalbfus; 1830,—William Prettyman, James H. Brown; 1831,—James W. Dunahay, William Evans.

Northumberland Circuit, 1832,—Marmaduke Pearce, Josiah Forrest; 1833,—Josiah Forrest, J. Reed, Jr.; 1834,—Henry Tarring, Oliver Ege, 1835,—Henry Tarring, R. Beey, John Guyer, and T. Myers; 1836,—Charles Kalbfus, J. T. Chaney; 1837,—Charles Kalbfus, John Hall; 1838,—James Sanks, Isaac T. Stratton; 1839,—James Sanks, Isaac T. Stratton; 1840,—Thomas Taneyhill, William Hirst; 1841,—Thomas Taneyhill, James W. Miles. (James W. Miles remained on his circuit only a few weeks. Northumberland and Milton Circuits were then united, and were supplied by Thomas Taneyhill, John Bowen and William Hirst, until after the next Conference.) 1842,—James Ewing, William R. Mills; 1843,—James Ewing, W. T. D. Clemm; 1844,—B. H. Crever, James Guyer; 1845,—B. H. Crever, N. S. Buckingham; 1846,—P. B. Reese, John J. Pearce; 1847,—William R. Mills, J. W. Elliott; 1848,—Joseph S. Lee, S. A. Wilson; 1849,—Joseph S. Lee, Benjamin B. Handlin; 1850,—S. L. M. Conser, H. W. Bellman; 1851,—S. L. M. Conser; 1852,—John Moorhead, T. M. Slusser; 1853,—Thomas Barnhart, J. Y. Rothrock; 1854,—Thomas Barnhart.

Midlinburg Circuit, 1855,—R. W. Black, J. W. Stout; 1856,—R. W. Black, P. B. Ruch; 1857,—Samuel Creighton; 1858,—Samuel Creighton; 1859,—Samuel Shannon; 1860,—Samuel Shannon; 1861,—A. W. Gibson; 1862,—Albert Hartman; 1863,—Charles Cleaver, W. Case; 1864,—Charles Cleaver, E. Shoemaker; 1865-66,—N. W. Colburn; 1867-68,—James T. Wilson; 1869,—N. W. Colburn; 1870,—John Gass; 1871-73,—John A. Woodcock; 1874-76,—M. P. Crosthwaite; 1877,—Midlinburg Circuit, D. B. McCloskey; 1878-80,—B. F. Stevens; 1881-83,—A. M. Barnitz; 1884-85,—W. McKendree Riley.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MIFFLINBURG.

—In 1808 Rev. Thomas Hood, then pastor of the Buffalo Church, commenced preaching in Mifflinburg for the accommodation of those of his members who lived in the vicinity; gave them one-fourth of his time and continued until 1812. A congregation was formed in 1819 by Messrs. McClellan and Templeton and occasional supplies for three years were mostly from the Associate or Associate Reformed denominations; among these were Rev. George Junkin, who served from 1821 to 1823; was followed by Rev. David Kirkpatrick, who, in October, 1827, with the congregation, made application to the Presbytery of Northumberland, and were received by them from the Associate Reformed body. This congregation used the old log Methodist Church as their place of worship. Mr. Kirkpatrick was the principal of the Milton Academy. He quit the Mifflinburg congregation about 1835; until 1840 the church was served by supplies, among whom were Revs. P. B. Marr, Sheddon, Hindson, Waller, Pollok, B. B. Newton, etc.

In 1841 Rev. G. W. Thompson became the regular pastor of the congregation, which was then received into Presbytery. He left in 1847 and was succeeded in order by Revs. Williamson, Morrison, Adams, Marrs, Reardon, Kennedy, Reed, Edwards. In 1846 a brick church on Green Street was built, which, in 1881, collapsed under the weight of snow on its roof. The church was rebuilt the same year.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—After the reception into Presbytery of the Associate Reformed Church of Mifflinburg, that portion of the Presbyterians of Mifflinburg and vicinity which still belonged or adhered to the Buffalo congregation, with the consent of Mr. Hood, who was

still their pastor at Buffalo, petitioned Presbytery at its next meeting to allow Rev. Nathaniel Todd to preach to them in Mifflinburg on the Sabbath which Mr. Hood did not preach at Buffalo. This request was granted, and Mr. Todd supplied the western part of the Buffalo congregation for six years and a half, preaching to them every alternate Sabbath. After the removal of Mr. Todd from Mifflinburg the western portion of the Buffalo congregation had no preaching at Mifflinburg until about 1851. In October, 1853, Dr. Grier accepted a call from the Buffalo Church for his whole time and made Mifflinburg the place of his residence. He then commenced preaching in Mifflinburg to the members of Buffalo congregation who resided in and near Mifflinburg and continued until his death, in 1884. After Dr. Grier began preaching at Mifflinburg he was arraigned before the Presbytery on the charge of acting disorderly in preaching at Mifflinburg. The Presbytery decided in his favor. Eight years afterwards the subject was again brought before the Presbytery, carried to the General Assembly and decided in his favor again. In 1884 a church building was erected on Market Street, in the front of which is a tablet bearing the inscription: "Buffalo Church; organized 1773, built 1884." Rev. W. K. Foster has been the pastor since the death of Dr. Grier.

Isaac Grier, son of Rev. Isaac Grier and Elizabeth, his wife, was born at Jersey Shore in January, 1806. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Robert Cooper, of Cumberland Valley. Robert C. Grier, late a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and General Grier, of the United States army, were his brothers.

Rev. Dr. Grier was graduated from Dickinson College, taught the Danville Academy for two years and then entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., from which institution he was graduated in 1833. He then became a supply to the congregations of Shamokin and Washington, in White Deer Valley. In 1834 he accepted a call from the Washington congregation; gave up the Shamokin one, and took also the Bethel, in White Deer township. In 1835, he accepted a call from the Buffalo Church, and in 1852 he accepted a call from the Wash-

ington Church and the next year returned to the Buffalo Church. He remained the pastor of this church until his death, June 17, 1874, aged seventy-eight years.

From the time he took charge of the Buffalo Church until his death forty-nine years had passed, during all of which, as the years rolled by, he seemed to be more and more esteemed and respected by his people. This fact is his best eulogy. His aged widow now resides in Mifflinburg.

NEWSPAPERS.—In 1814, Andrew Kennedy, Jr., began to publish a weekly paper in Mifflinburg, called the *Union*, continued it one year, when he sold it to Henry Shamp, who removed it to New Berlin, following the county-seat. In August, 1813, Robert Swineford, proprietor of the *Temperance Advocate and Family Visitor*, a paper published at New Berlin, sold it to James McClune and Jacob Haus, and they removed the establishment to Mifflinburg. About two years later the paper was sold to Rev. W. H. Barnes, who removed the concern to Milton. During the time the paper was published by McClune & Haus the subscription list increased from six hundred to one thousand.

Mr. Haus now lives in New Castle, Pa., where he has served as alderman for the last twenty-three years. He served as prothonotary of Union County from 1847 to 1850.

In 1855, Rev. Samuel Gutelins bought the *Union County Star*, a paper published in New Berlin, and removed it to Mifflinburg. He sold it to Dr. A. J. Crotzer, who formed a partnership with Dr. Chesselden Fisher. Subsequently Crotzer sold it to Reuben G. Orwig, who, with his brother, Thomas G., ran the paper one year, when Reuben G. Orwig removed to Lewisburgh and established the *Home Gazette*. The *Union County Star* was sold to O. N. Worden, of the *Lewisburgh Chronicle*, and the paper was afterwards published as the *Star and Chronicle*.

In 1858, Frederick Smith established and published the *Union County Press* for about four years.

The *Mifflinburg Telegraph* was established by C. E. Haus and Jos. J. R. Orwig; the first number was issued June 10, 1862. Frederick

Smith sold his paper to Haus & Orwig. In 1865 Mr. Haus sold his interest in the establishment to Mr. Orwig, who, with a few intermissions, published the paper until January 1, 1873, when he sold it to George W. Schoch, and soon after received the appointment of assistant librarian in the State Library at Harrisburg.

Since January 1, 1873, Mr. Schoch has conducted the *Telegraph* with signal ability and marked success. It is Republican in politics.

On January 1, 1886, George W. Foote issued the first number of the *Millinburg Times*, a Democratic paper.

SOCIETIES.—The Crescent Lodge, I. O. of O. F., was organized in 1816. The charter members were Dr. William A. Piper, Henry W. Crotzer, Matthias Wilson, Joseph Eiler and Dr. A. J. Crotzer. The lodge was reorganized June, 1874. Charter members: Samuel Getgen, John Badger, Charles Crotzer, J. M. Stayman, B. F. Eaton and Alexander Frederick. The first officers were: N. G., B. F. Eaton; V. G., Robert A. Wendell; Secretary, F. M. Getgen; Assistant Secretary, S. W. Johnson; Treasurer, Samuel Getgen.

Millinburg Lodge, No. 370, of Free and Accepted Masons, was organized August 30, A.D. 1866. First officers: W. M., N. W. Colburn; S. W., J. E. Herr; J. W., Richard V. B. Lincoln.

William R. Foster Post, No. 247, G. A. R., so named in honor of Brevet-Major William R. Foster, was organized May 18, 1882, with eighteen members. It now numbers sixty-nine. The first officers were as follows: Post-Commander, C. A. Eaton; Senior Vice-Commander, S. W. Johnston; Junior Vice-Commander, F. M. Kessinger; Quartermaster, J. W. Barber; Chaplain, John L. Strong; Surgeon, G. S. Kemble, M.D.; Officer of the Guard, H. E. Gutelins; Officer of the Day, M. G. Reed; Adjutant, S. B. Hoffman; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Albert Foster; Sergeant-Major, George W. Schoch.

BANKS.—The First National Bank of Millinburg was chartered February, 1863, with William Young president, and James W. Sands cashier. In 1872 a banking-house was built at a cost of five thousand five hundred dollars, and wound

up its affairs in 1880. William Young remained its president during the whole term of its existence. B. F. Young was cashier for a time.

The Millinburg Bank was organized June 15, 1872, by a number of the business men of Millinburg and vicinity. Its success was assured, and, on March 27, 1873, it was incorporated. On March 8, 1880, it purchased the banking-house of the First National Bank. Its officers are James Chambers, president; H. G. Wolf, vice-president; J. D. S. Gast, secretary; John W. Lincoln, cashier. Directors: James Chambers, H. G. Wolf, J. D. S. Gast, Robert V. Glover, Horace P. Glover, John Reighard, R. V. B. Lincoln, Valentine Walter, David Watson, G. W. Himmelreich and Jacob Bingman.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY GAST.

During the reign of Queen Anne, in the early part of the eighteenth century, most pressing invitations were extended to different parts of Germany to send emigrants to England, to be shipped from thence to America. The idea of the Queen being to populate this country with an industrious, hardy class of people. Among those who accepted this invitation were two brothers named Johan Nickel and Johann Christian Gast, who were born in the village of Oderwald, Germany, in what was called the Pfalz. They shipped at Rotterdam, in the ship "Neptune," commanded by George Smith, on the 7th day of October, 1755. They were landed at Philadelphia, Pa., where their services were sold to pay their passage. Johan Nickel Gast married and had a son born to him. The son married, but died without issue, and the family of one of the brothers became extinct. Johann Christian married before leaving Germany a Miss Catherine Brundt. As soon as their passage money was paid they went to Northumberland County, Pa., and near where Middle Creek empties into the Susquehanna River, bought eight hundred acres of land. He built

a house and out-houses and improved the land and on it lived many years.

To them were born John Nicholas, born ———; Christian, born ——— and a daughter, who married a man by the name of Mowry, and went to Ohio, since when nothing is known of them. When Mr. Gast found himself too old to work he offered his entire farm to his eldest son, John, on condition that he would support him and his wife. John declined the farm, saying he had a good trade and did not

ily and parents moved into the Valley, where the old people died, and are buried at Riverburg.

After the death of his parents, Christian sold out and moved to Huntingdon County, where he died. He reared a family of ten children, all of whom in their turn raised large families, who went West, from whence many of them came to the annual re-union of the Gast family. John Nicholas Gast was born and grew to manhood on the original homestead.



Henry Gast

want a farm. He then made the same offer to his next son, who also declined. This second refusal brought the old man to tears, which caused the son to relent and he accepted the farm. After this John Nicholas bought of a Mr. Miles three hundred and thirty acres of land in the Brush Valley, in what is now Centre County, Pa., and, wishing to get the family together, he prevailed on his brother to sell the homestead and take part of his purchase in the Brush Valley, which he did, and with his fam-

He became a shoemaker and worked at his trade, when not engaged as a scout. He was one of a party of scouts whose duty it was to go from fort to fort and help protect the settlers from Indian raids. He was one of the party who carried Mr. Tate to the fort after he was wounded by the Indians. With money earned at his trade he bought the land in Brush Valley, where he passed the remainder of his days. His wife was Catherine Knipe, and a member of the Knipe family of Lebanon Valley. She

was a grand-daughter of Jacob Stover, who, with Judge Harper and Jacob Hubler, were the first three settlers in Penn Valley, their nearest neighbor being General Potter, fifteen miles west of them. Her father died when she was but two years old, and she became a member of her grandfather Stover's family, and with them went to the Penn Valley. When she was but seven years old her grandfather and his neighbors were notified by General Potter that the Indians were making a raid down the valley. Preparations were at once made to leave and the next morning those who were unable to walk were put on horses, while the others, among them the seven-year-old girl, had to walk, and in a snow-storm started for Overmeyer's Fort, twenty miles away. Before the fort was reached the snow was up to her knees. From the fort they went in canoes down Penn Creek to the Susquehanna River.

In unloading one of the canoes, one of them, containing her grandmother and her children, was upset and all thrown into the creek, from which they were all taken more dead than alive. They went down the river in flat boats and landed near what is now Harrisburg. They made their way back to what is now Lebanon, then called Steitz, where they remained until the treaty of peace with the Indians two years after made it safe for them to return to their farms, much to the joy of the little Catherine, who had always longed for her home in the wilderness. The children of John Nicholas Gast and his wife, Catherine, were Elizabeth, who died in her eighty-ninth year; John Adams, died at the age of eighty-nine; Barbara, who was seventy-five years old at her death; George, who died at eighty-six, and Catherine, who passed away at the age of eighty-six. Their living children are Christina, born in 1800; Mary, born in 1802; John, born in 1804; Henry, born in 1806; and Susan, born in 1808. John Nicholas and his wife are buried at Riversburg.

One year prior to the sailing for this country of the two brothers, Johan Nickel and Johann Christian, their sister, who was the wife of John Henry Shaffer, came to this country and settled across the Blue Mountains, from Reading, in Berks County. The day before the two broth-

ers landed at Philadelphia Mr. Shaffer was notified that the Indians were approaching his home. The next morning he placed his wife on a horse to flee, but she had gone only a short distance when he was shot and killed by the Indians. His wife's horse was disabled by a bullet, and, though she attempted to escape by running, she was soon captured. She was taken to Canada and remained a prisoner for two years, when she was returned to her friends. She afterwards married a Mr. Garman, but all trace of her descendants have been lost.

Henry Gast was born September 30, 1806, on the homestead in the Brush Valley. His father died when Henry was but five years old, leaving a large family. The mother kept the children together and Henry thus had the precepts and teachings of his almost Spartan mother, who instilled upon his young mind the lessons of industry and integrity, which have been his motto through life. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in the store of Alexander Graham, in Aaronsburg, Penn Valley. After several years spent in the store he drove a pedler's wagon on his own account, but only succeeded in keeping out of debt. He then served as boss on the Pennsylvania Canal for four years, and saved some money, with which he, in 1830, started a general store in Mifflinburg, Union County, Penna. He built, in 1837, the brick store on the south side of the street, now owned by his son, J. D. S. Gast, which at that time was considered a very fine store.

In 1865 he retired from the mercantile business in favor of his son, J. D. S. Gast, who continued in business in the old store until 1883, when he built the fine structure he now occupies opposite the old stand. About the year 1860, finding he was losing his health by too close confinement in the store, Mr. Gast built a cabin in the mountains and spent weeks hunting and fishing. While roaming over the mountains in quest of game he became impressed with the idea that the timber would in time greatly enhance the value of the mountain land, and he finally purchased eleven thousand acres at fifty cents per acre, a scheme which by many of his neighbors was considered good evidences of his insanity. But the wisdom of the purchase

has long since been conceded by all. The sale of only a part of these lands has made for himself and family a comfortable fortune. In politics Mr. Gast is and ever has been a Democrat, though not an office seeker or holder. He married Miss Mary Spyker, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Rush) Spyker. Miss Spyker is a descendant of Conrad Weiser, who, in 1729, left Scholmarie, N. Y., with his wife and five children and settled near

ENOCH MILLER.

Among the early settlers of Berks County, Pa., was the father of John Miller, who emigrated to this country from Germany, at what time is not known. John was born, grew to manhood and was married in Berks County. Of his children, Moses W. was born in Berks County October 30, 1807; he became a farmer and married Miss Mary Bartlet in 1831; she was born in Oley township, county above named,



Enoch Miller

the present site of Womelsdorf, Berks County, Pa. He was a man of prominence and served in various capacities for the Government of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Gast have been blessed with the following children: Margaret, born March 22, 1834; John D. S., born November 24, 1835; Calvin, October 26, 1837; John R., born March 7, 1840; Catherine, born June 4, 1842 and Emma, born April 22, 1846.

October 30, 1807. In the spring of 1835, with his wife and children, he came to Union County, and for a couple of years lived in West Buffalo township. He then bought of a Mr. Pancross the farm in Limestone township he resided upon until his death, which occurred May 23, 1844. In politics he was a Whig, but took no active part in politics and held only the office of supervisor. He was for many years a member of the Evangelical Church. After her husband's death Mrs. Miller for six years let her

farm to tenants. Her eldest son then rented it for a time; the next one then rented it, and so for many years it was rented by her sons. In 1873 she had a house erected in Mifflinburg, since when she has resided in town and is now in her seventy-eighth year, strong and vigorous. Their children were Sarah, born January 30, 1832; Maria, born April 7, 1834; Enoch, born November 4, 1835; Joseph, born November 17, 1837; Daniel B., born December 21, 1839; John F., born February 18, 1842; and George A., born January 21, 1844.

Enoch Miller, after the death of his father, remained at home until old enough to work, when he worked out by the month for the farmers in his vicinity, going to the country schools only for a few months in the winter. When fifteen years old he worked his mother's farm one year, and was then placed by his guardian with Mr. Joseph Boop to learn the carpenter's trade. He worked as an apprentice two years, as a journeyman two years, and was then for one year a partner of Mr. Boop. In 1860 he built a house and carpenter-shop on the corner of Sixth and Market Streets, in Mifflinburg, and continued at his trade on his own account. In 1870 he built the first residence he now resides in, and in 1875 the large and commodious planing-mill he now occupies, and in which he manufactures doors, sash, blinds and everything in his line used in building. Mr. Miller is, in every sense of the word, a self-made man, and has, by integrity and upright dealing, increased his business until he now employs sixteen carpenters and erects buildings in Mifflinburg borough, Northumberland, Snyder and Union Counties. The bank building, Gast's fine store and many of the best buildings in Mifflinburg have been erected by him. In politics a Democrat, but not a partisan. He has been borough councilman and held other town offices. A member of the Reformed Church for many years and for a quarter of a century the leader of its choir. On the 20th day of September, 1856, Mr. Miller led to the altar Miss Sarah E., daughter of Frederick and Christiana (Stitzer) Katherman, of an old family in the valley. She was born October 6, 1837. Their union has been blessed with the following children: Mary C.,

born June 14, 1857; Frederick W., born July 7, 1858, died December 4, 1863; Anna S., born January 25, 1860; Edith M., born September 23, 1862; Sallie B., born December 21, 1864, died January 21, 1872; Bessie V., born October 31, 1868; Maggie B., born July 12, 1871; Louisa M., born March 11, 1875; and Georgia, born January 7, 1878, and died July 14, 1879.

CHAPTER XIII.

HARTLEY TOWNSHIP.¹

THE first effort made towards the erection of Hartley township was in the circulation of petitions in 1810, which were presented to the Northumberland County Court in January, 1811. Robert Barber, John Wilson and Peter Fisher were appointed viewers to examine the territory and define a boundary for the proposed new township, if, in their opinion, it was deemed advisable. The report was made at the April term of court, 1811, in favor of a new township, with boundaries as follows:

"Beginning on the line between West Buffalo and Washington townships (Washington township is now a part of Lycoming County); thence along the same to the four-mile tree on Reuben Haines' road, on the line of Centre County; thence south along said line across Penn's Creek to the top of Jack's Mountain; thence along the the summit to a point south of where Adam Laughlin formerly lived; thence north across Penn's Creek to the place of beginning."

Hartley township is the largest township in the county. It is bounded on the north by Centre County, on the east by Lewis township, Union County, on the south by Snyder County, and on the west by Mifflin and Centre Counties. Nearly three-fourths of its surface is mountainous and incapable of cultivation. Jack's Mountain extends through the township, and is supposed to be so named in memory of the celebrated and mysterious personage known as Captain Jack, who was a white man, but whose real name has never been ascertained, and who figured prominently in the wars with the Indians in the Cumberland and Juniata Valleys. In the

¹ By R. V. B. Lincoln.

western part of the township, near the mouth of Weiker Run a precipitous mountain juts in between Jack's Mountain and Penn's Creek, and extends on westward into Mifflin County. This mountain goes by the name of "White Mountain." Between White Mountain and Jack's Mountain is the valley of Weiker Run, which extends for miles westward into Mifflin County, and is a favorite resort for the hunter and the angler.

A part of the valley has been denuded of its white pine timber. Paddy's Mountain extends along the northern side of the settled portion of the township and gradually approaches the Jack's and White Mountains until they come so nearly together that there is barely left sufficient room between them for Penn's Creek. In the northern part of the township are the Little Buffalo, Dull, Shriner, Seven Notch and Sand Mountains. Penn's Creek runs through it a distance of about twelve miles, and in its course receives Weiker Run, White Thorn Run and Laurel Run. Nearly all of Hartley township was included in the purchase the proprietaries of Pennsylvania made from the Indians at Albany, N. Y., July 6, 1754, and surveys were made within it along Penn's Creek as early as February 13, 1755; but, in consequence of a dispute with the Indians about the boundary line of the purchase, these were all abandoned, and no further surveys were made until after the purchase of November 5, 1768.

John Turner made an improvement in 1754 on land now owned by R. V. B. Lincoln; in June, 1755, he sold his improvement right to John Harris, who also was the owner of the William Doran improvement. On February 7, 1755, John Harris took out a warrant for both these; they were surveyed to him February 23, 1769. This survey embraced eight hundred and twenty acres. June 18, 1771, another survey was made for John Harris at the mouth of Laurel Run. It was resurveyed for Peter Fisher in 1802. Fisher had settled here as early as 1787, and built a saw-mill in 1795, and a grist-mill in 1797, now owned by H. D. Albright. In pursuance of warrants of April 3, 1769, other surveys were made on the 18th of June, 1771, for David Harris, John Harris,

Leonard Foust and Michael Treaster, all near Penn's Creek. The arable lands north of these were warranted in 1772 and 1773. The surveys in the northern end of the township on Sand Mountain, Paddy's Mountain, Little Buffalo Mountain, etc., were made in 1794 in large blocks on warrants of March 22, 1793, and of December 7 and 16, 1793.

The surveys in the southern part of the township, on Jack's Mountain, were made in large blocks on warrants dated March 22, 1793, surveyed in September, 1794, and on warrants of February 3, 1794, surveyed April, 1794. The extreme western survey, on which Thomas McCurdy lived for many years, was in the warrant name of John Dunlop, warrant dated March 11, 1794, surveyed in a block May 17, 1794. There were, however, a few settlers in Hartley before the War of the Revolution, among whom were Philip Cole, John Shively, John Glover, John Wierbach and Philip Cole; the last-named became the colonel of the militia regiment raised in the valley in 1776. At the time of the "big runaway," in 1778, he left the valley, and never returned; in 1794 sold his land to Colonel Hartley. John Glover, in 1775, was assessed with five acres of cultivated land; was born in Ireland in 1745; came to America in 1766; settled in 1772 on the place where his grandson, George Glover, now resides; remained there until the time of the "big runaway," when he left the settlement and did not return until 1789. In 1804 he is taxed with one slave, and for many years was known under the *sobriquet* of "King of Buffalo." He died in 1825, and was buried in the Laurelton graveyard. His property is now owned by his grandsons,—George, James and Robert V.,—and has never, in the lapse of more than a century, been out of the hands of the Glover family. John Shively, who came from York County, owned the place where R. V. B. Lincoln now resides, and where an improvement had been made as early as 1754, and abandoned after the time of the Indian massacres of October, 1755. In 1775 he was assessed with nine acres of cleared land, two horses and two cows. He was living on his place there in 1781, and, whilst engaged in making hay in the meadow in the rear of the

house, he was captured and carried away by the Indians and was never heard of afterwards. His widow married Philip Mann, and occupied the place until 1804, when it was sold by Christian and Frederick Shively, sons of the captured man.¹

An early settlement must have been made on the place where Christian Schuure now resides, near the Dunker Church; for it appears that George Kiester, the owner, died in 1795, and provided in his will for a school-house, which was built soon afterward.²

The property remained in the Kiester family until about 1855, when it passed to Christian Schuure, who is a son-in-law of John Kiester, who died February 19, 1839.

The father of William Reed died at his place below the mouth of White Deer Creek before 1778. In 1803 William Reed removed from there to what is now the J. P. Cronimiller farm, in West Buffalo, and from there to Hartley, on the farm now owned by William Cook. He farmed and hauled merchandise from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. He died in 1846, aged eighty years.

The east end of Penn's Valley Narrows was in early times considered an advantageous location,

¹When Shively was captured, two daughters of John Wierbach, who lived on the farm now owned by Daniel S. Smith, were also captured. Shively's and Wierbach's farms were not more than a mile apart.

It was in the afternoon when the savages made their descent upon the Wierbach cabin. All of the family, both males and females, were out in the field reaping, except the two girls. The savages captured the girls, set fire to the cabins, and departed. The ascending smoke from the burning dwelling was the first intimation that the reapers had of anything being wrong. In a few days one of the girls returned, having escaped from her captors. After the war was over, Wierbach having heard of the whereabouts of his other daughter, went after her, and found her the wife of an Indian, on the waters of the Allegheny; but she had become so attached to the wild life of the savages that all the inducements that he could offer her to return were of no avail. She was never heard of afterwards.

²The stove in use in this school-house was a quadrangular box of cast iron, in which the fuel was put, and in the top one there was a hole from which the pipe conveyed the smoke some distance beyond the roof. This stove was a voracious consumer of wood, but a beneficent dispenser of heat. In his early boyhood the writer hereof has often wended his way through the fields and over the snow-drifts to this old log school-house, which for many years went under the name of the Kiester school-house.

being on the Reuben Haines' road, which as early as 1770, had been opened by him, from Northumberland through Penn's Valley. Michael Shirtz settled there on the Abigail Stockton survey, and in 1793 he had a grist and saw-mill at that point. In 1800 he sold the property to George Wilt, of Cumberland County, whose sons, Adam and George, refitted the mills and kept a hotel there. Henry Roush became the owner, built a distillery and for many years that was the most important point for business in the western part of the county. There was then no Laurelton and no store in the county west of Hartleton.

The farmers found a ready market for their wheat, corn and rye at Roush's. The wheat was ground there into flour, the corn and rye were made into whiskey and the surplus of both not needed for home consumption was placed in barrels, hauled to a store-room on the banks of Penn's Creek, a short distance above the mouth of Laurel Run, and there kept until the time of the spring freshets, when it was loaded in arks and ran down to Port Deposit, and eventually to Baltimore.

But the bustle and activity which once had its seat at the Narrows has long since been stilled. The construction of the canals up the Susquehanna and West Branch furnished better, cheaper and less dangerous means of transporting the produce to market; and the erection of a mill at what is now called Laurelton took away the country custom from the Narrows Mill. In 1842 Roush failed in business and went West, the old mill and distillery were burned, and, although a new mill was built, it never did any business.

While in the heyday of his prosperity, Henry Roush was elected a member of the Legislature of the State, in 1831.

Thomas Frederick settled on the Thomas Paschall tract and built a saw-mill. In 1799 he built the largest bank-barn and stone dwelling-house in that section, and fabulous tales are yet told of the quantity of whiskey consumed in their erection. He sold to Ezekiel Jones in 1804. William Forster succeeded in 1831, and continued until his death, in 1853. George Tees then bought it, and it has since been divided into

several pieces. The stone house is now owned by Samuel S. Smith.

In 1792 Melchior Smith came to Hartley. In 1796 he owned "a clipped log house;" in 1802 a saw-mill and hemp-mill on Laurel Run.¹

In 1797 Peter Fisher built a grist-mill on Penn's Creek, where he earlier had a saw-mill. John Williams, the son-in-law of Fisher, became the owner of it, and it next came to John Cummings, Sr., who built a distillery there. Martin Dreisbach bought it, and, in 1840, leased it to J. & M. Halfpenny, who built a wooden annex to the distillery and placed therein the necessary machinery and commenced the manufacture of woolen goods, which they continued until 1851. In 1847 Mr. Dreisbach tore down the old mill and built the present mill. The work was done by Peter Fisher.

Mark Halfpenny, in 1851, bought the Leonard Smith farm. Melchior Smith, his grandfather, in 1802, owned a saw and hemp-mill on Laurel Run. Mr. Halfpenny put up a building on the Smith place, and fitted it with machinery, and manufactured woolen goods until 1866, when it was burned. The owners rebuilt the woolen-mill under the firm-name of M. Halfpenny & Co. The business there was conducted next by Joseph D. Torrey and Sol. R. Dreisbach for several years.

In 1864 Mr. Dreisbach sold it to Samuel Weidensaul, who opened a store, which from 1875 to 1881 was the site of the Laurelton Station on the Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad. In 1875 Mr. Weidensaul sold to James H. Albright, who, in turn, sold it to H. D. Al-

bright, the present owner. In 1875 an agricultural implement shop was built, now used by J. H. Albright.

LAURELTON MILL.—In 1839 Mr. George Broucher built a three-storied mill near Laurel Run, and called it the "Free Mill," but a toll of one-tenth or more was invariably exacted before the grist was returned. This Free Mill became the nucleus around which a village soon began to cluster, which at first was called "Slabtown," but now rejoices in the more euphonious appellation of Laurelton. Mr. Broucher sold the mill, in 1857, to Samuel Shrack, who, in 1867, sold it to Charles H. Shriner, and he sold one-half, in 1868, to William Swenk, and, in 1873, the other half to R. V. B. Lincoln, who, in 1875, became the sole owner by buying the interest of William Swenk.

BERLIN IRON-WORKS.—A man named John Kiester was the first settler and made the first improvement on the south side of Penn's Creek, at the place now and for many years known as the Berlin Iron-Works. In the assessment of 1814 he was assessed with a tract of land and a saw-mill. In 1827 David Beaver was assessed with the same property, and the next year with a forge and saw-mill thereon. In 1829 it was owned by Brooke & Co., who leased it to Joseph Evans, John Cummings, Jr., and others. About 1832 the furnace went out of blast. The forge was kept in operation, first by Alexander Robertson.

John C. Wilson, from Chester County, came next and ran the forge until, in 1844, Wilson, Green & Mitchell leased it, rebuilt the old stack of 1829, put in hot-blast pipes and run the forge and furnace for a couple of years, when the firm was changed to Mitchell & Graham.

The business was carried by several different firms until January, 1849. Between 1832 and 1844, when the forge was in operation and the furnace left to tumble down, the pig-metal used by the forge in the manufacture of blooms and bar iron was hauled in wagons from Centre Furnace, or from Hecla and Washington Furnaces, in Nittany Valley, and the products of the forge were, in turn, hauled to Lewisburgh

¹ The hemp-mill was designed to separate the wood from the fibre of the hemp, and one part of the process consisted in having a large stone, about the size of an ordinary mill-stone, revolve in a circular box, on the bottom of which the hemp was placed, and the stone was made to revolve on the hemp and thus break the woody matter into small pieces, which were easily separable from the fibre. The cultivating of hemp was long ago abandoned, and all vestiges of the hemp-mill have been obliterated, except that some traces of the race that conveyed the water to the mill can still be seen in the woods now owned by William Schumre. The stone that, over eighty years ago, revolved its monotonous rounds in the hemp-mill, now does duty as the pedestal to the monument erected to the memory of Michael Schumre, in the grave-yard of Laurelton.

and shipped by canal to an Eastern market. At that time bar-iron sold at one hundred dollars per ton, and a large portion of it was used in the valley, the rolled iron being then thought to be inferior in quality to the hammered. After the works had been idle a year or more they were leased to Church, Rooke & Co., of Chester County, who ran them for a few years. In 1850 Jackson Brothers and Crispin, of Berwick, bought the property from John Church, who had become the owner, put up new buildings, put in a steam-engine and manufactured pig-iron till 1883.

SAW-MILLS.—At an early period in the history of Hartley township the lumbering interest was probably the most important next to agriculture. The following-named persons had saw-mills, viz.: John Forster, Ezekiel Jones, John Kiester, Henry Kiester, Peter Miller, Henry Roush, James Cook, Leonard Smith, Jacob Weiker, John Williams and Robert Wiley. The Ezekiel Jones, Henry Kiester, Leonard Smith and Robert Wiley saw-mills still have successors on the original sites; all the rest have disappeared in the progress of time. A few years later there were the following additional saw-mills on Penn's Creek: John Brown's, Ludwig Dorman's, Elias Tees's, David Hunsecker's, Michael Galer's and Abraham Hendricks'. Not one of these is now in existence.

The next most important branch of business was the distilling of whiskey. This article was in daily use by nearly all the male inhabitants. It was supposed to furnish the motive-power in all undertakings that required severe physical exertion. A harvest could not be cut or housed, a log cabin raised or an ark turned without its invigorating influence. At all public gathering, such as vendues, militia musters, elections, etc., it was freely used and its exhilarating influence found vent in the fights which were common on such occasions. The distillery also furnished a market for the surplus rye and corn of the community, which was sent to market in the more concentrated form of whiskey at a comparatively small expense. As late as 1829 there were twelve distilleries in operation in the township. The fires of all these distilleries have been extinguished nearly half a century ago.

The sites of many of them are known only by tradition.

A carding and fulling-mill was in existence for a series of years on Laurel Run, some distance south of the W. E. Smith & Co. foundry; it was last owned by Samuel Weiker, who, about 1843 or 1844, quit the business.

Henry Kiester, on the south side of Penn's Creek, for many years had carried on an oil-mill. His first oil-mill and saw-mill were up near the gap in Jack's Mountain, by which a road was laid out in 1824.

In 1828 a road was laid out connecting with this one in the gap at Kiester's. The county bridge, erected in 1832, was blown down in 1837, and rebuilt the same year. The bridge across Penn's Creek, near Bowersox's, was built 1857. Kiester subsequently removed his saw-mill and oil-mill from the gap in Jack's Mountain to Penn's Creek, and the oil-mill was kept until 1843; the then owner, Samuel Kiester died, and the oil-mill along with him. The saw-mill is owned by J. H. Albright.

LAURELTON.

At the point where the public road from Hartleton to the upper end of the valley crosses Laurel Run there were several small buildings in 1811. Robert Spear, a weaver, then lived in a cabin covered with boards and slabs. Calvin Preston, a millwright, lived in a cabin on the east side of the run. James Diven, a weaver, lived on the west side of the run. John Gerry lived near by. A blacksmith-shop and house were built on land owned now by Amos Fauver, a gunsmith-shop on the place now occupied by Daniel Weidensaul. To these a slab-covered school-house was soon added, and also a log church or meeting-house on the hill, east of the run. Henry Schnure put up a house and shop on what is now a part of the mill property, where he had a turning-lathe, which was run by water, and where he made bedsteads, tables, etc. In 1839 George Brancher built the brick mill just across the run, and a little north of the old log meeting-house. A year or two after, a new brick church having in the mean time been built, W. Brancher purchased the old church, removed and rebuilt it near the cross-roads and

at the same time built a house on the corner of said roads, and rented the whole concern to D. B. Kerst, who came from Berks County and opened a store there in 1843. Quite a lively little village has now come into existence at the cross-roads, consisting of about fifty dwellings, two blacksmith-shops, a saddler's shop, two foundries, a shoemaker's shop, one flouring-mill, two stores that deal in general merchandise, one drug-store, school-house, a Lutheran and a Reformed Church. It has a physician, a saw-mill, shingle-mill and planing-mill. A few years before 1857 Samuel Weiker, who owned a couple of acres of ground in what is now the central part of the village, had laid it out in lots, and called his town-plot "Weikerville," but the name never came into use. The name Eagleville was also tried, and would not go, and the village was spoken of either as "Skabtown" or "Laurel Run." The name Laurelton was given to the post-office established there in 1857. The name was suggested by H. W. Crotzer, who was then the postmaster at Lewisburgh. Samuel Weidensaul was the first postmaster, and Daniel Weiden his deputy.

The mail was then carried in a two-horse stage, through Hartleton and the Narrows, over the turnpike, promptly and regularly. Accordingly, upon the incoming of the administration of President Lincoln, in March, 1861, Mark Halfpenny was appointed postmaster, and the next year the Laurelton post-office was put upon the regular mail-route from Lewisburgh to Spruce Creek. In 1866 Mr. John Diehl was appointed the postmaster, and remained such until 1877, when the stage ceased running, and the post-office was again brought back to the village proper, and C. E. Haus appointed postmaster. He remained until 1882, and was superseded by Daniel R. Smith, who is still in office.

A post-office was established, in 1876, at a small hamlet and flag-station near the mouth of Weiker Run, and called Weikert. John L. Goodlander was postmaster, who is still in office. In 1877 another was established at Cherry Run, called Cherry Run post-office. William Johnson, Jr., is postmaster. Still another was established near the Berlin Iron Works, called

Glen Iron. John T. Church was appointed postmaster in 1883. These three last-named post-offices are all in territory which, previous to 1877, was subsidiary to the Laurelton post-office. The Laurelton post-office is a money-order office.

SCHOOLS.—The early educational advantages enjoyed by the people of this township, including Lewis and the borough of Hartleton, did not differ materially from the general description of the early schools, already given. According to tradition, the first school taught in the township was about 1795, in a school-house near Laurel Run, on ground which formerly belonged to the farm owned by Melchior Smith, Sr. Among those who received instruction were General Abbott Green, John Glover, Esq., Enoch Fry, Leonard Smith and Melchior Smith, Jr. Tradition also tells that, about the year 1805, Abel Owen taught a school in his own house, a short distance below where the bridge across Penn's Creek, at the Berlin Iron Works, spans the creek.

Among those who came here for instruction were James Reed, John Reed and Elizabeth Reed, children of William Reed, who had settled a few years before on the place now owned by William Cook. A few years later a school was taught in a house near where John F. Catherman now lives; the teacher's name was John Heath. About this time the school-house was built, according to the directions in the will of George Kiester, on the lot still occupied for school purposes, near the Dunkard Church. About 1832 the old house was superseded by a substantial frame house, weather-boarded and painted white, which long continued to be known as the "white school-house." The first teacher in the log school-house at Keister's was a man named Frederick Gettig, said to have been a good teacher, but immoderately fond of fire-water. Henry Hendricks, John C. Coverly, a Mr. Bochtekarch and a man by the name of Bee-maker were some of the earlier teachers at this place. Mr. Coverly also taught in Millinburg and other places in the valley.

The first school-house on the ground now covered by Laurelton was where the house of Levi Mercer now stands. After the house on

the hill near the church was built, the former ceased to be used as a school-house. This house near the church continued to be used for school purposes until it was superseded by a better one, on the same lot, upon the adoption of the common school system. There was also a school-house at Hartleton, of the old type in its interior arrangements, but it was lathed and plastered on the outside. There had, however, been in former years another school-house on the same lot. It was built of round logs, with the bark on, and was covered with boards and slabs, and had slab seats. Its successor, which was plastered, was considered very grand.

At the period of which we are writing, these three school-houses—viz.: at Kiester's, Laurelton and Hartleton—were the only ones within the broad limits of Hartley township. At a later period, but prior to the adoption by the people of the common school law, other houses were erected by subscriptions taken in their respective neighborhoods, viz.: one on land of John Brown (now Bowersox), where there is still a school-house; one near to where the present school-house stands, along the Penn's Creek road, on land then belonging to Robert Shippen; one on the turnpike below Hartleton, on Reish's land; one on the north side of the turnpike, west of Hartman's, and on the site now occupied by the school-house removed from Laurelton in 1884; one near Swengle Station, which still remains, and retains its old appellation of the "brick school-house." All of these houses, except the last-named, were built of hewn logs, and have long since been demolished.

Among the teachers who taught in these houses were John Highly, — Melanahlin, — Hart, William Robeson, — Weiser, — Breyfogle, — Cunningham, Joseph Gadding, Joel Hamor (who subsequently taught in Millinburg), Charles Mann, William Geddes, Daniel Mizener, now, and for many years, a minister of the Methodist Church.

FREE SCHOOLS.—The amendment of 1836 to the school law required a vote to be taken annually in non-accepting school districts, upon the question of schools or no schools; and the vote of the township was uniformly for no

schools, until the spring of 1842, when schools carried the day by a small majority. On the 2d day of April, A.D. 1842, the first school board of Hartley township met, organized and made arrangements for building additional school-houses and putting the "free" schools into operation. That first board consisted of Solomon Knauss, Melchior Smith, John Spigelmyer, Henry Roush, Alexander B. Cummings and John Smith, the last of whom is still living. The board bought the "white" and "brick" school-houses, which were the only ones worthy of the name in the territory, and awarded contracts for the building of ten new school-houses, as follows:

Near John Brown's; William Young, contractor; cost, \$187.50.

Near Berlin Iron-Works; G. & H. Roush, contractors; cost, \$188.

West Hartleton; William Young, contractor; cost, \$190.

East Hartleton, Elias Tees, contractor; cost, \$180.

On pike west of John Diehl's; G. & H. Roush, contractors; cost, \$184.

Upper End, now "Tight End;" G. & H. Roush, contractors; cost, \$188.

Near Orwig's mill; Elias Tees, contractor; cost, \$188.

On Penn's Creek, near Boop's; Elias Tees, contractor; cost, \$165.

Laurel Run, now Laurelton; Elias Tees, contractor; cost, \$190.

On turnpike near Reish's; Elias Tees, contractor; cost, \$190.

Of these ten houses built in 1842, only three are in existence, viz.: the one in "Tight End" and the one "on Penn's Creek, near Boop's," both of which, after having been remodeled, are still used, and the third one, "on the turnpike, west of John Diehl's," which is owned by the Evangelical Association, and is used as a place for religious worship.

At a meeting of the school directors, held December 10, 1842, on examination for teachers, certificates were granted to Daniel C. Wilt, Henry W. Crotzer, Jacob Weirich, Richard V. B. Lincoln, Christian Breyman, James Madden and William Geddes.

All of the above-named applicants for schools were employed, along with others employed at a subsequent meeting, whose names do not appear on the minutes. At the end of the

first year of operations under the common-school system (1812) we find the following statistics :

Whole number of schools, 12; whole number of months taught, 3; whole number of pupils, 480; received from State appropriation, \$2884.56; received from collector of school tax, \$275.31; cost of school houses, \$2250.12. The school tax levied for 1812 was \$292.19; the school tax levied for 1813, \$330.68; the school tax levied for 1814, \$364.50.

Various supplements to the original school law of 1834 provided that all undrawn appropriations due to the several districts should remain in the treasury of the State and accumulate for the use of the district entitled to the same, for a certain specified time, which time was extended by joint resolution of the Legislature from time to time. It thus came to pass that when Hartley adopted the common-school system she drew from the State treasury a sum of money more than sufficient to pay for the twelve school-houses erected. In 1813 the school tax of Hartley, which then included Lewis and Hartleton, amounted to the paltry sum of \$330.68. In 1883, forty years afterwards, the school tax of Hartley alone (Hartleton and Lewis being each a separate school district and having a school tax of their own) amounted to \$1650.96, with an additional tax for building of \$607.96.

In 1851 an additional school-house was built near Halfpenny's factory, to relieve the overcrowded school at Laurelton, and to better accommodate the large number of children at the factory. In 1866 the factory was burned and not rebuilt, but the house continued to be used for school purposes until, in 1884, a new school-house was erected in the village of Laurelton, with two school-rooms, into one of which all the pupils of the township of a certain grade of scholarship are entitled to admission. The old Laurelton school-house was removed to the turnpike, rebuilt and remodeled, and the house at Bower's abandoned and sold.

When Lewis township was taken from Hartley, in 1857, the line between the two townships was run through the middle of what was called Brown's school-house, thus leaving the school in both townships. For ten years, until 1867, the school at that house was supported by both townships. In 1867 the board of Hartley sur-

rendered to the Lewis board all control of the school-house and built a new house on the Penn's Creek road, immediately west of the line of R. V. B. Lincoln's farm. In 1858 the borough of Hartleton was separated from the township and became an independent school district, with two schools, to which a large number of the pupils of Hartley were sent, the township paying to the borough the cost of their instruction. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory, and a remedy was found in the erection of a new school-house near Henry Vanatta's, called "Pine Grove." This house was built in 1866. There are now in the township seven school-houses, one of them a fine brick building, with two school-rooms, the others of wood, weather-boarded and painted and all in good condition.

R. V. B. Lincoln, Esq., is the Nestor among school directors, being now in the twenty-fourth year of his service in that capacity, but not for that number of years consecutively. During the school year ending on the first Monday of June, 1885, there were four hundred and thirteen pupils instructed in the eight schools of the township.

A benevolent citizen of Hartley, named John Brown, who died in 1846, the owner of a small farm (the one now owned by Abraham Bowersox), and who had no lineal heirs, in his last will and testament made the following bequest: "I give and bequeath the one-fourth of my estate for the benefit of the school-house on the east line of my farm, commonly called Brown's school-house; the said one-fourth of my estate shall remain a lien on my estate for the term of twenty years, during which time the interest shall be paid to the trustees of said school-house, who shall apply the same in a Christian-like manner. At the expiration of said twenty years the principal shall be paid to the then trustees, who shall apply the same to church or school purposes wherever the majority of the school district shall choose." After several years of delay, on account of there being no person legally authorized to receive the annual interest on the above-mentioned bequest, an act of Assembly was passed authorizing the Court of Common Pleas of Union County to appoint a trustee to receive and apply the bequest.

In pursuance of authority, the court in 1859, appointed Richard V. B. Lincoln the trustee, and with the interest of the bequest the trustee had three months of summer school taught annually at the school-house, in addition to the regular term of the public school. A few years after the bequest became available, and while the school at Brown's was supported jointly by the two townships of Hartley and Lewis, an application was made to the court by citizens of the two townships residing in the territory contiguous to the school-house to form an independent school district at that place. The court appointed viewers, who examined the circumstances of the case, and reported unanimously in favor of the erection of the proposed independent school district of Brown. But the people of those portions of the townships outside of the proposed district protested, and the court refused to confirm the report of the viewers.

At the expiration of the twenty years mentioned in the will of Brown, and when the principal of the bequest had become due, a meeting of those entitled to vote on the question was held, and they all, with the exception of four, voted that the money should be applied to church purposes; and at another meeting held subsequently the majority voted it for an Evangelical Church at Millmont. The money was paid by the trustee of the fund to the proper church authorities, and formed the nucleus of the fund from which the neat little brick church at Millmont was built.

Thus the money bequeathed by John Brown "for the benefit of the school-house on the east line of his farm" has been lost for educational purposes, and with its loss the intended benefactions of the benevolent testator will soon be forgotten.

RELIGIOUS. The early settlers mostly came from places where religious worship had received a due share of attention, and it is fair to presume that in their new homes the pioneers would not entirely forget their religious duties. A church was built in 1811 on the hill east of Laurel Run near the spot on which the Lutheran Church now stands. This structure was built of logs, "chinked and damped," with a small log stable adjacent in which to feed and

shelter the parson's horse. The land was donated by John Glover, Sr., for the use of all Protestant denominations; but no deed had been given; so, when the old church was abandoned and a new church was about to be built, John Glover, Esq., who then owned the land, made a deed for it to the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, by whose efforts the new structure was being built. In 1842 the second church was built, and dedicated October 29, 1842. It was a two-storied brick building, with galleries around three sides, and an elevated pulpit in which the preacher was perched, according to the style then in vogue. The Reverend J. H. Fries was the first pastor of the Reformed congregation; he served them for a number of years, and was succeeded by Bassler, Harman, Ephraim Kieffer, John C. Bucher, Weisz, Rittenhouse and George E. Addams. During the pastorate of Mr. Addams the Reformed congregation bought a lot of Mr. Beryman and built a neat little wooden church thereon, which was dedicated in the fall of 1875. Mr. A. C. Whitmer succeeded Mr. Addams in the pastorate, and still continues to administer to the spiritual wants of the congregation. The Reformed congregation at Laurelton, has usually, if not always been served by the pastor resident at Milllinburg.

LUTHERAN—J. G. Heim was the first shepherd of the Lutheran flock; he was succeeded by J. G. Anspach, who served them from 1831 to 1840; succeeded by J. P. Shindel, M. J. Alleman, Fred. Ruthrauff, Daniel Klose,——Salm, W. C. McCool, Charles Schumre, M. L. Furst and——Finkle, the present pastor. During the pastorate of Mr. McCool the Lutheran congregation bought the interest of the Reformed congregation in the old brick building, tore it down and built the present brick structure; this was done in the year 1876.

PRESBYTERIAN—In 1832 a Presbyterian congregation was organized in the old log church at Laurel Run, with Nathaniel Todd as pastor. Mr. Todd at the same time taught in the Milllinburg Academy, and upon his quitting that business, and consequently removing from the valley, the congregation was without a preacher, and his place was never supplied. In 1842 G.

W. Thompson, of New Berlin, preached at several points in the township, as Laurel Run, White School-house, etc., and organized a congregation at Hartleton, which has had a continued existence since that time.

METHODIST.—Occasionally the Methodist circuit-riders of Northumberland Circuit, on their way to or from Penn's Valley, would preach at Hartleton in the old school-house, but there does not appear to have been any regular preaching by the Methodists at any other point in the township until about 1834 or 1835, when Henry Tarring, who was then preacher in charge on the Northumberland Circuit of the Baltimore Conference, commenced preaching at the White School-house, and formed a small class there, of which William Reed and wife, Benjamin Goodlander and wife and John Lincoln and wife were members. The Methodist itinerants of the Northumberland Circuit continued to preach at that place and also at a school-house which stood on the Penn's Creek road, below the furnace, until, in 1852, a piece of land was donated by John Lincoln and wife, on which a Methodist Church was erected, the same year, called Lincoln Chapel. There is also a burying-ground on the church property.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—The first preaching by the ministers of the Evangelical Association was done in the school-houses, and sometimes in private houses. In 1866 the school-house on the turnpike west of John Diehl's was bought by members of the Evangelical Association, and has ever since been used as a preaching-place by the preachers of that association. In 1880 a church was built in "Tight End," on land of Andrew Hyronimus, along the public road, which is a union church and free for the use of all Protestant denominations, but has thus far been used almost exclusively by the Evangelicals.

The Dunkards also have a meeting-house near the old Kiester school-house and graveyard, built in 1863 on land of John Showalter.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Many of the early settlers were tenants of Hartley, Maclay, Shippen and others who owned large bodies of land in the townships, but did not reside therein themselves, and many removed long ago to the

valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi. Of others nothing definite is known as to the place of their abode and subsequent history, and no mention of their names will be made in these notes.

Hugh Beatty lived north of Hartleton, where John Boyer has been living for many years. George Boop lived on the farm now owned by Benjamin Fry. He had a large family of sons and daughters (sixteen), some of whom moved to the West, and several of his sons and a legion of his grandchildren now constitute a part of the population of Hartley. John Boyer lived where Jacob Boop now lives; he moved West over fifty years ago.

Christian Brancher came from Northampton County (now Lehigh) in 1810, and purchased the property that had been Wierbach's at the time of the Revolution. He died there in 1842, aged eighty-four years, and left two sons, Jacob and George. The latter died in 1874 on the place where his father had settled, leaving sons,—John, David C. and Samuel E., all of whom are living in the townships and are successful farmers. He also left three daughters,—Polly, married to John Knerr, living near Laurelton; Abigail, married to Daniel S. Smith, living on the old homestead; and an older daughter, married to Henry Hoffman, who, a few years ago, removed to Michigan.

Jacob Brancher died in 1870, in his eighty-sixth year, without posterity.

John Brown came, in 1785, and lived on the farm now Bowersox's, on Penn's Creek, where he died in his seventy-second year. He is buried in the cemetery at Laurelton. He left a son John, who died in 1846, in his sixty-first year, without posterity. Brown's school was named after him.

George Catherman owned the major part of the farm now Halfpenny's. The place where his cabin stood has for many years been plowed over; a couple of old apple-trees still stand to point out its position. He left a large family; many of his posterity still reside in the county. Jacob Catherman, a brother of George, lived where William Swengle now lives, and built the stone house still standing there. He had a large family and his descendants are almost like the sands of the sea in number.

William Caldwell was the owner of the farm which during the Revolution belonged to John Shively, who was captured by the Indians and never heard of afterwards. In 1813 he sold it to John Fisher. This is the place where R. V. B. Lincoln, Esq., has resided for the last forty years.

George Coryell was a tenant on land of Maclay's; he was a native of New Jersey and had served in the Revolutionary army until near the end of the war. He was a brother-in-law of Richard Van Boskirk, of Millinburg, and came to Buffalo Valley in 1793. He was adjutant of Colonel George Weirich's regiment in 1814. He was a carpenter by trade and built many houses and barns in Buffalo Valley. He made frequent removals from one place to another, and died in Western Pennsylvania about 1838. John B. Coryell, Esq., of Williamsport, is one of his grandsons.

John Copeland was a laborer who lived in one of the cabins of what was then called "Slabtown."

Philip Dale owned a large farm, on which was erected the first brick house in the township; he was a son of Christian Dale, who was one of the first settlers and prominent citizens of College township, Centre County. His farm has been divided into four farms, now owned by Henry Dorman, H. E. Smith, S. C. Shirk and S. E. Brancher.

In 1792 William Douglass was a tenant of Colonel Hartley's, afterward of Maclay's; he moved West after the close of the War of 1812.

James Divens, a weaver, lived near Laurel Run Church and sundry other places in that neighborhood. His posterity in the female line are still resident in the county.

Francis Douglass was an eccentric character of Scottish descent, who lived on a small lot near the mountain, now Mook's.

Ludwig Dorman owned the farm, now Cornelius Kaler's, on the south side of Penn's Creek, opposite to R. V. B. Lincoln's. His grandchildren, David, Henry and Samuel Dorman, are residents and land-owners of Hartley; other descendants of his are scattered through Union, Centre and Clinton Counties.

John Fisher lived on the farm immediately

west of Lincoln. He also had a distillery on his farm, the remains of which are still visible. He owned the three farms now owned by R. V. B. Lincoln. He was an enterprising man, and ran arks down the creek and river to Baltimore, laden with flour, grain, whiskey and other productions of the country. His ventures in this line were not attended with success. He lost several whole cargoes of produce, which so crippled his resources that he was eventually forced to dispose of his landed estate. He removed to Illinois about 1838.

Peter Fisher was the father of John Fisher; he built the first mill near the mouth of Laurel Run, on the bank of Penn's Creek, in 1797 (now Albright's).

John Forster lived north of the turnpike, near the mountain, where he had a small saw-mill, all vestiges of which have long ago disappeared. He was a son of Major Thomas Forster, of the Revolution.

Jacob Frederick was a tenant on Lawyer Hall's farm, now and for many years owned by William Young. The Fredericks living northwest of Hartleton are his grandsons and great-grandsons.

Enoch Fry was an Irishman; he lived up the valley, near the present home of John F. Catherman. He owned the property now belonging to the children of Robert Miller, deceased. He, with all his family, moved West.

John Gerry was a tailor, who lived at Slabtown. Adam Getgen lived on the place afterwards known as John Fillman's, now Joseph Sanders'.

John Glover, Sr., was one of the first settlers in the township; he was born in Ireland in 1745; came to America in 1766; settled in Hartley in 1772; lived there with his wife and children, enduring the privations of pioneer life, until the time of the big runaway in 1778, when he left and did not return until 1789. He died in 1825; is buried in the Laurelton grave-yard. In 1804 he was taxed with one slave. John Glover, Jr., son of John Glover, was born near Winchester, Va., in 1782. He succeeded his father in the ownership of the farm. In 1822 he was appointed by Governor Heister a justice of the peace, and served in that

capacity until the Constitution of 1838 removed him. He was in 1839 elected register and recorder for Union County. He died in 1862, aged eighty years. His children were sons,—Andrew, William, John, George, Thomas, Robert V. and James; and one daughter, Sophia, married to Dr. Uriah Reed, of Jersey Shore, Pa. Of his sons, Andrew was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Ritner, in 1837. William was sheriff of Union County from 1837 to 1840; subsequently removed to Illinois, and there died in 1754. John lives on a small farm near Hartleton. Thomas went West; married there and died in Wisconsin. George became the owner of the old Glover home and part of the land, where he died in 1885. Robert V. has been engaged in the mercantile business at Hartleton for the last forty years, and James lives near Laurelton, on a part of the original Glover farm.

Abbot Green was the youngest son of Captain Joseph Green, who was a settler in the valley prior to the Revolution, and a prominent citizen in those stormy times; at the time of his death he was living at a saw-mill on the south side of Penn's Creek, near the mouth of Weiker Run.

Here young Green grew to manhood, with very meagre educational advantages, in the spring of the year running arks and rafts down the creek and river. In 1844 he was keeping a store in Hartleton. He subsequently removed to Lewisburgh and took contracts upon the public works then being constructed by the State. Among other works he built the dam across the Susquehanna River at Clark's Ferry, which for a long time went by the name of Green's Dam. In 1839 he was elected major-general of the Eighth Division of the Pennsylvania militia. He died in 1851, aged sixty-eight years. His sons were Joseph, Dr. G. W., Robert B. and John A. The first three erected the furnace in White Deer township called Forest Iron-Works, afterwards known as Kauffman's. Of General Green's two daughters, the elder was married to Hon. John Walls, of Lewisburgh, the younger to John Guyer, an eminent preacher in the Methodist Church.

Benjamin Gandy lived where Henry Stitzer now lives; the tract was a large one, embracing

the Middleswarth farm and others and was the property of a non-resident owner, an Englishman.

George Gwynn's place now constitutes a part of the farm of Adam Musser; the buildings were back of the buildings on the Musser place; they have long ago been demolished.

Martin Heise was an early settler; he lived on the south side of Penn's Creek, nearly opposite to Lincoln's; he died at a great age, somewhere in the nineties.

Solomon Heise lived a little east of Knauer's mill, on the road to New Berlin, where the farm buildings of George P. Ruhl now stand. He went back to Lancaster County, from which he originally came.

The Hendrickses all lived in the upper end of the valley ("Tight End"); they were lumbermen and raftsmen.

Ezekiel Jones, in 1804, bought out Thomas Frederick, whose name appears upon the assessment roll in 1782. The Frederick place was one of the earliest settlements west of Laurel Run. Jones was succeeded by William Forster about 1831. Forster lived there until his death, in 1853.

Mrs. Mark Halfpenny, of Lewisburgh, Mrs. Dr. Seebold, of Hartleton, and Mrs. William (Judge) Whitmer, of Sunbury, were daughters of William Forster. William Forster, who still lives near the State College in Centre County, is his oldest son. His second son, Captain R. M. Forster, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, lost his life in the battle of Gettysburg.

Peter Kauffman lived where his great-grandson Sanders now lives, in Lewis township.

Levi Jones lived on Shippen's lands. These lands extended along Penn's Creek from a short distance above Berlin Iron-Works to Thomas' saw-mill, a distance of nearly three miles. The farms of George Boop, Lewis Badger, Josiah Boop (deceased), Harrison Bugman, Daniel Horner, with other smaller lots, have all been taken from the Shippen domain.

Henry Kiester lived on the south side of Penn's Creek, opposite to Albright's mill. After some years he removed his mills to Penn's Creek, where the water-power was at all times

abundant. His descendants are numerous and still cling with the tenacity of life to the narrow strip of rugged land between Penn's Creek and Jack's Mountain.

John Kiester (blacksmith) was a descendant of George Kiester. His farm is now owned by his son-in-law, Christian Schure.

John Kiester (P. C.) was the owner of the place now known as the Berlin Iron-Works, where he had settled in 1792 and had a saw-mill and some land cleared and under cultivation.

Peter Klingaman lived in the northern part of Lewis township in the neighborhood of where his descendants of the third and fourth generations still reside.

George Kleckner owned a few acres of land on Thorn Run, on the road leading from Lincoln Chapel to the Penn's Creek road. Some of his posterity still reside in the county.

William Kleckner was a brother of George and owned the place now owned by C. H. Hassenplug; his descendants still reside in the county.

Abraham Kleckner, Isaac Kleckner and John Kleckner were brothers of George and William, above-named, but no relatives of the Kleckners who settled on the Captain Irvine tract, near Millinburg.

Baltzer Klinesmith lived on the east end of Paddy's Mountain, about one and a half miles from Laurelton; he was the son of the Baltzer Klinesmith who was killed by Indians in 1780, and the brother of the two Klinesmith girls who were taken prisoners at the time of the murder of their father. The buildings where Klinesmith lived have been allowed to tumble down and none have been erected in their stead. The land is owned by Mrs. J. N. Pontius.

James Madden and Joseph Madden were brothers, who resided in Hartleton. The former was, in 1817, appointed postmaster there, and in 1826 and 1827 elected member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1831 was appointed a justice of the peace, and in 1846 deputy surveyor of the county. He died in Hartleton in 1855.

James McCally was a tenant farmer, who, in later years, lived for a long time on the Maclay

farm in Buffalo township, then owned by General Abbot Green.

Joseph Miller, Sr., owned the land now constituting the farm of Frank Charles and the eastern farm of James Glover. John Miller, Joseph Miller, Jacob Miller and Henry Miller were his sons. Jacob and John left the valley about 1812. Joseph and Henry continued to reside in the township until their deaths. Joseph died in 1867, aged seventy-six years, and Henry died in 1874, aged eighty years.

Thomas Miller was a wagon-maker who lived in Hartleton. He was celebrated as a bear hunter. The front of his shop was ornamented or disfigured by a row of bears' paws nailed against the wall, extending across the entire front,—the trophies of his success as a bear hunter.

Peter Miller was the son of Sebastian Miller, who moved on Hartley's land, near Swengle, in 1793. He had a saw-mill on the south side of Penn's Creek, where he lived many years. He died in 1872, in his ninety-second year. Andrew Miller, of Lewis township, is one of his sons.

Jonas Miller, a brother of Peter, lived on land now owned by his son-in-law, John Showalter. The old buildings have all been demolished and new ones erected on an adjoining property. He died from injuries received from an enraged animal which had been wounded in an attempt to slaughter it for beef. Of his sons, S. S. Miller and Jonas T. Miller reside in Laurelton. The place assessed in the name of John Orwig is the place now owned by Daniel Knauss.

The place assessed in the name of Thomas Pawley is the place now owned by Aaron Hassinger, formerly owned by Christopher Reif. While Reif was the owner he erected a foundry and other shops for the manufacture of a clover-hulling machine of his own invention. Mr. Reif sold his property after the War of the Rebellion was over, and removed to Tennessee.

Conrad Paul was, in his day, the boss carpenter of the settlement; nearly all the good barns built in his day were constructed by him. At the time of his death he owned the lot near to the Brown school-house, now owned by George Catherman, blacksmith.

Michael Peters came from Lancaster County prior to 1796, and bought a large slice of the Hartley lands. His mansion was situated along the public road and turnpike, being the first house west of Hartleton. His purchase embraced the Whitmer farm, the Elias Orwig farm, lots of R. V. Glover, the farm of Daniel Long and part of the farms of H. E. Smith and Henry Dorman. He started a tannery on his farm, and for a series of years continued the manufacture of leather. The abandoned tannery has been turned into a dwelling, and is the home of John B. Smith. Mr. Peters had one son and two daughters. His son, also named Michael, after the death of his father, became the owner of the greater part of his father's land, and, after some years of a free-and-easy life, sold the property and removed to the neighborhood of Bellevue, Ohio, where he died. Of his daughters, the oldest married John Wilt, and after his death she married Cornelius Pellman; the younger was the first wife of Daniel Beekley, ex-sheriff and prothonotary of Northumberland County.

Calvin Preston was a millwright who lived at different points in the township, but mostly in the neighborhood of Laurel Run. He had a son Luther, who followed the same avocation that his father did, and assisted in building the mill at Laurelton, in 1839, and soon afterward went West.

Peter Rote was a son of George Rote, who lived on the land now occupied by the lower end of Millburg. Peter was the father of Captain John Rote, who lived in the upper end of the valley, and was a successful farmer. The captain had a terrible hatred of Indians, and the sight of one invariably aroused his ire. His uncle and aunt had been captured by Indians at Millburg, but in course of time got back to their home. On one occasion, while attending a show in which some real Indians were performing, he was with difficulty kept from entering the arena and engaging in a conflict with them. He died, leaving a large family of children, some of whom, and their descendants, are at the present time residing in various parts of the county.

Henry Roush lived at the Penn's Valley

Narrows, and had a tavern, mill and distillery there (see Hartley township).

Henry Royer lived where Abraham Hufnagle now lives, and at other places in the township, and spent the evening of his life in Hartleton. Mrs. George Dale, Mrs. Samuel Hartman and Mrs. Jesse Williams are his daughters.

John Shively was one of the sons of Christian Shively, who settled near White Springs, in Limestone township, before the Revolution. He lived on the farm now belonging to Jacob Klose, along Penn's Creek, in Lewis township.

Henry Shoup had a carding and fulling-mill, distillery, etc. This is the place afterwards known as Huntington's. All vestiges of the distillery have long since disappeared; the carding and fulling-mill has been abandoned, the dwelling-house burned down by accident and not rebuilt, and the old log barn is fast crumbling away.

John Thomas kept a store and tavern in Hartleton, where Daniel Long now lives.

George Weikert owned the farm afterwards known as Goodlander's; he sold out and moved to Ohio; his name is perpetuated in Weiker Run and the post-office of Weikert.

Jacob Weiker was a brother of George; he lived across the creek from George's, at the saw-mill formerly Green's, more lately Marston's.

John Wilson was the son of Peter Wilson and Jane Gilbreth, who removed from York County into Buffalo Valley before the Revolution, and retired with the great runaway of 1778. In the assessment of 1775 he is assessed with thirty acres of land cleared, two horses and two cows. He returned after the war, and John married Nancy Forster, a daughter of Captain John Forster, of Buffalo township. They lived for some years on the old Hayes farm (of late Strickler's), about two miles west of Millburg, and afterwards moved upon Hartley's land, and thence, about 1815, to Hartleton. He was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1813, by Governor Simon Snyder. He died in 1836, aged seventy years. His wife died in 1852, aged eighty-five. Their children were Jane, married to John Ray, the first sheriff of Union County; James, died in Philadelphia; John F.,

for a long time a leading citizen of the county, a resident of Hartleton, county commissioner from 1832 to 1835, died in 1859, aged sixty-six years; Mary, married to Simon Shaffer, who, along with Robert P. Maclay, represented Union County in the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the session of 1833-34 (one of their sons, J. Wilson Shaffer, was a stable boy at the Berlin Iron-Works about 1845. He moved West and entered the war for the Union, served on the staff of General Butler and retired from the war at its close with the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1869 he was appointed by President Grant Governor of Utah, and died while in the discharge of the duties of that office in 1871); Peter Wilson, for the last sixty years living at Spring Mills, Centre County, Pa.; William, died in Illinois many years ago; Alexander, died in Marietta, Pa.; Nancy, living in Hartleton; and Dorcas, married to J. Boude Barber, of Illinois, now deceased.

Leonard Smith owned the place now D. O. Bower's, where he had a saw-mill; Melchior Smith, a brother, had a hemp-mill on Laurel Run; they lived on adjoining farms, are both sons of Melchior Smith, a German, who had settled there in 1792. Their posterity still reside in and about Laurelton.

John Spigelmyer bought some of the Hartley lands and settled where Swengle Station and post-office now are, in 1802 (see Lewis township).

John Stitzer was a blacksmith at the cross-roads where J. S. Halfpenny now lives, in Lewis township. John Stitzer, Jr., who lived in Millblinburg for many years, and kept hotel at the stand now Deckard's, was one of his sons. Another son was David Stitzer, who was also a blacksmith, and carried on the smithing business in connection with keeping a tavern at the cross-roads above-named. Contiguous to this tavern was the farm of George Catherman. Stitzer's landed possessions gradually increased as those of the adjoining farmer decreased, until the tavern-keeper had obtained all the fields of the neighboring farmer. The old farm buildings were torn down and no vestige of them remains. David Stitzer succeeded Henry Roush at the foot of the Penn's Valley

Narrows and kept a tavern there until he died, in 1867, aged seventy-one years.

Adam Wilt came from Cumberland County in 1799; his father had bought the Narrows property of Michael Shirtz a short time before. Wilt kept tavern and owned the mill there for some years, until he was succeeded by Henry Roush, about 1812 or 1813. He was also a surveyor, and in 1813 was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Snyder. He was noted for his skill and dexterity in running an acre, and is said to have been the first man who took one successfully through the Conewago Falls. After leaving the Narrows he resided on his farm until 1826, when John Lincoln became the owner thereof, and Wilt moved to Hartleton, where he died in 1830.

John, Samuel C. and David C. Wilt were three of his sons. The first-named married the oldest daughter of Michael Peters, and lived on and cultivated the farm now Whitmer's. He was considered a model farmer in his day; was elected a justice of the peace and served as such; also was county commissioner from 1849 to 1852; as one of the county commissioners, he subscribed two hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Susquehanna Railroad Company, which caused a great *furor* in the county. This subscription was the occasion of the convening of the largest public meeting ever held in New Berlin. Mr. Wilt died in 1858, fifty years old. Samuel C. Wilt lived the greater part of his life in Hartleton, was for many years a justice of the peace, and was killed in 1882 by a fall from a pear-tree in his yard. Daniel C. Wilt is a resident of Millheim, Centre County.

John Williams was a son-in-law of Peter Fisher, and succeeded him in the ownership of the mill now Albright's. One of his daughters by a second wife is the wife of John F. Catherman.

John Winkleplech settled, in 1795, on the farm now owned by John Hoffman, Jr., back of the Frederick, Jones, Forster or Tees farm. Elias Winkleplech, of Laurelton, is his grandson; the remainder of the family live in Centre County. Christian Zimmerman and Jacob Zimmerman came into the township in 1791, and settled upon what was afterward long known

as Captain John Rote's farms. None of that family remain in the county. John Yerger lived on what was once the Cole place. It has had a Yerger for the owner ever since, and is now the property of John Yerger, a relative of the John Yerger who lived there in 1811.

Robert Barber, Jr., was a son of Robert Barber, Esq., one of the early settlers at White Springs; he lived where John A. Cook now lives, and owned that place along with the Isaac Royer place and Knauer's mill. About 1835 he removed to Illinois and there died. J. Wilson Barber, of Millinburg, is his grandson.

William Forster owned the place where Samuel Hartman lives; he was a bachelor, a son of Captain John Forster, of Buffalo township, said to have been the first white child born in Buffalo Valley. He was passionately fond of dancing.

There was a large tract of land in the western part of the township on which a rude cabin had been erected at an early day in the present century, and a small clearing made, which went by the name of the Frenchman's tract and the Frenchman's cabin. It embraced the present farms of the Pursleys, part of Barnett's and others. It was for a long time owned by parties who would neither sell nor improve it, and was an eyesore to the neighbors, until, at length, death came to their relief and removed the owner. It then came into the market, and is now the property of a half-dozen owners.

John Kehler, who, in 1814, is assessed as a tenant on the Frenchman's tract, was the father of the present John Galer, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, in Captain Ner Middleswarth's company. In his old age he removed to Missouri.

The family of Lincoln have been in the Buffalo Valley since 1783. In that year Michael Lincoln (who had served in the Revolution and in the region of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna) purchased a tract of land in Buffalo township, about a mile east of Millinburg, near to where the toll-gate is. He had two sons, John and Thomas; the latter, about 1838, moved to Circleville and died soon after. A daughter, Sarah, became the wife of

Michael Roush. Michael Lincoln and his wife spent the last few years of their lives with their son John, and both died in the eighty-eighth year of their age, and were buried in the Lewis grave-yard, in Limestone township. He was a descendant of Mordecai Lincoln, and of the same family as Abraham Lincoln. The following sketch of the Lincoln family is prepared by the Hon. S. H. Orwig, of Lewisburgh, and is from reliable data:.

Mordecai Lincoln came from Lincolnshire, England, to Massachusetts about A.D. 1680. From Massachusetts he removed to New Jersey, where his wife died. From New Jersey he came to Pennsylvania in 1728, and bought about one thousand acres of land in Exeter township, Berks County. Here he married a second time, and died in 1735 or 1736, leaving to survive him eight children,—Hannah, Mary, John, Anna and Sarah, five children of his first wife, and Mordecai, Thomas and Abraham (posthumous), three children of his second wife. His grave is in the Friends' burying-ground, in Exeter township, Berks County. His will, dated February 22, A.D. 1735, and recorded June 7, A.D. 1736, contains bequests to his children,—Mordecai, Thomas, Hannah and Mary, John, Anna and Sarah. To John was left three hundred acres "lying in the Jerseys."

John Lincoln, son of Mordecai, and great-grandfather of President Lincoln, left New Jersey and bought a farm in Union township, Berks County, Pa., distant from Birdsborough about one mile. This farm he sold in 1760, and emigrated to Virginia.

Abraham Lincoln, son of John Lincoln, and grandfather of President Lincoln, was born in Rockingham County, Va., and was killed by Indians about 1784, in Kentucky, whither he had emigrated a few years before that time. Abraham Lincoln's wife was Hannah Winters, the eldest daughter of William Winters and Anna Boone, a sister of Colonel Daniel Boone, famous in the early annals of Kentucky. Mr. Winters had removed in 1778 from Berks County to a farm now included within the corporate limits of the city of Williamsport, and was living there when his son-in-law, Abraham Lincoln, visited him a short time before his death, 1783. Upon Lincoln's return to his home in Kentucky he was accompanied by his brother-in-law, John Winters. They traveled on foot from what is now Williamsport, by

where Bellefonte now is, on "the Indian path leading from Bald Eagle to Frankstown."

John Winters visited his sister, Mrs. Potter, at Bellefonte, in 1813, and wandering to the hill on which the academy is situated, his friends began to think he had lost himself, and dispatched a messenger in search of him; but when found, he said he was not lost, but was looking for the path he and Lincoln had trod sixty years before, and then "pointed out with his finger the course from Spring Creek, along Buffalo Run, to where it crosses the Long Limestone Valley, as being their route."¹

Thomas Lincoln, son of the Abraham Lincoln above named, was the father of the President. The wife of Thomas Lincoln was a Miss Hanks, whose parents had also removed from Exeter township, Berks County, Pa., to Fayette County, Pa., and from there to Virginia. No apology is necessary for introducing the following autograph letter from President Lincoln to his relative:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 6, 1860.

"Richard V. B. Lincoln, Esq.

"My Dear Sir,—Owing to absence from home, yours of March 19th was not received till yesterday. You are a little mistaken. My grandfather did not go from Berks County, Pa., but, as I learn, his ancestors did, some time before his birth. He was born in Rockingham County, Va.; went from there to Kentucky, and was killed by Indians about 1784. That the family originally came from Berks County I learned a dozen years ago, by letter, from one of them, then residing at Sparta, Rockingham County, Va. His name was David Lincoln. I remember, long ago, seeing Austin Lincoln and Davis Lincoln, said to be sons of Ananias or Hananiah Lincoln, who was said to have been a cousin of my grandfather. I have no doubt you and I are distantly related. I should think, from what you say, that your and my father were second cousins. I shall be very glad to hear from you at any time. Yours, very truly,

"A. LINCOLN."

Mordecai Lincoln, son of the first Mordecai, had two sons, Benjamin and John, who removed to Fayette County, Pa., where their descendants are still living.

Thomas Lincoln, son of the first Mordecai, was sheriff of Berks County in 1759. He had three children,—Mishael, Hananiah and Sarah.

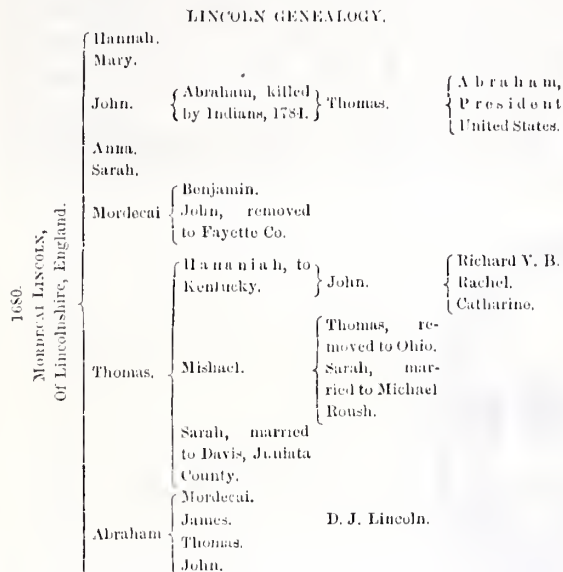
October 4, 1776, Hananiah Lincoln was appointed a lieutenant in Colonel William Cooke's Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Line. He afterwards removed to Kentucky. Mishael Lincoln was a soldier in General Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, and was also at Fort Freeland, on the West Branch, in 1779, when Captain Brady was killed, and assisted in carrying in his body. Having by his experience in the Revolutionary War become familiar with the valley of the West Branch, he, immediately after the close of the war, in 1783, bought a large tract of land in Buffalo township, about one mile east of Mifflinburg. To this farm he then removed from Exeter, with his wife and child, an infant a year old. From 1817 to 1820 he was one of the commissioners of Union County. The child just named was John Lincoln, who lived a long and useful life, and died in 1862 on his farm in Hartley township, at Lincoln Chapel, to which place he had removed in 1826, about three miles west of where his son, Richard V. B. Lincoln, has resided for the last forty years.

Abraham Lincoln, the posthumous son of the first Mordecai, was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1782, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1790. He married Anna Boone, a first cousin of Colonel Daniel Boone. They had four sons,—Mordecai, James, Thomas and John.

David J. Lincoln, of Birdsborough, Berks County, a son of James, to whom we are indebted for much valuable information, writes, "The old homestead remained in the (family) name until after the death of my uncle John, in 1864, having been in the family one hundred and thirty-six years. My father lived in Morgantown, Berks County, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President, and the citizens erected a Lincoln pole at the corner of his house, but he was too feeble to leave his room and see it, and died shortly after, aged ninety-four years. Daniel Boone was born in Exeter township, Berks County, and after settling in Kentucky frequently visited his relatives in Berks County, and always spent some time with his cousin Anna, and no doubt his glowing accounts of the south induced John

¹ "History of Centre County," Lim.

Lincoln to leave Berks County in 1760, and settle in Virginia." And we may add that the tide of the Revolutionary War carried Mishael Lincoln to the fertile fields of Buffalo Valley in 1783, where his descendants still live.



John Lincoln, the oldest son of Mishael, grew to manhood in the Buffalo Valley, and married, on the 3d day of June, 1819, Miss Hannah Van Buskirk, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Kelly) Van Buskirk, who was born March 20, 1801. After his marriage he owned and resided upon a farm four miles east of Millinburg, now owned by the heirs of Dr. Lotz. In 1826 his father-in-law gave him the farm in Hartley township now owned by John Lincoln Knight, on which he resided until his death, August 19, 1862. His wife survived him until March 20, 1880. For nearly half a century they were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children were as follows: Richard V. B., born December 18, 1822; Rachel T., born January 13, 1825; and Catharine Elizabeth, born October 19, 1829. Rachel married Dr. Samuel H. Knight, and had two children, viz.: Hannah E. and John L. Catharine E. married W. R. Halfpenny. Their children are Hannah, Mary, John L. and James M.

John Lincoln, before his death, purchased a tract of land now owned by his son, Richard V. B. Lincoln. It was upon this farm that

John Turner made an improvement in 1751, and sold his right to John Harris in June, 1755. An account of this tract will be found in the first pages of the township.

Richard V. B. Lincoln, son of John Lincoln, was born in Hartley township, and has always resided there. He attended the schools of his neighborhood, when opportunity offered, until he was nine years old, when he was sent to the Millinburg Academy, then in charge of Rev. Nathaniel Todd. He remained at the academy most of the time until his sixteenth year, when he entered the sophomore class at Dickinson College, located in Carlisle, Pa. He graduated second in his class in 1841. After leaving college he taught school four terms, when, having decided to follow farming as his business, he, in 1845, commenced work on the farm he now owns and resides upon, and which has been his permanent home for forty years. It was then owned by his father, but became his before his father's death. In politics, Mr. Lincoln was in early life a Whig and cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay. On the formation of the Republican party he at once became, and has ever since been, an active and prominent member thereof. In 1851 he was made a justice of the peace and held the office twenty successive years. He was elected county commissioner in 1855 and re-elected in 1857 for three years. For twenty-four years he has held the office of school director, and has many times been assessor of his township, and has also been overseer of the poor. The Republicans of his county at one time presented his name as the choice of Union County for State Senator, and in 1876 made him their standard-bearer in the Congressional election of that year. The district having a Democratic majority, he was not elected, though he received his full party vote and in his own county ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. During the war Mr. Lincoln was active in his support of all war measures and at different times had charge of raising the quota of his township in the call for recruits. As an active, successful business man, Mr. Lincoln decidedly stands high in the estimation of those who knew him best. He was one of the organizers

of the Millinburg Bank and has been one of its directors continuously since. He now owns three fine farms, containing four hundred and eighty acres of land in a body and under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Lincoln married, on the 18th day of August, 1852, Miss Anna M. Pellman, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Wolf) Pellman. She was born May 29, 1831, in Berks County. This union has been blessed with the following children: John W., born May 21, 1853; Samuel P., October 5, 1856,

short distance west of Laurelton, where he died, in 1827, aged sixty-four years. Some of his sons went West and some of them remained on their native soil. Christian still lives near the Kiester school-house; Michael died at Laurelton in 1878, in his seventieth year; George went to Selin's Grove in his early manhood, and has resided there ever since, and has for a long time been one of its most prominent citizens. One of the daughters of John Christian Schumre (Margaret, the widow of Robert Lucas) lives in



Rich^d. V. B. Lincoln

died July 29, 1866; Mark H., September 13, 1860; Hannah Mary, September 7, 1863; Louis P., August 8, 1866; Richard V. B., Jr., April 17, 1871; and Annie R., February 16, 1873.

John Christian Schumre, the founder of the Schumre family, was a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany; came to America in early manhood; married, and first settled in what is now Snyder County; afterwards removed with his family to the farm now belonging to William King, a

Hartleton, and in her possession is a certified copy of the record of the church at Dudenhofen, in the German language, certifying that John Christian Schumre, a son of John George Schumre and Anna C. Menner, was born July 2, 1763.

CHAPTER XIV.

BOROUGH OF HARTLETON.¹

PHILIP COLE was the first settler on the site,

¹ By R. V. B. Lincoln.

the land being surveyed June 25, 1773. He left the settlement at the time of the "big run-away," and never returned, but sold his land to Colonel Hartley, who placed Peter Kiester there as tenant, and the place was known as "Kiester's" until Colonel Hartley laid out the town. For many years the bulk of the trade and travel of the lower part of Penn's Valley found its outlet through this village. Hugh Wilson kept tavern here from 1793 to 1798, and was succeeded by Martin Siltou; John Yerger in 1801; John Yerger, Jr., in 1811. The town grew slowly; it was on the post-route established April 1, 1798, from Northumberland to Bellefonte.

John Thomas was the first storekeeper, and was here in 1811; John Williams was next. In 1814 the town contained nine taxables, as follows, viz.:

Abbot Green, merchant; Amos Harris, shoemaker; Godfried Harloff, inn-keeper; Thomas Miller, wheelwright; John McBride, joiner; Joseph Madden, cordwainer; James Madden, weaver; John Williams, merchant; William Poak, inn-keeper.

In 1829 Abraham D. Hahn, store and tavern in the house occupied by Daniel Long for forty-five years; Robert Forster, a store and distillery; John Klapp, a tavern and inn where M. S. Wagner's hotel is, then kept by John Wilson, Esq. It is now the only hotel in the town, but no liquor is sold.

At present Robert V. Glover and James Musser keep general store, the former having been for more than forty years engaged in the business in the same room; one drug-store, kept by Dr. M. L. Mensch.

On February 16, 1858, a petition, signed by the majority of the electors within certain boundaries, was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, asking for the incorporation of a borough to be called Hartleton. The petition, having been read, was laid before the grand jury, which reported in favor of the prayer of the petitioners being granted, and, on September 18, 1858, the charter was granted by the court.

SCHOOLS.—At the time of the incorporation two of the township school-houses were within the corporate bounds. They were used until 1862, when a school-building with two school-rooms was built, to which was added a second-story, with a hall, for various public purposes. This was paid for by subscriptions of the citizens

of the town and vicinity. Among its early teachers were Cunningham, an irascible Irishman; Gadding, an Englishman; Samuel Haupt, Charles Mason, William Geddes and Joel Hamer. The first teachers of the common, or free-schools, were James Madden, Esq., and Richard V. B. Lincoln. Others afterwards were Samuel Haupt, William Geddes and Mary Calvin.

CHURCHES.—Religious services were early held in the old school-house by Methodist itinerants, who often stopped overnight in the town. The same was done by preachers of other denominations. Dr. George Junkin, an eminent Presbyterian minister, preached there occasionally, as doubtless others also did. But it was not until in 1841 that the Union Church was built. This gave an impetus to the cause of religion, and since that time the Methodists, Presbyterians and Evangelicals have regularly had preaching services in the town. The Methodists and Evangelicals still use the old Union Church. The Methodists have always, since the erection of the church, been served by the preachers of the Northumberland and Millinburg Circuits. (For their names, see history of Millinburg.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In 1842 Rev. G. W. Thompson, then in charge of the Presbyterian Churches of New Berlin and Millinburg, gathered up the scattered remnants of the old Laurel Run congregation and organized them and others into a congregation at Hartleton, using the Union Church. Mr. Thompson, in 1847, was succeeded in order by Revs. James Williamson, W. S. Morrison and J. B. Adams to 1859. Rev. Phineas B. Marr was the pastor from 1859 to 1865, when Rev. J. D. Reardon took charge and remained until 1880. After Mr. Reardon retired the congregation was supplied by Revs. Dr. David Kennedy and others, until 1885, when Rev. C. E. Edwards became the settled pastor.

The Presbyterian Church building was commenced in 1883, but was not finished until 1885. This good work was done chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Robert V. Glover.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The Lutherans began to hold services in the Union Church about 1851, when Rev. F. Ruthroff organized a

congregation. After him came Revs. Dinn, Kieser, Daniel Klose and Dr. Salm. The present brick church was built in 1875, under the pastorate of Dr. Salm. In the new church the pastors have been Revs. W. C. McCoy, Charles Schunre, until 1880, when he went as a missionary to India; M. L. Faust and S. G. Finckle, the present incumbent.

The preachers of the Evangelical Association also hold regular bi-weekly services in the Union Church; Rev. W. W. Rhoads, pastor.

COLONEL THOMAS HARTLEY, the founder of the town, though he never resided here, was born in Berks County, Pa., September 7, 1748. He received the rudiments of a classical education at Reading, and in the eighteenth year of his age went to York, Pa., where he commenced the study of law, under Samuel Johnson, Esq.; was admitted to the bar of York County July 25, 1769, and soon distinguished himself as a lawyer. He earnestly espoused the cause of the colonies as against the mother country, and in 1774 was elected by the citizens of York, a member of the provincial meeting of deputies which was held in Philadelphia in July of that year. In 1775 he was a member of the provincial convention which met in Philadelphia January 23d.

January 10, 1776, he was elected by Congress lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, of which William Irvine was colonel; and after the capture of Colonel Irvine, Colonel Hartley commanded the battalion. It served one year. In 1777 he was appointed colonel in one of the new regiments of the Pennsylvania Line and commanded a brigade at the battle of the Brandywine. In 1778 part of his regiment was sent into the West Branch region, soon after the massacre at Wyoming; he was at Sunbury with his command August 1st, and Muncy August 8th and left there on September 21st, on a campaign against the Indians. The command marched through swamps, over creeks and mountains, and had numerous skirmishes with the enemy. It penetrated the northern wilds almost to the New York line, destroyed the Indian villages on the Tioga and Wyalusing, and returned to Sunbury October 5, after having made a march of several hundred miles.

On February 13, 1779, after three years' service, he resigned his commission. In 1783 he was elected a member of the council of censors. In 1787 he was a member of the State Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States. In 1788 he was elected a member of the First Congress and was successively elected to the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Congresses, dying while a member, at his home in York, December 21, 1800, in his fifty-third year. Governor McKean, on April 28, 1800, commissioned him a major-general of the Fifth Division of the Pennsylvania Militia, consisting of the counties of York and Adams. He left two children, Charles W. Hartley, afterwards prothonotary of York County, and a daughter, Eleanor, married to Dr. James Hall, of Philadelphia. Colonel Hartley, while in Congress, delivered the first speech ever made in America on the tariff question. His speeches, as found in the Congressional Debates, are fine specimens of logic and oratory. He was decidedly one of the ablest representatives of his day. His remains lie in front of St. John's Episcopal Church, of York, Pa.

CHAPTER XV.

LEWIS TOWNSHIP.¹

No serious attempt to divide Hartley township was made until September, 1855. As the territory of Hartley township, in the new county of Union, covered more than one-third of the entire county, it was thought necessary to make a division of it. Accordingly at the September session of the court, upon a petition being presented for that purpose, Henry Motz, George Slear and John Schrach were appointed commissioners to make a new township out of the eastern part of Hartley, and, on December 22, 1855, Messrs. Motz, Schrach and Slear made a report in favor of a new township, giving its bounds on the same day exceptions were filed. February 23, 1856, exceptions not sustained, and John Datesman, Flavel Clingan and James D. Chamberlin appointed reviewers. May 24,

¹ By R. V. B. Lincoln.

1856, order for reviews continued. John Datesman, one of the reviewers, having been sick, John B. Linn was appointed in his place. July 10, 1856, David Watson appointed in place of John B. Linn. September 20, 1856, John S. Schrach was appointed, and order to viewers thus constituted continued. December, 1856, reviewers made report in favor of a new township, running by the same lines as the first views. Exceptions filed. February 14, 1857, "after hearing exceptions to report, both this and report of reviewers being in favor of the division of the township by the same lines, the exceptions are overruled and report confirmed, and the new township, as designated by the viewers, erected and constituted into a new township, to be called the township of Lewis." This name was given to it in honor of Judge Ellis Lewis, who presided over the courts of Union County with great ability from 1833 to 1842.

STREAMS.—Penn's Creek, flowing through Hartley, Lewis and Lewistown, was called in the treaty of 1754 "Rayarondin;" in that of 1758, "John Penn's Creek," and in various old deeds at different times it is called "Big Mahoney." In the deed from John Turner to John Harris, of June, 1755, for the improvement (now R. V. B. Lincoln's) in Hartley township the creek is called "Mahoney."

Buffalo Creek is called by that name in the treaty of 1758. It rises in numerous springs, most of which are in Lewis township. North Branch and Rapid Run flow easterly through the township in the northern part.

Lewis township is from two and a half to three miles wide from east to west, and about fifteen miles in length from north to south; about one-half of its territory is mountainous and incapable of cultivation. In the central part of the township there are as fine farms as can be found in the county. From the time of the purchase of 1754 the greater part of the township of Lewis was in Cumberland County until, in 1768, the northeastern part of the township was embraced in the purchase of that year, and became a part of the county of Berks, and so remained until the erection of the county of Northumberland, in 1772. The line of the purchase of 1754, as fixed by the treaty of

1758, became the boundary line between the counties of Cumberland and Berks, and remained such until 1772. It ran northwest on or near the boundary line of Benjamin and Abraham Meneh's places, north of Ray's Church. The Meneh farms are on the David Johnson survey, application of April 3, 1769, surveyed August 20, 1769. West of David Johnston, on Buffalo Creek, is the Thomas Mackemie's, surveyed August 16, 1771, and west of the latter, the James McBeath (the Orwig mill tract), both surveyed under applications of April 3, 1769. South of these lies a large block of surveys, then in Cumberland County, returned as surveyed November 27, 1769, under application of April 3d of that year. Of this block the Jane Little tract is the easternmost; its northwest corner is a black oak, common to the Mackemie and Johnston surveys. This black oak was on the old county line between Berks and Cumberland, course from black oak south 57° east 171 perches to northeast corner of Jane Little. The old John Ray farm and Ray's Church are on the northern part of the Jane Little, of the block; the next west of Jane Little was the John Templeton, then the Jane Montgomery, then the John Johnston on which the Filman and John and Isaac Reish farms are. These original surveys are a mile and a half long from north to south, the turnpike running nearly through the centre of them.

West of the John Johnson is the Philip Cole survey, made June 25, 1773, on warrant of May 24, of that year. Colonel Philip Cole lived on this tract before the Revolutionary War, and had twenty-five acres cleared as early as 1775. He was a juror in 1773 and member of the county committee of safety for Buffalo township, in 1776, and colonel of the battalion of associators of Buffalo and Penn's townships, elected August 31, 1776. This battalion or drafts from it went into service in December, and were employed in provost duty at Reading.

Colonel Cole left the valley at the runaway in 1778 and never returned. Peter Kiester next occupied his place as a tenant, and the place was long known as Kiester's. In 1781 Colonel Cole sold his place to Colonel Hartley,

who owned a large number of tracts of land in the neighborhood. Kiester remained the tenant of Hartley for some years, and was succeeded by Edward Crawford on the old Cole place.

In 1792 Edward Crawford, one hundred and fifty acres; Anthony Carner, two hundred acres; William Douglass, two hundred acres; Peter Kiester, three hundred acres; Benjamin Williams, one hundred and fifty acres; William Boveard, one hundred acres, were tenants on Colonel Hartley's lands in Lewis and Hartley township, then West Buffalo. In the same year Sebastian Miller, the father of Peter Miller, who died in Hartley township, in his ninety-second year, settled upon land of Colonel Hartley, as a tenant, and made the first clearing on the farm now owned by Mr. Ship-ton, at Swengle. In March, 1793, Hugh Wilson (father of the late Francis Wilson, of near Lewisburgh, and of Dr. W. I. Wilson, of Potter's Mills, and grandfather of Hon. John B. Linn) moved from the place afterwards known as Kleckner's, one mile west of Millinburg, to the Cole place, owned by Colonel Hartley (now and for many years Yerger's), and kept tavern there until 1798, when he removed to Lewisburgh to keep a store. This tavern of Hugh Wilson's was probably the first licensed house in the township from 1793-98. In the assessment list of 1796 it is described as a hewed log house, round log barn and three hundred acres in the place. John Yerger came there in 1801, succeeding Martin Sifton, and John Yerger, Jr., commenced keeping tavern there in 1804, and in 1814 was still keeping there. He moved from the valley and bought a place near Jacksonville, in Nittany Valley, where some of his descendants still reside. He was succeeded by his brother Jacob, who lived there until his death in 1870, and the old place and part of the farm is still owned by John Yerger, his son.

The land on which Christian Mench, the elder, now lives was surveyed to Baltzer Klinesmith, on March 26, 1777, on warrant of February 21, 1776. He was killed by the Indians in Buffalo township, not far from Dreisbach's Church, in 1780, but his widow and children lived upon it after the war. In 1810 the land was valued and divided into two portions, Baltzer

and Robert Klinesmith, Jr., taking one portion; Chambers, a son-in-law of the Baltzer who was killed, taking the other. Baltzer, Jr., sold his share to Christian Mench, and moved to a tract of land in Hartley township, on the east side of Paddy's Mountain, where he lived until his death. He is buried in the Laurelton graveyard. His wife was a daughter of Melchior Smith, an early settler on the place now Bower's, on Laurel Run. Their descendants of the names of Grove and Stover reside in Marion and Benner townships, and in Millheim, in Centre County.

On the North Branch of Buffalo Creek lie many of the surveys lately owned by Henry Gast, surveyed in December, 1794, on warrants of December 16, 1793. North of these are lands taken up at a late date by Dr. S. S. Beck, and along the northern border of the township are surveys made in the name of James Wistar and others, surveyed in December, 1794, on warrants of April 12, 1794.

The surveys along Penn's Creek, on the north side, were made for John Harris in February, 1769, on warrants of 1755. One William Doran held an improvement on the lands surveyed for Harris in the neighborhood of Penn's Creek before 1755. A survey, made February 13, 1755, by General Armstrong for Henry Nuyfer, calls for Doran's improvement as an adjoiner. The name of William Doran appears as one of the signers to the petition addressed to Robert Hunter Morris, then Governor under the proprietaries, after the massacre on Penn's Creek in October, 1755. The site of his improvement cannot now be fixed with precision, but it must have been in the neighborhood of what is now Knauer's Mill.

As early as 1780 David Catherman lived on the place now owned by William Swengle. He had two sons, Jacob and George, between whom he divided his four hundred acres of land, Jacob getting the place where Swengle now lives, while George had his cabin a little north of the present residence of J. L. Halfpenny, Esq. In 1781 Jacob Catherman was captured by the Indians, at or about the same time that John Shively and the Wierbach girls were taken, as detailed in the history of Hartley township.

The family tradition of the capture of Catherman, as related by John F. Catherman, a grandson of Jacob, is substantially as follows: There had been rumors of the approach of hostile Indians, and the Catherman family had been considering the propriety of leaving their home and seeking a more secure place of refuge; and, with this end in view, Jacob Catherman and a man named Reichard went up on the Limestone Ridge to hunt for the colts, which had been allowed to run at large. Whilst thus engaged they were unexpectedly fired upon and Reichard wounded, but not dangerously. They commenced to run, and, after running some distance, came upon a large band of Indians, and, seeing no hope of escape, Catherman, who had a gun, fired it into the ground in token of surrender. After a captivity of three days Reichard escaped and returned, but Catherman remained in captivity until the war ended. Whilst a captive he made it a point to be of as little use as possible to his captors, and contrived to do everything that he was ordered to do in an unsatisfactory manner. For example, when set to hoeing corn, he would hoe the corn off and leave the weeds stand, etc., so that the Indians got tired of him and sold him to their British allies for a few gallons of whiskey, an article which they could use. On his return from captivity, as he neared his home, he passed a harvest-field, in which were about thirty reapers, on land lately part of the estate of John Mench (deceased), in Limestone township.

The reapers happened to be at the end as Catherman neared them, and some of them knowing and recognizing him, they had a regular jubilee over his return, and regaled him so freely with the usual harvest beverage that, for some hours, he was unable to continue his journey. He lived long in the valley, and raised a family of eleven sons and two daughters. His brother, George, also raised a large family of boys, and their descendants can now be counted by the hundred, in Lewis and Hartley townships, and in the Western States of the Union. The stone mansion-house on Jacob Catherman's place was built in 1817.

In 1781 the first mill on Penn's Creek, afterwards known as Barber's, Ruhl's, Kauff-

man's and Knauer's, was built by Adam Smith. It was long known as Smith's Mill. In 1801 Smith sold to Barber & Heise, who improved the mill. Robert Barber, Jr., subsequently became the sole owner, and built an addition to the mill, and carried on a distillery, in connection with the manufacture of flour, for many years. About 1837 Barber sold to John Ruhl, who remained the owner until he sold to a Mr. Kauffman, from Schuylkill County, in 1852, and he, in turn, after an ownership of a few years, sold to Samuel Knauer, who is the present owner. It is still in the full tide of successful operation, with an abundant water-power.

In 1793 we find the name of Sebastian Miller in the assessment list; he came from Northampton County, and settled as a tenant on land of Colonel Hartley, built the first cabin, grubbed the first sapling and made the first clearing at Swengle. He was the father of Peter Miller, who, for many years, owned a saw-mill on Penn's Creek, in Hartley township, and died in the ninety-second year of his age, and was buried in the Kiester grave-yard.

Peter Klingaman came from York County soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, in which he had been a soldier, and settled in the northern part of the arable portion of the township, where his posterity still reside. He was born in 1762, and died in 1848.

In 1797 George Books erected a saw-mill on the North Branch of Buffalo Creek. He is said to have been a man of extraordinary physical strength. In a row at Rocky's Mill, where the elections for White Deer, Buffalo and Potter townships were held from 1777 to 1788, he caught two men, one in each hand, and butted their heads together until they were willing to behave themselves. He removed to Ohio, and there died. This saw-mill of Books was too far removed from the settlements to be profitable, and was allowed to rot down, and for more than fifty years was known as "the old saw-mill." In 1882 Messrs. Ryan, Thompson & Co., of Williamsport, bought the site of the old Books saw-mill, along with other valuable timber lands in its vicinity, and erected a large steam saw-mill, with all the modern

improvements, and also built a railroad from the Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad, at a point a little west from Mifflinburg, to their saw-mill; on this railroad their own locomotive transports the products of the mill, etc., to the main railroad at Mifflinburg. This railroad is some seven or eight miles long.

The people of Lewis township are almost exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and always have been. As early as 1814 there were but three saw-mills in the township, viz., George Reznor's, at the place afterwards known as Orwig's Mill; Robert Barber, Jr.'s, on Penn's Creek, now Knauer's; and Mishael Lincoln's, the one formerly Books'. After the vicissitudes of seventy years, the same number is in existence, at almost the same localities, viz.: Ryan, Thompson & Co.'s, at the old Books site; Samuel Knauer's, at Robert Barber's old place; and Jeremiah Trontman's, not far from the Orwig site.

In 1775 the name of John Reznor appears upon the assessment list of Buffalo township, Northumberland County, as a new settler; he is assessed with three acres of cleared land and two horses and two cows. He was a native of Germany, of the class known as Redemptioners, which name was applied to those persons who were unable to defray the expenses of crossing the Atlantic, and were sold as servants, at auction, to such persons as were willing to pay the passage-money for them. The purchasers were entitled to the services of the "Redemptioners" for a term specified in the sale, by which time it was supposed the earnings of the Redemptioners would be enough to redeem them from servitude. John Reznor's services were purchased by an English-speaking family, and he remained with them so long that he entirely forgot his native tongue, and he, as long as he lived spoke the English language exclusively, in which he has been followed by his descendants. He died in 1801, leaving a widow and children,—John, George, Agnes, etc. George got the property afterwards known as Orwig's, where he had a saw-mill.

In the first year of the existence of the county of Union (1814) a road was laid out from Rockey's mill to Reznor's saw-mill, five

miles; and from Reznor's saw-mill to the Brush Valley and Mifflinburg road, four miles and one hundred and forty perches. John owned the land afterwards Reuben Mench's, and other lands now embraced within the domain of Isaac Reish. George Reznor sold to and was succeeded by Abraham Orwig, in 1816, and moved West, while John (2d) remained until his death, in October, 1835. His son John became the owner of the old place, and James of the place along the turnpike. John subsequently sold to Reuben Mench, and removed with his family to Mercer County, Pa. One of his sons, Thomas M. Reznor, has since represented Mercer County in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

On May 23, 1836, James Reznor had gone to Hartleton on some business, and, whilst his horse was hitched to a post in front of the store of Robert H. Kerr, the horse took fright and pulled out the post, and Mr. Reznor, in trying to catch the horse, was struck by the swinging post and so much injured that he died a short time afterwards. He left two sons, Robert and Samuel, both of whom have left the valley; and daughters,—Anne, married Dr. Jacob Schuyler, of Bloomsburg; Elizabeth, married to John V. Barber, of Mifflinburg; Agnes, married to William B. Barber, of Limestone township; and Susan, since deceased. The wife of Dr. Schuyler also has been dead for a number of years.

Among the names of the inhabitants of Buffalo township in April, 1780, appears that of John Ray. In 1796 George Ray, or Reeg, as it was spelled in German, is assessed as a tavern-keeper, with a hewed log house and barn, in West Buffalo township, which, in 1792, had been erected out of the western portion of old Buffalo. He died in 1802, the owner of the farm long known as Ray's, about midway between Mifflinburg and Hartleton, on the turnpike. His name has been perpetuated in the church erected on the land donated by him for that purpose. His son, John Ray, was the first sheriff of Union County. In 1802 John Spigelmyer settled in the township; he left two sons, John and Daniel, each in the possession of a large farm near the present village of Swengle. The village is built on part of the Daniel Spigelmyer farm, and derives its name

from John Swengle, who was the next owner after Spigelmyer. Daniel Spigelmyer died leaving a number of daughters and one son, Shem, for a long time (about thirty-five years) a merchant at Hartleton, and at present a resident of Mifflinburg. John Spigelmyer, Jr., left two sons, Jacob and John, the latter of whom died a few years ago of a cancer; the former is at present a resident of Hartleton, one of the county commissioners and the owner of a part of the paternal acres.

In 1806 Philip Ruhl removed from Lancaster County and settled in the township on the property where two of his grandsons (S. F. and T. H. Ruhl) now reside. He had four sons,—Philip, John, George and Jacob; and a daughter, first married to George Kleckner, who died the owner of the farm (now Dr. Seebold's) about a mile west of Mifflinburg. After the death of Kleckner she married Shem Schoch, of New Berlin, and is still living. Another daughter married Shem Knauss, and is now living, in the eighty-second year of her age. All of these four sons lived to be very old men, dying at ages between eighty-five and ninety years. The oldest, Philip, was three times (1829, '30 and '31) elected to represent the county of Union in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, twice as the colleague of the celebrated Ner Middleswarth. He was also, in 1855, elected an associate judge of the County Courts. The four brothers were all successful farmers, and their descendants now own and occupy some of the best farms of the township.

In 1814 Peter Kauffman was living on and owning a part of the original McBeath survey. He was well known, and was remembered for some eccentricities of character. He died in 1845, aged eighty-four years. One of his daughters was the wife of Henry Sanders, Jr. Joseph Sanders, one of the sons, moved upon the farm and is its owner and one of the leading citizens of the township.

From records in a German Bible, published in 1754, and now owned by Edward Orwig, it appears that Godfrey Orwig was born in Germany in 1709 and came to America in 1743. George Orwig, the sixth child of Godfrey and Clara Orwig, was born March 11, 1758. He

and a brother laid out the town of Orwigsburg, in Schuylkill County. George Orwig left Orwigsburg, and, with his family, migrated to the more generous soil of Buffalo Valley, to the place now owned by John Watson. He next moved to Mifflinburg and died in 1844, aged nearly eighty-three years. In the old German Bible afore-mentioned is a record of the birth of twelve children, viz.: George, born January 17, 1780; John, born July 21, 1781; Jacob, born April 18, 1783; Isaac, born February 27, 1785; Abraham, born February 26, 1787; Henry, born January 27, 1789; Maria, born August 27, 1791; Mary Magdalena, born December 5, 1793; Rebecca, born February 1, 1796; Samuel, born April 6, 1798; William, born March 22, 1800; Hannah, born July 1, 1802.

George built the mill at New Berlin. John kept a store in Mifflinburg; he and George moved to Ohio. Jacob died in New Berlin. Henry, Samuel, Hannah and Rebecca (who was the wife of Thomas Crotzer) died in Mifflinburg. Samuel was a saddler and the father of Reuben G., Thomas G., Benjamin M., Samuel H. and Joseph R. Orwig, besides several daughters. William died in Lewis township, where his son Edward lives. Isaac died in Schuylkill County, aged eighty-eight years. In 1816 Abraham Orwig succeeded George Reznor, who had a saw-mill on Buffalo Creek; and in 1817 built a small grist-mill. This mill was half a century in the Orwig family.

Abraham's sons were William W. (an eminent preacher and a bishop of the Evangelical Association, now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio), Henry (who succeeded his father in the ownership of the old homestead and mill, and who died a few years since in Mifflinburg) and Elias (now and for many years a resident of Hartleton).

Daniel Knauss, the grandfather of the present Daniel Knauss, came from Northampton County, Pa., about 1816, and bought the place where his grandson still resides, and died there in 1845, aged eighty-eight years. He had quite a reputation in his day as a witch-doctor; many persons resorted to him for his advice and prescriptions to assist them in getting rid of the wiles of the enchanter. He left sons—Benjamin, Sol-

omon and Shem—and a daughter, Hannah. Benjamin died a few years ago in Trevorton, Pa., in his ninety-fifth year; Solomon removed, about 1818, to the neighborhood of Bellevue, Ohio, where his posterity still reside; Shem lived and died on the old homestead, leaving it to his son Daniel; he also left two daughters—Elizabeth (married to Isaac Reish) and another (married to Charles Ruhl).

Hannah Knauss married Daniel Spigelmyer, and still lives in Hartleton, in her ninety-second year, the recipient of a pension from the United States for services rendered by her late husband in the War of 1812, almost three-quarters of a century ago. Republics are *not* ungrateful.

The ancestors of the Mench family came from Germany. Abraham Mench came from Berks County, Pa., to Columbia, and, after a residence there of a few years, removed to Union County and settled on the place where his son Abraham still resides. His sons were John, Reuben, Benjamin, Christian and Abraham; daughter—Betsey, Lydia, Sally, Nancy and Hetty.

John was an extensive farmer in Limestone township, and died there in 1858; sons—Abraham H. (a Methodist preacher, now dead), Oliver P. (residing in Millinburg), Isaiah (deceased), Jeremiah (moved West), Mekmethon (living on the paternal farm) and John R. Daughters—Hannah and Elizabeth (were both, successively, married to Daniel Reber, and are both dead), Jane (married to Joseph Stees, also deceased), Elvy (married to William Chambers, also deceased) and Alice (married to Hon. G. A. Schoch, of Middleburg).

Reuben died on the farm which had for many years belonged to John Reznor, and which is now a part of the barony of Isaac Reish, leaving sons—Hudson (a resident of Virginia) and Dr. M. L. (a physician in Hartleton); and two daughters—Hetty (married to Mr. Scrimmager, of Virginia) and Ella (married to Dr. Weaver, of Centre County). Benjamin, Abraham and Christian own contiguous farms on the north of the turnpike, opposite to Ray's Church.

George Hower came to Union County in 1806, and lived in Buffalo township until, about the year 1820, he removed to Lewis township, on land belonging to John Maclay (now Reish's),

and lived there until the elder John Reish bought it from Maclay, in 1831. His son, John Hower, married a daughter of John Spigelmyer, and has been a resident of the township ever since, until, a few years ago, he retired from his farm, and is now spending the evening of life in the borough of Hartleton. Jacob Hower, of Lewisburgh, is one of his sons.

John Reish came from Berks County, Pa., and settled in the neighborhood of Farmersville. In 1831 he removed from there to the farm known as Reish's ever since, and died in 1860, seventy-six years old, leaving two sons, John and Isaac, the inheritors of his estate. The two brothers held the property in common and increased it by subsequent purchases of the adjoining farms of Reuben Mench and James Reznor, deceased. John dying without lineal heirs, Isaac became the sole owner of the Reish farms, and is now the largest owner of arable land in the township.

THE RAY CHURCH.—In 1801 George Ray gave an acre on which to erect a church for the use of the Lutheran and German Reformed societies. On this land a church building of hewed logs was put up. There was also a burying-ground adjacent to the church. After the lapse of years the Ray Church became neglected, and for several years was rarely used except upon funeral occasions.

In those days terrible tales were told of the strange sights seen in the grave-yard, and of unearthly noises heard in the deserted church at night, which were supposed by those who saw and heard them to proceed from the disembodied spirits which had escaped from the grave-yard into the church and were holding high carnival there. The doors of the church generally stood open and it was said that if they were closed on one day they would be open again by the next morning. At last some person, not having the fear of Satan or of spirits before his eyes, had the temerity to intrude himself into the nocturnal orgies of the spirits, and found that all the spectres seen and noises heard proceeded from a flock of sheep which had taken advantage of open doors to make the church a place of shelter at night. Like all other ghost stories, this one vanished into air

and disappeared before the onward march of reason and of knowledge.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—In 1851 the old log structure was demolished and a new brick church, two-storied, with a gallery around three sides, was erected on its site.

This church was regularly used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations until, in 1883, it, too, in its turn, had to succumb to the spirit of improvement abroad in the land. In that year the brick church was taken down and a larger and more modern building erected on the opposite side of the turnpike, on land obtained from Samuel Rubl. The church has a commodious Sunday-school room in the rear part of the building. It is provided with a bell, ornamented with a tall spire, stained glass windows, etc., and, taken in all, is a credit to the people who provided the means for its erection. As far as can now be ascertained, Rev. John G. Heim was the first regular pastor of the Lutherans.

In 1831 the now venerable John G. Anspach assumed the pastorate of the Lutheran congregation, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1884, when he resigned, after a pastorate of more than fifty years. He was succeeded by Rev. — Finckle, the present pastor.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.—For several years after the building of the Ray Church there does not appear to have been any regular pastor for the German Reformed congregation there, although it is not unlikely that the Revs. J. G. Phreemer, J. Dietrich, John Anrand and George Geistweit, and perhaps others, occasionally preached there. In 1808 and 1809, Rev. Jacob Dieffenbach lived in Millinburg and preached to the Reformed congregation there and to others in the valley. He resigned in 1810 and was succeeded by the celebrated J. H. Fries, a more extended notice of whom will appear in the history of Millinburg. Mr. Fries died in 1839 and was succeeded, successively, by Revs. Ephraim Kieffer, Weisz, John C. Bucher, Rittenhouse, George E. Addams and A. C. Whitmer, the present incumbent. The congregation at Ray's has always been served by the pastor of the Reformed congregation at Millinburg.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIA-

TION.—About 1855 a small log building was built in the northern part of the township by this association. This unpretentious building was usually known under the name of the "temple," and continued to be used for religious purposes until, in 1879, its place was supplied by a neat little church, weather-boarded and painted white, called "Pleasant Grove Evangelical Church," from the clump of pine-trees by which it is environed. In 1875 a brick church was erected by the same sect in the village of Millmont, the erection of which was materially assisted by the bequest of John Brown, made in 1846.

There was also a church erected in 1878, at Swengle, chiefly through the exertions of Rev. David Williams, a Baptist preacher, then having his home at Lewisburgh. This church is a union church, and free for all denominations of orthodox Christians.

The members of the Evangelical Association have leased from Mr. William Swengle a grove containing about ten acres of land near to Swengle, whereon have been erected cottages and other conveniences for the annual camp-meetings there held.

On a slightly elevated knoll a short distance northwest of Millmont are the remains of an old burying-ground, in which were deposited the mortal remains of many of the first settlers of the neighborhood. Over half a century has passed since any interments have been made there. The great majority of the graves were unmarked and part of the grave-yard has been for many years under cultivation. On the part not yet desecrated by the plow lie a few fragments of broken stone, not marble, but reddish sandstone from the adjacent mountain, on which part of the inscription is still legible,—*e. g.*, "In memory of Andrew Fox, Jr., who departed this life October 1, 1795, aged" — here the stone is broken off, and the remainder gone. On another, the top part of the stone containing the name is gone, but on the bottom part is recorded in German the fact that the person to whose memory it was erected died December 15, 1794, etc.

SCHOOLS.—The school history of Lewis township is connected with that of Hartley until the

division of the latter, in 1857. At the time there was the brick school-house near Swengle, a school-house on the turnpike near to Reish's, one near to Orwig's mill, and one on the line between Hartley and Lewis, near Penn's Creek, to which have been added one at Spring Creek and one at Millmont.

VILLAGES.—When the Lewisburgh and Tyronne R. R. was extended from Millinburg to Lanrelton, in 1875, in order to accommodate the business of Hartleton, which was left out in the cold, something over a mile from the railroad, a depot was located in a field belonging to Jacob E. Royer, to which there was no public road or other means of access, and which was named Millmont (an appellation suggestive of a mill and a mountain). The place was a dead level, part of it a swamp, but a mill (Knauer's) was about a mile distant, and within two miles a mountain (Jack's) loomed up proudly and grandly. Steps were immediately taken to have a public road laid out to the depot, and a small, but substantial, brick building was erected for depot purposes. Mr. Royer, the owner of the land, had some acres of it laid out in lots, and built a number of houses on them, and sold others to parties who built on them, so that now (1885) Millmont consists of about thirty dwelling-houses, two stores, one grain-elevator, one bark-mill propelled by steam, one steam planing-mill, box-factory, and one church (Evangelical Association). A post-office was established there in 1883.

At about the time that Millmont was made a regular station on the railroad, a switch or siding was constructed and a post-office established at Swengle, about three-fourths of a mile east of Millmont. It was so named from Mr. John Swengle, who then owned the land. Here, too, a small hamlet of about twenty houses has sprung into existence, including two stores, a blacksmith-shop and a grain elevator.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE BOROUGH OF NEW BERLIN.¹

NEW BERLIN is situated on a bluff on the

¹ By R. V. B. Lincoln.

north bank of Penn's Creek, which is, at this point, the dividing line between the counties of Union and Snyder. It is on the east end of the John Ord survey, made August 16, 1769, and on the west end of the George Albrecht, surveyed December 19, 1771.

In 1769 John Beatty settled near the spring north of the town, and in 1775 carried on a tannery on the site of the town. He died in 1787. In 1792 George Long laid out the town of New Berlin; Frederick Evans was surveyor. It was for many years called "Longstown." The date of the first deed for a lot is January 18, 1793, given to Adam Snyder.

The residents in 1792 were Christopher Miller and George Moyer or Meyer; in 1794, Hugh Beatty, Geo. Moyer, Christopher Miller, Zeba Smith, Philip Harmony, William Black, John Mitchell and Martin Carstetter; in 1796, William Beatty, Hugh Beatty, William Black, James Cook, Isaac Gill, James Henderson, Christopher Miller, shop-keeper; John Mitchell, George Moyer, tailor; John Overmeier, Wm. Rarick, blacksmith; Christopher Seebold, tavern-keeper; John Smith, tavern-keeper; Peter Smith, tailor; Adam Specht, shoemaker; Martin Treaster. In 1800 they were William Beatty, Hugh Beatty, Philip Berger, John Clark, James Cook, Isaac Gill, George Grove, Philip Herman, carpenter; George Meyer, weaver; George Meyer, tailor; Philip Overmeier, James Park, Esq., store-keeper; William Rarick, Jacob Rothrow, Christopher Seebold, Peter Smith, Adam Specht, Martin Treaster, Andrew Wagoner, inn-keeper. In 1802 the additional residents were Peter Himmelreich, Zacharias Mussina, Peter Renninger, shoemaker; Jeremiah Speddy, shoemaker. In 1803 Peter Hackenburgh, Leffard Haughawout, Robert Lucas, John Solomon, Daniel Spyker were additional residents. In 1807 Jacob Berger, Philip Miller, Henry Shoffler, Dr. Jacob Stern were additional residents. In 1808 Christian Estrich, merchant; Jacob Feather, hatter; William Franz, George Fought, Thomas Lehman, schoolmaster; William McCullough, Adam Maurer, Henry Pontius, Jr., Peter Smith, gunsmith; Henry Springer, chair-maker; Daniel Winter, inn-keeper. In 1810 William Kessler, John Shout, James Sproul, merchant. In 1811 James Charlton, Jacob Dennis, blacksmith; John Dennis, cordwainer; Abraham Hubler, weaver; Caspar Yost.

In 1814 there were fifty-nine taxables in the town, thirty log houses, seventeen log buildings for business purposes; one frame house, belonging to John Shout. Of the inhabitants, William Kessler was a tanner; John Berger, a millwright; Samuel Baun, a gunsmith; John W. Epler, a schoolmaster; Andrew Moyer and George Eisenhuth were merchants; William Francis, Jacob Hine and Henry Weirick were

inn-keepers; Christian Seebold, justice of the peace; Adam Specht, Jr., and Philip Seebold were potters; Frederick Shressler, stocking-weaver; Henry Springer, turner; Jacob Stern, doctor; Henry Hockman, Jacob Hockman, David Neyhart, Henry Specht, John Shont and Abraham Solomon were joiners.

The commissioners appointed to select a seat of justice for Union County reported New Berlin as the most eligible location, and selected a site for the court-house on lot of Christopher Seebold, and in May, 1815, the courts and various county offices were removed to New Berlin, which remained the county-seat until 1855, when it was removed to Lewisburgh, upon the erection of the county of Snyder. In 1816 the jail was erected by Frederick Hipple; contract price, four thousand dollars. Additions to the town were made at different times by Christopher Seebold, Christopher Miller, Henry Gross and Alexander Beatty. A plan of the original town and the subsequent additions, made by Adam Wilt, of Hartley, was recorded.

On the 20th of June, 1816, a public market or fair was held at New Berlin, lasting for three days, for the purpose of selling horses, cattle, etc. According to the advertisement, "Here the weary peddler was invited to repose a few days with his pack, and at the same time to vend jewelry to his advantage; lovers of music and dancing to spend the careless hours in pleasure. Boxers and gamblers are not invited, but may attend at their own risk." About this time James Merrill and John Lashells, Esqs., located in New Berlin. (See Bench and the Bar, page 1201.)

George A. Snyder, Esq., the second son of Governor Snyder, was prothonotary of Union County from 1824 to 1830.

Among the residents in 1829 were Daniel Auble, George Boyer, Michael Bols and Adam Shower, store-keepers; Samuel Brobst, Thomas Grier, Peter Kurtin, William Rockey, Philip Seebold and Adam Shower, inn-keepers; James Merrill, John Lashells, Charles Maus, Isaac Slenker and John Wyeth, lawyers; Joseph R. Lotz and Jonathan Rishel, doctors; George Miller and William Caruthers, printers; John B. Porter, schoolmaster; Philip Franck, watchmaker; John Bishop, postmaster.

In 1832 Samuel Aurand, Samuel Baum, Jr., Adam Shower and Philip Seebold were hotel-keepers; George Bogar, Peter Baum, Michael Brobst, Jesse Beaver, A. D. Hahn, Daniel Long and Samuel Wil-

son were merchants; David E. German and John Parvin, teachers.

About 1816 George Spring had laid an addition to New Berlin called Springfield, and disposed of the lots by a lottery.

On May 16, 1837, the grand jury of the county reported favorably on the petition of the inhabitants of New Berlin asking to be incorporated as a borough, which was confirmed by the court. Mr. Long, in laying out his town, reserved and dedicated to public use a strip of land along Penn's Creek at the foot of the bluff, which is still used as a common pasture-ground by the citizens of his town.

On February 19, 1839, the hotel of Samuel Aurand, then one of the principal hotels, was burned. It was court week and the house was filled with guests in attendance on the court. Some of them made narrow escapes. On April 28, 1832, the county commissioners had, in the name of the county, subscribed two hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Susquehanna Railroad Company, upon condition that the road should run on the west side of the river. This subscription aroused intense excitement and opposition. In obedience to a call, the people of the county assembled at New Berlin to express their indignation. But the friends of the subscription, as well as its enemies, assembled. It was the largest meeting ever held in the town. Its deliberations were very hoisterous and engendered much bad feeling. Resolutions were finally passed approving the subscription.

The bad feelings aroused by this railroad subscription, coupled with a consequent movement, soon afterwards, to erect a new court-house in New Berlin, were the moving causes which, in 1855, caused a division of the county and the consequent removal from New Berlin of the seat of justice.

November 13, 1852, the Union County Agricultural Society was formed at New Berlin. This society is in existence, and holds its annual fair upon its grounds near Lewisburgh. The first officers of the society were Jacob Gundy, president; S. N. Worden, recording secretary; R. V. B. Lincoln, corresponding secretary; and Robert H. Laird, treasurer. The first fair of

the society was held at New Berlin on the 13th and 14th of October, 1853.

OLD PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—After the removal of the seat of justice to Lewisburgh, the Legislature passed an act appointing Ner Middleswarth and Henry C. Eyer, of Snyder County, and John V. Barber, of Union County, commissioners to sell, by public sale or otherwise, the court-house, jail and all the lots belonging to the county, in the borough of New Berlin, and divide the proceeds equally between the two counties. The court-house was bought by the school directors of the borough, and converted into a school building. Adjacent to the court-house stood a long, two-storied brick building, called the "State-House," in which, on the lower floor, were the offices of the prothonotary, register and recorder, county commissioners and treasurer; and in the second story were the grand and petit jury rooms; this was sold to Henry Seebold, who converted the State-House into dwellings. The jail was sold to John M. Taylor, who converted it into a dwelling.

INDUSTRIES.—Before the days of rafting lumber down the Penn's Creek were ended, a goodly number of the rafts were sold at New Berlin. At least one tannery has always been among the industries of the town; one is now carried on by James C. Schoch, and is, perhaps, the most extensive in the county. A dam was built across Penn's Creek, and a three-storied brick flouring-mill erected here by George Orwig and George Eisenhuth. It was bought by Solomon Kleckner, who remained the owner thereof until his death, in 1837; it then passed into the hands of his son, Joseph Kleckner. Its successive owners since have been Dreisbach & Schoch, Stahl & Pellman, Houtz & Dunkleberger, Albert M. Houtz and George A. Schoch.

SCHOOLS.—As early as 1800 there was a school-house, the first in the place, on Beatty's land, at northeast corner of Main and Cherry Streets. George Malick is said to have been the first teacher there. Some of his successors were Mr. McCord, 1804; John Beckman, 1806; Thomas Lehman, 1808; James Charlton, 1811; John W. Eppler, from 1812 to 1817; Joseph Stilwell and John Mauck, from 1817 to 1822; then Mr. Fields, John B. Porter, etc. About

1820 a stock company erected a frame building on lot belonging to the county, in the rear of the court-house. J. H. Hickok was the first teacher here; he was also the first teacher who taught the classics in New Berlin. From 1826 to 1829 Messrs. Pratt and J. G. Armstrong taught here; in 1830 Mr. Hoge, succeeded by George A. Snyder, a son of Governor Simon Snyder, and an accomplished scholar. About 1832 John Parvin taught here for a time. He was succeeded by John St. Clair, a very learned man. After him, Henry A. Zellers, Michael H. Weaver, Hopewell Cox, Thomas Stilwell, David Hayes and Absalom Townsend, up to about 1838. About 1824 the octagonal brick school, which stood on the Emanuel Church lot, was built by subscription. Thomas Grier was the first teacher here. Next came John B. Porter; in 1829, Shubael Strawbridge was teaching here; from 1831 to 1836 David E. German taught here; succeeded by Catharine Kessler; about 1827-28, Lewis Bertram taught; in 1828-30, Lucretia Moss, and also Mrs. Grove and her daughter Sophia; in 1834-35, a man named Crosby, said to have been an excellent scholar. A private school was kept in the second story of the court-house; among its teachers was Aaron C. Fisher. After the borough incorporation the common-school system was adopted, school directors elected and the schools, three in number, put into operation under the common-school law, in the school-houses then existing. Of this first school board, John Seebold, Esq., still survives; born June 14, 1802, his erect form and elastic step would lead no one a stranger to him to suppose that the storms of more than eighty-three years had swept over him. In 1857, the school board having bought the old court-house, all the schools of the borough were centred in that building, where they still remain. Among the common-school teachers were Catharine Kessler, Anna Miller, Lewis Kessler, Kate Horlacher, Catharine Swineford, Harriet Swineford, Lizzie German, Jane Winter, Sarah Yoder, Kate Mauck, George Horlacher, Amon Shiffer, Charles Noetling, William Noetling, John Noetling, J. T. Smith, George Hill, Isaac King, Miss Calvin, A. G. Quinlan, Frank Weirick, Henry Aurand,

Emma Aurand, Ella Seebold, George Kessler, etc. Samuel Hermann is the veteran school director of the borough, having been in the service for twenty-six years.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. Jonathan Rahauer was the first preacher of that denomination; services held in the vicinity of New Berlin. Reverend George Geistweit succeeded him, and preached occasionally in New Berlin. From 1808 to 1810 Rev. Jacob Dieffenbach was the German Reformed preacher at Millinburg, and also at New Berlin. From 1812 until his death, in 1839, Rev. J. H. Fries ministered to the spiritual wants of the Reformed Church at New Berlin, preaching there statedly during all this time. In 1821 and 1822 the Emanuel Reformed and Lutheran congregations unitedly built a church, the dedication of which took place on July 31st, by Rev. Mr. Kendall, of Berks County, assisted by Revs. Shindel, Smith and Fries. This church was of brick, two-storied, with a gallery on three sides, and with a steeple surmounted by a brass-winged angel, with a trumpet in his hand. After the death of Mr. Fries, Rev. Ephraim Kieffer became the pastor, and after him came, successively, Revs. A. B. Caspar, Weiser, Weisz, Aurand, Hoffmeyer, Seiple, Dotterer, Yearick, Kohler and Dietz, the present incumbent.

In 1867, the Lutherans having decided to build a church for themselves, the Emanuel Church was remodeled and modernized. The second story was taken down, and along with it the angel and his trumpet, and it is now called the Emanuel Reformed Church.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The first Lutheran preacher was Rev. Ilgen, who lived near Aaronsburg, in Centre County; he preached to the New Berlin Lutherans occasionally from 1800 to 1809. At that time Rev. J. G. Heim became the Lutheran pastor at the Dreisbach Church, in Buffalo Valley, and also preached at New Berlin until about 1831, when Rev. J. G. Anspach, of Millinburg, became the pastor of the New Berlin congregation, and remained such until 1850.

From 1857 to 1860 Rev. P. Rizer was the pastor; from 1860 to 1870, Rev. Daniel Klose; from 1870 to 1873, Rev. P. Sheeder; from

1871 to 1876, Rev. Dr. P. Sahn; from 1876 to 1880, Rev. W. C. McCool; from 1880 to the present time (1886), Revs. A. R. Glaze and A. C. Felker. In 1867 the new Lutheran Church was built. It is an imposing structure of brick, with a large and commodious basement.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION early organized a society at New Berlin, and on February 13, 1817, the church was dedicated in the presence of a great assemblage of people. Over two hundred sleds and sleighs are said to have been in attendance. This church was situated on Water Street; it was a wooden structure, weather-boarded and painted, and is said to have been the first church ever built by the association in America or elsewhere. It was used for the purposes of religious worship until, in 1873, it was torn down, and the material available for the purpose used in the construction of the new brick church built in that year. A great deal of the old church material was manufactured into canes and other souvenirs, and other portions taken away and preserved by the brethren as relics of the first church building of their denomination in the world.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbyterian congregation in New Berlin was organized in 1841. James Merrill, John Lashells and Joseph Stilwell, elders. In 1839 or 1840, Rev. B. B. Newton came to New Berlin, and taught a High School or seminary for a year or two, and preached occasionally. In 1841 Rev. G. W. Thompson became the regularly-settled pastor, succeeded by Revs. James Williamson, W. S. Morrison, J. B. Adams, P. B. Marr, J. D. Reardon and C. E. Edwards, with occasional supplies. The New Berlin congregation has had since its organization the same pastors as the Millinburg and Hartleton Churches.

In 1844 the Presbyterian Church at New Berlin was built, and in October of that year some small boys having gathered some shavings from the church, and set them on fire, burned down the barn of Michael Kleckner, which was near to the church, with all the hay and grain therein, and came near starting a conflagration which would have been very disastrous to the town.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.—The Eman-

nel Church of the United Brethren in Christ was built in 1857, mainly through the self-sacrificing labors of the Rev. Eusebius Hershey. It is a brick structure.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Methodists used the Evangelical Church for their services until about 1840 or 1841, when they built a brick church for themselves. After the division of the county, and the removal of some of the members and the death of others, the society, never strong in numbers, became so small that the Methodist preachers quit preaching there. The church had been unused for several years, when, about 1876, in a storm of wind and rain, the roof of the church was blown off and the walls so injured that they had to be taken down. The bricks were sold and used in other buildings, and the site of the church is occupied by a dwelling-house. There is now no regularly-established Methodist society in New Berlin.

NEWSPAPERS.—Upon the removal of the county offices to New Berlin, in 1815, Henry Stamp bought the *Union*, a paper published in Millinburg, and removed it to New Berlin.

Hugh Maxwell started a paper there in 1815, called the *Advocate*. It lived about a year and a half.

Frederick Wire, about 1816, started the *New Berlin Gazette*, and in 1822 sold it to Nathaniel Henrie, who changed the name to *Union Times*. On July 2, 1825, John Cummings, Jr., became its editor; on October 1st John A. Sterrett, Esq., in 1828 John Youngman; next, John S. Ingram to September 12, 1834; James M. Kuester to September 19th, of the same year; Gabriel Yearich next, for several years. In 1842 it was published by Jacob Reichley & Co., with John M. Baum as editor, and afterwards by Winter & Baum, and John M. Baum. About 1853 it passed into the hands of David H. Roush, and, upon the consummation of the division of the county, was sold to Frank Weirick, and removed to Middleburg.

In 1821 Amos Stroh began a German paper under the high-sounding title of *Die Stimme von Union und Union, Northumberland and Centre County Advertiser*. It was Federal in its politics and died with its party.

In 1828 William Carothers published the *Union Hickory*, which was, in May, 1829, removed by him to Lewisburgh.

In 1828 Joseph Miller commenced the publication of an Anti-Masonic paper in the German language at New Berlin, which was styled *Der Anti-Freymauser Advokat und Freund des Freyen volks*.

About the same time, a paper in the English language, to advocate the cause of political Anti-Masonry, was established in New Berlin, called the *Anti-Masonic Star*, of which Charles Seebold, Esq., still living in New Berlin, was for some years the editor and proprietor. About 1839 the name of the paper was changed to *Union Star*, and passed into the hands of Israel Gutelius, Esq., then sheriff of the county. August 11, 1843, Gutelius sold the establishment to Michael H. Weaver. In December, 1844, it was published by John Smith. On July 23, 1845, Joseph Casey, Esq., assumed control of and published and edited the paper until December 17, 1845, when it was again turned over to John Smith. Smith continued to publish the paper until January 12, 1848, when the names of J. S. Hauke and D. W. Woods appear as editors and proprietors. On July 14, 1848, the paper was issued in the sole name of D. W. Woods, and so remained until April 3, 1851, when the name of Adam J. Greer appears as the editor and publisher, and the name was changed from *Union Star* to *Union County Star*. April 3, 1851, Adam J. Greer retires, and Merrill & Smith (George Merrill and Edward Smith) appear as the publishers and editors. March 23, 1854, William T. Leader bought the establishment and published the paper until the division of the county, in 1855, when he sold it to Rev. Samuel Gutelius, who removed it to Millinburg, where it was published by him and others for a few years, when the *Star* forever set, and its light ceased to illumine the political horizon.

John Smith published a German paper, called the *Union Adler*. C. Moeser published a paper called the *Union Democrat*. In 1855, the *American Flag*, a Know-Nothing or Native American journal, was started by Ettinger & Quick. It existed ten months. In 1851 *The*

Volksfreund was started by F. & E. Smith. It was sold to A. J. Peters, and by him taken to Middleburg.

About 1842 the Evangelical Association established a printing-office, book-bindery and book depot in New Berlin, in the building now occupied by M. L. Schoch, Esq., as a residence and law-office; there they carried on the business of publishing religious books in the German and English languages, and also issued from their press two religious weeklies, called *Der Christlicher Botschafter* and the *Evangelical Messenger*. The former was a periodical in the German language, the latter in the English. Their business having assumed such dimensions as were not dreamed of upon the establishment of the concern at New Berlin, it was deemed expedient by the managers to remove to some place supplied with railroad facilities. Accordingly, in 1854 the whole establishment was removed to Cleveland, Ohio, from where the *Evangelical Messenger* is now issued, and pays its weekly visits to the place of its birth.

Mr. Charles Buchmiller, a native of Stuttgart, Germany, who was employed in the book-binding department of the Evangelical book concern, is all that is left in New Berlin of the Evangelical publishing-house. Mr. Buchmiller carries on the business of book-binding, and his is the only establishment of the kind in the county.

On September 10, 1841, was published the first number of *The Temperance Advocate and Family Visitor*, a semi monthly publication in book-form, of sixteen pages, by S. G. Miller and J. Porter. After a few months they sold the establishment to Jacob Haus, who published it until April 12, 1842, when he sold one-half interest in it to Robert Swineford, and on June 24th the other half. Mr. Swineford continued its publication until the end of the year 1855, when he sold the concern to McClune & Haus, who removed it to Millinburg.

Absalom Swineford also, for several years prior to 1855, published a temperance paper called the *Good Samaritan*.

John Flinn also published a monthly literary journal called *Buds and Blossoms of Literature*.

UNION SEMINARY.—At the session of the West Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, held in York, Pa., in March, 1851, it was resolved to establish an institution of learning. Revs. W. W. Orwig, J. M. Young and C. F. Deininger were appointed to draft a plan for raising the necessary funds. The first board of trustees consisted of the following-named clergymen: W. W. Orwig, James Dunlap, Jacob Boas, Lewis May; Laymen—Henry High, Henry D. Maize and Martin Dreisbach.

Six acres were secured at New Berlin and a three-story brick building, with brown-stone trimmings, was built.

In 1855 the East Pennsylvania Conference united in the establishment of the institution now called the Union Seminary. In January, 1856, it was opened for the reception of students, a large number of whom presented themselves for admission. A curriculum, embracing a course of three years, was adopted.

The faculty consisted of Rev. W. W. Orwig, principal and professor of moral science and the German language; Rev. Francis Hendricks, A. M., professor of mathematics; Jacob S. Whitman, professor of natural sciences; August S. Sassaman, A. B., professor of ancient languages and literature; Francis C. Hoffman, A. B., professor of English branches and book-keeping; George B. Dechant, teacher of vocal music; Amanda M. Evans, preceptress and teacher of instrumental music; and Hester A. Stoner, teacher of primary department.

A teachers' course and a classical collegiate course were added.

During the scholastic year of 1858-59 two hundred and sixty-four pupils were in attendance. In June, 1859, the first class of five young ladies were graduated. In 1859 Rev. Francis Hendricks, A. M., was chosen principal and Rev. W. W. Orwig, was principal. He spared no pains to bring the seminary to the highest possible standard. In 1860 August S. Sassaman, A. M., was chosen principal. The number of students during the year 1859-60 was two hundred and forty-one.

In June, 1862, Prof. Sassaman resigned; studied law and afterward served one term as

judge of the courts of Berks County, Pa. Rev. John H. Leas, A.M., was next appointed to the presidency of the seminary.

From 1863 to 1865 the doors of Union Seminary were closed on account of the Civil War and financial troubles.

A number of persons, most of them ministers of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, led by Rev. M. J. Carother's, of Milton, president of the board of trustees, met the financial claims against the building. They divided the amount into shares of twenty-five dollars each, issued certificates of stock, and in 1865 organized themselves into "The Educational Society of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association." The seminary was reopened for instruction during the summer of this year. It was conducted on the plan of an academy from that time on till the spring of 1880. The number of students during this period ranged from 18 to 120. In 1865 Prof. F. C. Hoffman, A.M., was appointed principal, and continued till 1869, when he resigned. Prof. D. Denlinger rented the seminary and conducted it until 1874, when Rev. Francis M. Brake, A.M., became his successor. Rev. J. W. Bentz was associated with him in the lease, and this period is generally known as the Bentz and Baker administration. During this time the Eastern Conferences formed the project of establishing a "Centennial College," and all the educational interests being merged in this, Union Seminary suffered very much for want of patronage.

In March, 1883, the seminary was transferred to the Conference, and became the property of the church. In July, 1883, the building was remodeled and enlarged, at a cost of four thousand dollars. In June, 1885, the board of trustees adopted a full classical course, making the seminary practically a college.

An annual catalogue is issued, which gives the course of instruction, etc., in detail. Since the incorporation the patronage has more than doubled what it was just before that event. The statistics from the catalogue of 1884-85 are as follows: Professors and instructors, six; the number of students in the scientific department was twenty-seven; in elementary

department, eighty-two; in commercial department, twelve; in theological department, one,—in all, one hundred and twenty-two.

Professor Baker resigned his position in March, 1879. Professor Bentz became his successor. Rev. A. E. Gobble, then professor of mathematics, was appointed to the principalship, and has since continued to hold that office. Professor Gobble drew up a course of studies in 1880, which was adopted by the Educational Society. A charter was granted on the 20th of September, 1880.

REV. AARON EZRA GOBBLE, A.M., was born near Millheim, in Penn township, Centre County, Pa., on the 14th of February, 1856. His ancestors are of German descent, but have been in this country for so many generations that their original home in Europe cannot be ascertained. On his father's side his ancestors can be traced to his great-great-grandfather, and on his mother's side to his great-grandfather, and these have both been American citizens, and, as near as we can learn, American-born.

Jacob Gobble, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of the southern part of Bucks County, this State, and spent a good portion of his younger days in the vicinity of Germantown, and later in Reading, Berks County, where he learned his trade, which was that of a felt-hat maker. After he was married he lived for some time in Lebanon County, but while yet a young man he moved, with his family, to Centre County, where he continued to live to the time of his death, in February, 1868. His family consisted of seven children,—four daughters and three sons,—of whom the youngest, Samuel, was married, in December, 1851, to Sarah, the youngest daughter of John Willaman, a well-known manufacturer of spinning-wheels, and granddaughter of the Mr. Ream in whose house Rev. Jacob Albright first commenced to preach in that community, in 1805. Four children completed the circle of this family, of whom the oldest, Aaron, is the subject of this narrative. Five weeks after his birth his parents moved to the old Willaman homestead, which they bought, and where they still live, about three miles from Spring Mills, and here Aaron grew up to manhood. Living on a farm, he was put to work

during the summer months as soon as he was old and strong enough to be of use; but early in his boyhood he already manifested quite a distaste for his father's occupation, preferring to employ his time with his father's carpenter tools or with some book. Besides this, being frail, and often sickly, his parents were not slow to discover that their boy would never make a farmer, so they determined to send him to school. He attended the public school near his home

most ready to enter college. They, however, suspected his motives, and when he did break the secret to them they were not very much surprised, but ready to offer him all the assistance in their power. Accordingly, he entered the sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, in September, 1876, and graduated in June, 1879.

In February 1879, he was licensed to preach by the East Pennsylvania Conference of the



S. C. Schobbe

until he was fifteen years of age, and then entered Penn Hall Academy (now Spring Mills Academy) and prepared himself for teaching.

He taught in the public schools of Centre County for four winters, and during the summer months continued his studies at the academy. Here he conceived the idea of a collegiate education, and at once began to take up studies preparatory to that end. Fearing opposition

Evangelical Association. Two years later he was received into the Central Pennsylvania Conference, by which body he was ordained deacon in 1882 and elder in 1885.

Immediately after graduating at college he was appointed to the chair of mathematics in Union Seminary, at New Berlin, Union County, Pa., and on August 6th he entered upon the discharge of his new duties. In this position he continued

was appointed to take his place, a position he has continued to occupy up to the time of this writing, September, 1885, and longer than any of his predecessors.

On the 27th of June, 1882, he was married to Miss Kate Krauskop, of Lancaster, Pa., a daughter of William and Catharine Krauskop, who came to this country from Hoham Sohms, Kreitz Weitzler, Prussia, in 1815; settled in Baltimore, Md., for a few years, and then came to Lancaster, where they still live.

CHAPTER XVII.

LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP.¹

THE inhabitants of the southern portion of West Buffalo township became dissatisfied with their township connections, and from 1827 to 1850 there was an almost continued agitation upon the question of the erection of a new township. Sundry schemes of annexing portions of it to Buffalo, Union, etc., were projected and came to naught, until, in 1850, the whole subject received its quietus by the erection of the township of Limestone. Some of these abortive movements will be here given.

At the December session, 1827, sundry inhabitants of West Buffalo petitioned to be annexed to Union township, with division line to begin at or near Mitchell's Upper Mill, thence to a point at or near Henry Sanders', thence to a point at or near John Seebold's mill. Upon this petition Simon Snyder, Peter Hackenberg and George Aurand were appointed viewers, who reported to February sessions, 1828, that they had laid a line nearly as given above. This was not confirmed by the court.

At the May sessions, 1838, a petition was presented from the inhabitants of West Buffalo township, stating "that since the town of Mifflinburg has become a borough, your petitioners have been situated between the lines of the township of Buffalo and said borough, and nearly cut off from the township they live in; and, since the school-law has been adopted in the borough

of Mifflinburg, we are prevented from joining the inhabitants of West Buffalo in schooling our families. Our difficulties would be obviated if a part of the line between Buffalo and West Buffalo townships were so altered that the township of Buffalo, on the north side of the Limestone Ridge might extend to the borough of Mifflinburg, and include your petitioners in the bounds of the township of Buffalo, beginning on the Limestone Ridge, where the line crosses between the two townships, thence along said ridge, until it intersects Conrad Moll's line, thence along said line till it intersects the borough of Mifflinburg, including William Eilert's, thence along said borough line till it strikes Buffalo Creek, thence along the creek till it strikes the line of the aforesaid townships of Buffalo and West Buffalo." The court appointed William Harris, Philip Fredericks, John Glover and Hugh Wilson, viewers. At the same term of court a remonstrance was presented against the annexation of the territory above-mentioned to Buffalo township. Viewers reported to September sessions, 1838, to annex the territory in question, which report was set aside and not confirmed.

At the same court, May, 1838, a petition of the inhabitants of West Buffalo, Union and Hartley was presented for the formation of a new township out of parts of the above-named township. The petition sets forth that "the said townships are too large to afford equal conveniences to a great number of citizens, and more particularly on account of the Shamokin and Limestone Ridges by which nature has divided the territory, and separated the interests of the settlements on either side; that the present situation of these townships is very unpropitious and prejudicial to the common school system, because of the difficulty in forming sub-districts and locating school-houses to the convenience of the inhabitants, and on account of those high ridges running longitudinally and forming a complete separation of interest. It is therefore the desire of your petitioners to form a new township by taking parts of the townships of Union, West Buffalo and Hartley."

At the May sessions, 1841, a petition of inhabitants of West Buffalo was again presented,

¹By R. V. B. Lincoln.

stating that they labored under great disadvantages by reason of the great extent of territory of the township, and asking for a division of the same according to the bounds therein set forth. James Madden, Thomas Clingan and James Dale were appointed viewers, and made report to the September sessions that they had run a division line forming a new township, with boundaries as follows:

"Beginning at a post where the township lines of Buffalo and West Buffalo cross the 'officers' line;' thence westerly to a post on the western line of the borough of Millinburg; thence along the same to a post on the officers' line on the north side of Buffalo Creek, along that line S. 78° W. 313 perches, S. 70° W. 197 perches, and W. 56 perches, S. 88° W. 384 perches, to a point between West Buffalo and Hartley townships, along the township line 502 perches to a post on line of land of Samuel Barber, along the line and the line of Thomas Barber S. 64° W. 95 perches, to a post being the corner of Thomas Barber and Michael Lawver, along the said line S. 80° W. 700 perches, to a post on line of West Buffalo and Centre townships, along the same on the top of Jack's Mountain until it intersects Penn's Creek; thence down said creek until it intersects the line of West Buffalo and Union townships, near Schwenk's mill, along the line N. 4° W. 285 perches, to a post N. 14° W. 166 perches, to Sweitzer Run, near John Seebold's mill, up the run 680 perches, to the head of John Stees' spring; thence north to the place of beginning it."

At September sessions, 1848, a petition was again presented from inhabitants of West Buffalo township, asking for the erection of a new township. Samuel Roush, John Gandy and John Schriach were appointed commissioners to view the territory. They made report at February sessions, 1849, that they met at the house of Michael Kleckner, in New Berlin, on October 29, 1848, and proceeded to form a new township as follows:

"Beginning at the southwest corner of the borough of New Berlin at Penn's Creek; thence along the borough line to the northeast corner thereof; thence north to the public road; thence along the southeast side of the road leading from New Berlin to Lewisburgh to the line between the townships of Union and Buffalo; thence along the line of Buffalo township to the officers' line along said line to the borough line of Millinburg; thence west to the southwest corner of the borough; thence north to the turnpike east of John Seebold's; thence along the turnpike to the line between Hartley and West Buffalo townships; thence

along the same to the Centre township line on the summit of Jack's Mountain; thence easterly along the mountain to Penn's Creek to the place of beginning."

This report was accepted but not confirmed; another commission was appointed, viz., James Marshall, John App and Leonard Wolfe, who made a report February 26, 1850, which was confirmed by the court and named Limestone.

The territory of Limestone township is on the border of the purchase of July 6, 1754. In that year Andrew Smith lived at White Springs. Jean Jacques Le Roy (or as he was called by his English name, John Jacob King) settled at the spring on the place owned by Hon. Isaac Slenker, deceased. Peter Lick, after Switzer Run was called Lick Run, lived near the stream. Henry Leininger and Bastian were neighbors of Le Roy. Jacob Breylinger lived below New Berlin, on land now owned by the Maizes. For an account of the capture of some of this family by the Indians and their adventures, the reader is referred to the third chapter of the general history, page 60.

EARLY SURVEYS.—On the western side of the township on Penn's Creek, a survey was made for John Harris, February 23, 1769, on a warrant of 1755. Harris sold this property to Christian Shively in 1773, who in turn conveyed it to his son Christian in 1775, who settled upon it. This embraced the "Smith improvement" made by a settler of 1754 named Andrew Smith; next east was the Thomas Smith survey made August 12, 1775, on which Joseph Green built a mill, afterwards known as Stees' and Bellas'. John Nees was assessed in 1780 with a grist-mill, and in 1781 Joseph Green was assessed with a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Mr. Green resided about a mile east of Millinburg before he removed to Penn's Creek, and built his mill there. He was a surveyor and dealt largely in lands. He also took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle. On May 1, 1782, he was captain of a company which was out in defense of the frontier against the outrages of the Indians. In 1784 his mill was sold from him by the sheriff; he then went further up Penn's Creek into Hartley township and built a saw-mill, after called Weiher's, and

died in 1802, buried at the Lewis grave-yard. Joseph Green, of Lewisburgh, is his grandson. East of Green's land came the Jesse Watson survey on warrant of October 31, 1771. The Thomas Craig, north of Thomas Smith was surveyed August 13, 1769, on a warrant of August 10, 1767. East of the Craig was the Thomas Paschall, surveyed October 8, 1772; east of the latter, the George Ryne, surveyed August 14, 1769. Later, Paschall Lewis owned the northern half of these two surveys, and Thomas Mathers, the southern half.

The Edward Lee survey owned in 1796 by Robert Barber, Esq., called the White Springs tract, was an old improvement of 1755, owned by John Harris, and surveyed by Colonel John Armstrong in 1755, re-surveyed by William Maclay, in February, 1769. The James Watson was surveyed October 14, 1773, on which a saw-mill was erected in 1781, and a grist-mill in 1786, now, and for many years known as Seebold's mill. Christopher Seebold became its owner in 1793. New Berlin is located on the east end of the John Ord survey made April 10, 1769, and the west end of the George Albrecht, surveyed December 19, 1771.

The David Davis, formerly the Hay farm, was surveyed June 13, 1771, and purchased by Philip Hay in February, 1773. At the northeast end of the township lay the John Philip De Haas, one of the officers' surveys made in May, 1769. Limestone township had quite a number of settlers within its bounds before the Revolution. Robert Barber, Esq., of Lancaster County, built a house at White Springs in 1772. John Scott occupied it in 1773.

In the assessment of 1775 appear the following names of residents in what is Limestone township, viz: John Clarke, Joseph Green, Philip Hay, Adam Colpetzer, James Moore, George Overmier, Daniel Lewis, John McCashon, Samuel Mathers, John Mitchell, John Nees, Andrew Pontius, John Rearich, Adam Smith, Michael Snyder, John Scott, Christian Shively, David Smith, Patrick Watson, Michael Shirtz.

Robert Barber came from Yorkshire, England, about 1700, and settled at Chester, Pa. At his death he left his property to his nephews,

Robert and Thomas Barber, having no children of his own. Robert, alone came to America in 1711 and took possession of his uncle's estate. He married Hannah Tidmarsh, who came from England. They moved to Hempfield, now Columbia, Pa., in 1728, and purchased one thousand acres of land. He was a member of the Society of Friends and first sheriff of Lancaster County. His grandson, Robert Barber, moved to Buffalo Valley, about 1781, and settled at the White Springs, where he died. The final distribution of his estate was made a few years ago, among sixty-eight descendants.

Robert Barber, Esq., the paternal ancestor of the Barber family, in Union County, was a descendant of the Robert Barber who was the first sheriff of Lancaster County at its organization in 1729. The elder Barber owned a fine tract of land on the Susquehanna River, where the town of Columbia now stands, on which he resided and on which he erected a log jail, in anticipation of that point being selected as the county-seat for the new county. His hopes were however disappointed, the town of Lancaster being awarded the coveted prize by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. In August, 1772, Robert Barber bought of Reuben Haines, the Edward Lee warrantee and improvement and built a house at the head of White Springs and placed it in the hands of a tenant (John Scott), for a term of years (seven).

In 1785 he removed to his property at White Springs, and in 1791 erected a saw-mill there, which has gone out of existence many years ago. November 29, 1792, he was commissioned a justice of the peace. In 1793 he had a distillery, and in 1797 built the first grist-mill on White Spring Run, still in existence. He died in 1841, in his ninety-first year. His wife was Sarah Boude, who died in 1818, aged sixty-five; both interred in the Lewis grave-yard. Their children were Thomas, Samuel, James, Robert, Mary (married to Joseph Chambers), Sally (married to Benjamin Chambers), Elizabeth, Ellen and Hannah. The three daughters last-named never married, and all of the five died within sight of the place where they had been reared. James and Robert went West many years ago; J. W. Barber, of Mifflinburg, is a

grandson of the Robert who moved West. Samuel Barber married Mary Vanvalzah, a daughter of Dr. Robert Vanvalzah, of Buffalo Cross-Roads, a physician of very extensive practice. Samuel Barber was a man of positive convictions, with the courage to avow and ability to defend them. He was one of the pioneers and most prominent advocates of total abstinence from alcoholic drinks in the county. He died March 24, 1846, in his sixtieth year. His wife died February 24th, one month earlier in the same year, in her fifty-sixth year; both died of erysipelas. Thomas Barber was married to Betsey Clingan.

The following extract from "*Flavel Roan's Journal* as quoted in Linn's *Annals of Buffalo Valley*," is descriptive of their wedding: "1812, March 26, Thomas Barber to Betsey Clingan; groom came with fourteen attendants; thirty-seven strangers, altogether. 27th, twenty strangers besides the bride and groom, breakfasted at Clingan's; twenty-two of us left Clingan's with the bride and groom; four joined us at Dr. Vanvalzah's; went to Esquire Barber's, where there was a very large party and much dancing, although Quakers." Thomas Barber died in 1856 (April 12th), aged seventy-two years; his wife died in 1872 (April 5), in her eighty-sixth year. Both Thomas and Samuel Barber had parts of their father's original purchase, where they lived and reared their families. Their descendants, the majority of whom reside in Limestone township and Millinburg, would, if mustered together, make a respectable battalion.

In 1787 Samuel Barber lived near the mouth of Switzer Run. On his place was an old graveyard on the bluff near to Penn's Creek, and in it were buried many of the first settlers of that neighborhood. It was not used after 1791. Here Samuel Barker was killed in 1792, by the timbers of an old barn which he was tearing down, falling upon him. One of his daughters married William McConnell, the other a Swinchart. The property remained for some years after the death of Mr. Barber. It was subsequently owned for many years by Philip Seebold, who made it the place of his residence until his death in 1874.

Robert Barber was married to Sarah Bonde; Thomas Barber to her sister, Mary Bonde; and Paschall Lewis to Elizabeth Bonde—all sisters and daughters of a highly respectable Lancaster County family, and had for his patrimony the land south of the White Springs Mill. The early settlers of this region were mistaken in their ideas of the productiveness and fertility of the soil upon which they settled. The red shale lands and the lands adjacent to Penn's Creek were covered with a heavy growth of timber of various kinds, while the limestone clay-hills, farther back, were covered with a growth of scrubby bushes. The settlers, not unnaturally, concluded that the lands sustaining the big oaks and pines were the richer, and took them in preference to the others, and did not discover their mistake until the lapse of years revealed it.

Thomas Barber died in 1827, aged sixty-eight years; his wife in 1818, aged fifty-seven. They left two sons—John and Samuel B.—and several daughters. Samuel B. Barber was elected a county commissioner in 1835, and afterwards was appointed a justice of the peace by the Governor. Afterwards, about 1843, John Barber, Samuel B. Barber, James Barber, Samuel Wright, with their families, emigrated from the White Springs neighborhood to the blooming prairies of Stephenson County, Ill. This exodus from Limestone was composed of sixty-three individuals of all ages; they traveled with horses and wagons.

Captain John Clarke, of the Revolution, lived on the first farm west of Millinburg, on the south side of the turnpike. He was living there before the Revolutionary War. In 1775 he is assessed with fifty acres of cultivated land, two horses, three cows, six sheep, one slave and one servant. In 1774 he was one of the grand jurors at the Northumberland County Court. In 1776 he left the valley in command of a company in Col. Philip Cole's battalion of Northumberland County Associators; was engaged in some of the skirmishes with the British subsequent to the battles of Trenton and Princeton, which had taken place before his company had joined the army of General Washington. The company as such served about

three and a half months. A daughter of Captain Clarke was married to David Watson, an early settler in the valley. She was the mother of John C., David and William Watson, late of West Buffalo township. Captain Clarke died February 22, 1802, in his seventy-third year; his wife, Florence, died in 1807, aged seventy-six; both buried at the Lewis graveyard. The Clarke farm next passed into the hands of Jacob Brobst, who lived there until his death, in 1825. In 1815-16 he was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected for the session of 1816-17, but became insane before the meeting of the General Assembly and did not take his seat; neither did he ever recover his reason.

The following extract from a letter of Governor Snyder to George Kremer, then a rising Democratic politician of Union County, under date of November 21, 1816, has reference to the misfortune of Mr. Brobst:

"I should like much to see you pitted against that fiend, Lieb, in the House of Representatives; but unless Brobst resigns, I cannot see how the Speaker could constitutionally issue a writ for the election of another. A writ of lunacy could be awarded by the court of Union County, and thereupon a writ might issue for a new election. The people might memorialize the House that, through mental derangement, the act of God, one of their representatives is disqualified to represent the *wisdom of the county*. This, accompanied by certificates from regular bred physicians,—Doctors Dongal, Van Valzah, etc.,—would undoubtedly bring the question fairly before the House, and a precedent established in his case, if there is not one already, in this country or in England. But, if he has any interval of sanity, this might be embraced to procure his resignation. Thus all difficulty would be removed, and make room for your election, which, I suppose, would be certain if the Longstown interest does not oppose you. Whatever may be done, it will be all-important to keep out of view his having been mad before his election, or that the people were so who elected him."

Mr. Brobst did not have a lucid interval, he did not resign, and Mr. Kremer was not elected. Dr. James Smith, of Millinburg, was married to the only child of Mr. Brobst. Dr. Smith died in 1826, leaving a widow and children. Some of his posterity have continued to own the Clarke-Brobst farm down to the present day, Mr. Oscar W. Smith, a grandson of Dr.

Smith, being the present owner. Others of the Smith family reside in Hartley, Lewis, Hartleton, Millinburg and other parts of the country, as well as in several States of the far West.

George Overmeier lived about a mile west of New Berlin, where Joseph Seebold now lives. He was a member of the first grand jury of Northumberland County; was a captain in the War of the Revolution, and died in 1806. He had a large family of children. To his son Jacob he bequeathed his rifle and shot-pouch carried during the war.

John Nees lived along Penn's Creek and had a small mill there, which after became Green's, Stees', Bellas', etc. There has been no mill there for many years except a saw-mill. John McCashan lived on the De Haas survey, in the northeast part of the township.

John Rearick lived near Wehr's; was one of the grand jurors at the first court of Northumberland County, held at Fort Augusta May, 1772.

Adam Smith lived near to the Mathers place. His descendants of the third and fourth generation still occupy the old place.

David Smith lived on Barber's land, and after the erection of the mill at White Springs became the first miller there.

Andrew Pontius was the owner of the Le Roy place (the scene of the Indian murder of 1755), which he afterwards sold to John Stees. It remained in the Stees family for many years; in fact, part of it is still owned and occupied by Frederick Stees, a descendant of the John Stees who purchased of Pontius. For many years John Stees carried on a distillery at this place.

Philip Hoy was located east of the Le Roy or Pontius place. He came there in 1773 and in 1775 had twelve acres of land under cultivation. His descendants still own part of his original domain.

The names of Daniel Lewis and Samuel Mathers appear in the assessment of 1775. The wife of Daniel Lewis was Margaret Paschall, a relative of Thomas Paschall, of Philadelphia, and the owner of a great amount of land. She was married three times: first, to a man named Watson, by whom she had sons,—Jesse, James (who built the Seebold Mill) and John, all

settling in the valley; second, to a man named Mathers, by whom she had sons,—Samuel and Thomas Mathers, also early settlers; and third, to Daniel Lewis, father of Paschall. In 1785 the name of Daniel Lewis disappears from the assessment lists, and that of Paschall Lewis appears in its stead. The burying-ground called Lewis' Grave-yard, takes its name from the elder Lewis, on whose land it was mainly situated. Paschall Lewis owned the farms now D. W. Pellman's, and died in 1820, aged sixty years. His children were Margaret, married to Thomas Clingan, of Kelly township; Mary, married to Samuel Wright, who, about 1843, removed to Stephenson County, Ill.; Sarah, married to James Merrill, Esq., a leading lawyer of his day; Elizabeth, married to Robert Cander, of White Deer Mills; and Amelia, married to Samuel Heise, of Columbia, Pa.

The Thomas Paschall and George Ryne surveys had been owned by Daniel Lewis, in his life-time, and remained undivided, as far as the giving of title-papers was concerned, until, in 1809, Paschall Lewis became the owner of the northern part of the tracts, and Thomas Mathers of the southern part. The Lewis property remained a long time after the death of Paschall Lewis in the occupancy of Samuel Wright, a son-in-law, who finally removed to Illinois, and the farm was sold some years afterward (1847) to Samuel Pellman, whose son, David W., is still its owner.

The Mathers property is now owned by Longinus Walter, who occupies the old stone house built in 1802, and by Peter Bingaman, who has the eastern portion of the tract.

John Scott was a tenant on the Barber lands at the time of the Revolution, as was also Patrick Watson. The latter had his cabin on the elevated land a little east of the school-house, below the White Springs Mill. In the spring of 1780 a party of Indians made a descent upon the dwelling of Watson, shot and scalped his mother and also shot Watson through the body. Christian Shively, who lived near by, having heard the firing, went to Watson's cabin, where he found Mrs. Watson lying on the floor scalped and a dog licking her bloody head. She was still alive, but unable to speak,

and in reply to his questions about Patrick, made motions which he understood to mean that Patrick had gone up the run. He, accordingly, went up the run in search of him, and found him near the White Spring, where he had stopped to take a drink, not knowing that he was wounded until, in drinking, he discovered the water running out through his wound. He died in a short time. He and his mother are buried in the Lewis grave-yard, and are among the first buried there.

Patrick Watson was an uncle to David, William and John C. Watson, late well-known citizens of West Buffalo township.

Christian Shively, who came from Lancaster County, had purchased the John Harris survey and improvement of 1755, near the mouth of the White Spring Run, and was living there before the commencement of the war. He did not leave at the time of the big runaway of 1778, and had hoped to remain undisturbed with his family at the place which he had selected as their home. He was aware, however, of the danger incurred by remaining, and on one occasion, before the murder of Watson, having occasion to go to a so-called fort near New Berlin, he hid his wife and two children in his corn-patch, with the directions to remain there until his return. During his absence, Mrs. Shively, not feeling secure in the protection of the growing corn, had left the corn-patch and waded over Penn's Creek, and hidden herself and children in the thicket of bushes at the foot of Jack's Mountain, and while there in hiding, she saw two Indians going up the mountain at a short distance from her, but fortunately without being discovered by them. After seeing the Indians she was afraid to leave her hiding-place. Mr. Shively, after his return home, went to the corn-patch where he supposed his household treasures were concealed, and after having searched it over and over, without avail, was on the point of giving up the search in despair, when he heard the faint wail of a child, which seemed to come from the opposite side of the creek. He then found them and accompanied them to their cabin. After the murder of Watson he set about making preparations for his departure from the settlement. He

buried his stove in the soft, boggy ground which skirted the run, expecting that the day would come when he would return and exhumate it. He made a raft of logs, tied together with hickory withes, upon which he placed his wife and children, and floated with them down Penn's Creek. After the war was over he returned and found some apple-trees which he had planted before his hegira, bending under their weight of fruit; but the concealed stove for many years eluded all attempts to find it. Many and many a time did the old gentleman, in after-years, with stick in hand, go over the meadow prodding it at every point where he thought the errant stove was concealed, until at last, after many years of persisting search, it was at last struck and brought forth to the light of day. Mr. Shively lived to an extreme old age, dying in 1842, aged almost ninety-two years. He had sons,—Daniel, who moved to Ohio; Christian, who moved to Chrion County, Pa.; George, who lived and died on the old place in 1851, where Jacob S. Shively, a grandson of the settler of ante-Revolutionary times, now lives; John, who died in 1862, aged nearly eighty-six years, at the place on Penn's Creek, now the property of Jacob Klose, where he also had a saw-mill, now George Rarick's; Henry, who had a tannery near White Spring (he was found dead).

An old Indian was killed by a young girl, in what is now Limestone towanship, under the following circumstances:

On July 14, 1780, a man named Baltzer Klinesmith, who lived on the north side of the mountain which separates Buffalo Valley from the valley in which New Berlin is situated, started to the harvest-field in company with his two daughters, Catharine and Elizabeth, aged eighteen and sixteen years, and while on the way they were met by a band of Indians, who killed and scalped the father and took the two girls prisoners, and brought them to the spring on the south side of the mountain, just outside of the boundary of the borough of New Berlin. There they stayed all night. The next day the Indians went out on a scout, leaving the two girls in charge of an old Indian, who busied himself in cleaning and drying the bloody scalp of the murdered Klinesmith in the presence of his

daughters. After he had finished this job to his satisfaction, as it had commenced to rain, he sat down under a sapling, leaning his back against it, and directed the girls by motions to gather brush to cover a sack of flour, which stood near by, and thus protect it from the rain. Whilst the girls were thus employed the old Indian fell asleep and began to nod. The younger girl, Elizabeth, seeing this, picked up an axe, which lay by the side of the old Indian, and, motioning to her sister to run, she sent the axe crashing into the skull and brain of the old man and ran. The old man gave a fearful yell, which was heard by the other Indians, who were on their return. The girls separated as they ran. The returning Indians espied Catharine, gave a yell, and started in pursuit of her, and shot at her just as she was springing over the trunk of a prostrate tree that had been torn out by its roots. The ball entered below the right shoulder-blade and came out at her side—she bore the scars of this wound to her dying day. Finding that she was wounded and that the tree, which she had just then sprung over, afforded a convenient hiding-place, she crept under the tree and close to it, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing and hearing the Indians pass over the tree or log under which she lay and continuing their pursuit of her. Elizabeth had in the mean time reached Beatty's harvest-field and given the alarm. The reapers, as was the custom then, had their rifles near at hand, which they immediately grasped and went in search of the Indians and Catharine. The Indians escaped and Catharine was found; she was much weakened from loss of blood; but she had taken off her apron and with it stanchd the blood of her wounds. She soon recovered and lived to survive two husbands. She first married Daniel Campbell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and had by him two children,—John, who died near Millinburg, and Ann, who married Samuel B. Barber, who, as before stated, moved to Illinois. Daniel Campbell died April 22, 1793. Her next husband was Robert Chambers, who lived at the place long owned by Samuel Pellman, now owned by Aaron Klose. She also survived him. There are persons still living in the neighborhood of White Springs

and in Millinburg who have often heard Mrs. Chambers relate with her own lips this thrilling adventure of her youth.

In 1838, Moses Van Campen, a celebrated Indian fighter, then living in the State of New York, applied to the United States government for a pension by a petition, which is full of interest. From this petition the following extract is made, as it is very reasonably supposed to refer to the party of Indians of which the murderers of Klinesmith were a part.

"In the summer of 1780 a man was taken prisoner in Buffalo and escaped. He came in and reported there were about three hundred Indians on the Sinnemahoning hunting and laying in a store of provisions, and would make a descent on the frontiers; that they would divide into small parties, and attack the whole chain of the frontier at the same time, on the same day. Colonel Hunter selected a party of five to reconnoitre, viz.: Captain Campbell, Peter and Michael Grove, Lieutenant Cramer and myself. The party was called the Grove party. We carried with us three weeks' provisions, and proceeded up the West Branch with much caution and care. We reached the Sinnemahoning, but made no discovery but old tracks. We marched up the Sinnemahoning so far that we were satisfied it was a false report. We returned, and a little below the Sinnemahoning, near night, we discovered a smoke. We were confident it was a party of Indians, which we must have passed by, or they got there some other way. We discovered there was a large party, how many we could not tell, but we prepared for the attack.

"As soon as it was dark we new-primed our rifles, sharpened our flints, examined our tomahawk handles and all being ready, we waited with great impatience till they all lay down. The time came, and with the utmost silence we advanced, trailed our rifles in one hand, and the tomahawk in the other. The night was warm; we found some of them rolled in their blankets a rod or two from their fires. Having got among them, we first handled our tomahawks. They rose like a dark cloud. We now fired our shots and raised the war-yell. They took to flight in the utmost confusion, but few taking time to pick up their rifles. We retained masters of the ground and in the pursuit killed several more. These Indians discovered something, and a had been some place as Penn's Creek, and had killed and scalped two or three families. We found several scalps of different ages which they had taken, and a large quantity of domestic cloth, which was carried to Northumberland, and given to the distressed who had escaped the knife and tomahawk."

In 1780 the name of Edward Tate appears

upon the assessment roll of Buffalo township. On May 6, 1782, he, being at the time a private in Captain George Overmeir's company, was shot through the foot in an engagement with the Indians, somewhere between Millinburg and Wehr's tavern. "A number of the company were on a scout, and were talking at the time of the merits of their respective guns. One said he could shoot the drop from an Indian's nose. Just at that moment the Indians, who were in ambush, fired upon them and several fell. Tate, who was wounded, ran and concealed himself. An Indian in pursuit came near to where he lay concealed, and looked over the fence, but did not discover him."—*Linn's Annals*. It is said that two men, named Lee and Reznor, were killed at the time, and that their bodies were taken over to Captain Overmeir's, near New Berlin, and buried in the old grave-yard near Penn's Creek. Edward Tate died in Millinburg—or Youngmanstown, as it was then called—in 1794. His son William, who was married to a daughter of Hugh Beatty, died in Hartley township in 1859, about a mile and a half north of Hartleton, where he had lived for a number of years, and had erected a saw-mill, still in existence.

Between 1775 and 1778 Robert Chambers, from the neighborhood of Chambersburg, in Franklin County (then Cumberland), became the owner of the land which is now embraced in the Aaron Klose, Benjamin Chambers, Joseph Chambers and William Chambers farms. A cabin was erected, and some patches cleared and cultivated; but, owing to the uncertainty of affairs and the disturbed condition of the country, he did not reside there himself permanently, and did not bring to his new home his wife and daughters and younger sons. His son James was one of the patrols who were killed by the Indians in their attack on Penn's Creek in May, 1780. Before the close of the war Mr. Chambers died, and was buried in Cumberland County. His sons, Robert, Benjamin and Joseph, after the restoration of tranquillity, came up to Limestone, and had the property divided between them. Their mother died in 1797, and is buried in the

Lewis grave-yard. Robert (2d) had what is now the Aaron Klose farm; he died in 1825. His children were Mary (married to Joseph Musser, Esq., of Millinburg; they moved to the West), Rebecca (married to John A. Van Valzah, Esq.; both dead) and Robert (who also went West).

Joseph Chambers had the farms now owned by William Chambers and Joseph Chambers. His children were Robert, Sally, Rebecca, Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel, Joseph, Mary, Paschall and Ellen. Of the sons, Robert, Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel and Paschall removed to Stephenson County, Ill., as did also the daughter, Mary, married to Joseph Hayes. The daughters, Sally and Rebecca, died in Union County. Ellen is the wife of Robert Foster, of West Buffalo. Joseph and his son, William, are the owners of the old Joseph Chambers farm.

Benjamin's share of his father's land was where his youngest son, Benjamin, lived until about 1883, and which he still owns. Benjamin's sons were James (the venerable president of the Millinburg Bank, still living), Robert (who died near Millinburg in 1864), and Benjamin (living just outside of the borough of Millinburg, in Limestone township). His daughters were Mary, Elizabeth and Sally (living in Millinburg); Rhoda (who was married to Thomas Martin); Caroline (married to Andrew Forster) and Keziah (married to George N. Youngman, Esq., of Millinburg).

In 1799 Henry Sanders came from Lancaster County, and settled in Limestone township, about a mile below the Centreville bridge, where a Sanders has been living ever since, his grandson, Jonathan Sanders, being the present proprietor. Mr. Sanders died in 1850, aged eighty-two years. His sons were Henry, David, John and Jacob. David moved to Western Pennsylvania, where he died, in 1878; John died in Snyder County, Pa., in 1876; Jacob removed to Sandusky County, Ohio.

Henry Sanders, Jr., succeeded his father in the ownership of the family home; was elected a commissioner of Union County in 1811, and died January 11, 1870, aged seventy-four years.

His children, all of whom reside in Union and

Snyder Counties, are Joseph, living in Lewis township; Jonathan, in Limestone; Jacob, in New Berlin; Henry K., in Centreville, Snyder County, Pa.; Mary, married to Daniel Reber, of Limestone; and Catherine, widow of — Smith, in New Berlin.

In 1812 Simon Wehr commenced to keep tavern at the place ever since known as Wehr's. The township elections are held here, but of late years the tavern has been discontinued. His son, Peter Wehr, still occupies the old tavern as a farm-house.

Solomon Kleckner, in 1793, bought one-fourth of the Captain Irvine tract (one of the officers' surveys), where his son George died. The place was sold in 1835 to William Forster (now Dr. William F. Seebold's). He was also the owner of several farms in the eastern part of the township, south of the Limestone Ridge, in the neighborhood of the Hoys, where he died in 1837, aged seventy-two years. He was also the owner, for many years, of the mill at New Berlin. Several of his sons went West. His son Jacob died on the old homestead; William K. died near Vicksburg, leaving sons and daughters resident in the county; Michael has been for more than fifty years a resident of New Berlin (he served as county treasurer from 1841 to 1843, county commissioner from 1864 to 1867 and sheriff from 1870 to 1873).

In 1793 Christopher Seebold became the owner of the mill built by James Watson. This mill has been owned by a Seebold ever since that time. Christopher Seebold was a native of the kingdom of Württemberg, and was brought to America when a child seven years old. He came from what is now Lebanon County, Pa., to Union County, and died in 1814, at the age of seventy-three; buried at New Berlin. He had two sons, John and Christopher. John became the owner of the mill, which is still in the hands of his posterity. Christopher kept a tavern in New Berlin and was the owner of the lots on which the courthouse and offices for the county of Union were located at the time New Berlin was chosen as the county-seat for the new county of Union. In 1813 he was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1820 he was elected county treasurer

of the county. He had three sons and six daughters—Betsy, married to Long, Polly, married to Pontius, and Catharine, married to Hammel, all moved to the West; Nancy and Sally both died in 1824, at New Berlin; Hannah, the youngest, was married to Abraham Schoch, a resident of New Berlin. M. L. Schoch, Esq., is their son.

The sons of the second Christopher were Philip, Christopher and John. The last-named is still living in New Berlin in his eighty-third year, the oldest man in the borough. His step is still elastic, his intellect unimpaired and health good. Philip was sheriff of the county from 1825 to 1828, and died in 1874, at the age of eighty-six, leaving a large family of sons and daughters. Christopher died a few years ago at an advanced age. Philip and Christopher lived on adjoining farms about one and a half miles west of New Berlin.

The Pellman family is of Dutch origin. Conrad Cornelius Pellman was born in Gelderland, Holland, in 1751, and came to America toward the close of the Revolutionary War. He was a physician, settled in Berks County, Pa., and there followed his profession and married Mary Kline, and died there December 29, 1803, in his fifty-third year, leaving a widow and six sons—Samuel, Cornelius, Charles, John, David and George—and two daughters,—Rebecca, married to Michael K. Boyer, of Reading, Pa.; and Maria, married to — Lutz, of West Buffalo township, Union County. Cornelius came to Union County about 1825, and finally settled in Limestone township. He died in New Berlin in 1884.

Samuel Pellman was born in Amity township, Berks County, Pa., September 23, 1794; learned the trade of a blacksmith, and followed that vocation, varied with an occasional term of teaching school, until his marriage with Mary Wolf, of Hanburg, Berks County, Pa. He then went to farming in Berks County, and after a few years spent there in that business removed to the Robert Chambers farm, in Limestone township, which he purchased in 1832. In 1866 he retired from his farm to Millburg, and died there in 1875, July 25th, in his eighty-first year. His sons were David W., living in

Limestone, on the Paschall Lewis farm; Lewis C., living in Hartleton; and Oliver K., who died before his father, leaving one son. His daughters were Helen, married to Robert V. Glover, of Hartleton; Anna M., married to Richard V. B. Lincoln, of Hartley; and Rebecca, married to James Glover, Esq., also of Hartley.

There was a mill on Penn's Creek, on what is now Mr. Spangler's farm, which went by the name of Mitchell's Upper Mill; it was also for some years known as Schwenk's. The mill has been torn down for many years, and all vestiges of it have disappeared. There was also another mill on Penn's Creek, about half a mile above New Berlin, known at different periods in its history as Long's, Pellman's and Mitchell's Lower Mill. This mill also has ceased operations for a number of years, but the building is still in existence.

SCHOOLS.—Those persons in the eastern part of the township sent their children to Dreisbach's Church, where a school-house was built at an early day. There was a school-house built before 1800 near White Spring Mill. Alexander Templeton, John Holmes and Robert Taylor taught here. About 1820 another school-house was built on the same lot, which was given by Robert Barber, Esq. This school-house was considered a model in its day.

John H. Hickok, an excellent teacher, designed it. This school-house at White Springs was built with a dwelling in the one end for the teacher. Among the teachers here were George N. Youngman, Michael H. Weaver, David Mizener and Charles Hill. There was a school-house where Philip Deater now lives. The free schools were put in operation in 1837, and several school-houses were built by Samuel Hoover—at Stees', near Centreville Bridge, and one about midway between New Berlin and Centreville Bridge. The directors built two houses to take the place of the old one at White Springs, one on the road from White Springs Mill to Penn's Creek, the other on the western end of D. W. Pellman's farm. There are now seven school-houses in the township.

CHURCHES.—No denomination of Christians has a church in Limestone except the German

Baptist Dunkers, who, in 1864, built one about two miles west of Millinburg. It has a basement, in which is the culinary department, and an attic fitted up as a dormitory for the accommodation of brethren from a distance on the recurrence of the annual love-feasts.

The Presbyterians and Methodists have their church connections mostly at Millinburg. The Reformed and Lutheran members go to Millinburg, New Berlin or Centreville. Preachers of the Evangelical Association preach in the White Springs School-house.

There is no post-office in the township. There was one, at one time, at White Springs, between 1860 and 1865, but it was discontinued.

S. C. Wilt, of Hartleton, and J. Boude Barber, a son of Robert Barber, Jr., kept a store at White Springs in 1833, but soon discontinued it; in 1860 Joseph S. Randenbush started a store there, but in a few years removed to Vicksburg. J. Newton Chambers is the present merchant there.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL PELLMAN.

Among the early settlers of Berks County, Pa., was Dr. Conrad Pellman, who was born February 2, 1751, in Vankum, Holland. His father, Arnold Pellman, was born near Maastricht, Holland, whose wife was Maria Van den Vaero, who was born in Grubben Vorst, Gelderland. They died, and were buried in Meerloe, Holland. Conrad Pellman studied medicine at the College of Surgeons, in Amsterdam, Holland, and served as "surgeon to the Regiment of Yagers in the service of his Serene Highness, the Margrave of Anspach, in the subsidies of Great Britain during the war in America." As shown by memorials and certificates (now in possession of the family) given by men high in authority in the English government, he was a surgeon of ability and note, and intended at the close of his service settling in Nova Scotia. He returned with his regiment to Holland in 1783, and two years after sailed from Amsterdam to America, landing, it is believed, in New York. He at once went to

Berks County and commenced the practice of his profession. He took the oath of allegiance in Oley township on the 10th day of October, 1786. He was a skillful surgeon and successful physician, and continued in practice in Berks County until his death, which occurred December 29, 1803. On the 19th day of September, 1786, he married Miss Mary Kline, who was born in Amity township, Berks County, November 30, 1763, and died in Union County, January 29, 1850. Their children were John, Jacob, David, Samuel, George K., Charles, Maria, Cornelius and Rebecca; the last named was married to Michael K. Boyer, still living in Reading, Pa. David served in the United States navy in the War of 1812, and in 1815 shipped in the merchant marine and sailed, since when nothing has been heard of him or the vessel.

Samuel Pellman, of whom this sketch is written, was born in Amity township, Berks County, September 23, 1794. He grew to manhood in his native township and after the death of his father resided with his uncle, Abraham Kline. He attended the district school during his boyhood, and after becoming of age spent some time at the Reading schools, thus becoming a good scholar for that day. He learned the trade of blacksmithing, and followed the business in Amity township, Berks County, for several years. He then purchased a farm in the above-named township, on which he resided until 1832, when he sold his Berks County property and came to Union County and purchased of the estate of Robert Chambers, in Limestone township, the farm now owned by Aaron Klose, and on which he resided many years. As a farmer, Mr. Pellman was very successful, and, although he never engaged in any other business, he made a fortune, which, for his time, was considered a very large one, and his success was abundant proof that in the pursuit of agriculture, as in any other pursuit, strict attention to business and intelligently applied labor would reap a rich reward. As a business man, his honor and integrity were never questioned; as neighbor and friend, his memory is still held in high esteem; in politics he was a Democrat, but never a politician, his

time and energies being given entirely to his family and his business interests. For many years he was a member of the Lutheran Church, and died in that faith on the 25th day of July, 1875. On the 6th day of February, 1825, he was joined by marriage to Miss Mary Wolff, who was born August 19, 1806, in Berks County, Pa., and was daughter of Abraham and Rebecca (Shtatz) Wolff, whose ancestors originally came from Germany, and were among the early settlers of Berks County. To Mr. and Mrs.

P., Richard V. B., Jr., and Annie R. *Rebecca*, born June 9, 1833; died March 11, 1873; married, 1859, James Glover; children of Rebecca are Anna M., Laura, Charles P., Oliver W. H. and Lewis. *Lewis C.*, born July 13, 1835, married Miss Lena Hockman; one child, Mary. *Oliver K.*, born February 27, 1839; married, December 5, 1865, Miss Sallie S. Swengel; one child, Oliver K.



Samuel Pellman

Pellman were born six children, viz.,—*Helen*, born May 3, 1827; married, March 11, 1852, to Robert V. Glover; her children are Horace P., James, Oliver, Mary E., Samuel P., John Newton and David L. *David W.*, born March 16, 1829; married October 12, 1854, Miss Matilda Reber; their children are Mary A., Ada L., Minerva J., and Helen C. *Anna*, born May 29, 1831; married, August 15, 1852, Richard V. B. Lincoln; children—John W., Samuel P., Mark H., Hannah M., Louis

OLIVER K. PELLMAN.

Oliver K. Pellman was born in Limestone township, Union County, Pa., on the 27th day of February, 1839. Reared on the farm whereon he was born, by indulgent parents, whose youngest son he was, he was taught that labor was honorable, and that fortune and success were obtained only by earnest effort, and that industry and integrity were the only sure foundations for both. His boyhood days were spent in working on the farm and attending the dis-

tict school in his neighborhood. When — years old he was sent to the Millinburg Academy, then presided over by Dr. Fisher. His attendance at the academy was marked by studious habits and by being among the foremost in his classes. His predilections were in favor of a professional life, and he would have chosen the medical profession had he followed the dictates of his own inclinations; but his father's desire was to see him a successful farmer, and, in deference to his father's wishes, Oliver decided

Mr. Pellman is spoken of as one of the most popular and highly-esteemed young men of his time, and his early death was mourned and deeply regretted by all. On the 5th day of December, A. D. 1865, he was joined in marriage to Miss Sallie S., daughter of John and Sarah (Miller) Swengel, who was born in Franklin township, Snyder County, Pa., April 24, 1837. To them was born one child, Oliver K., on the 25th day of December, 1866. Mrs. Oliver K. Pellman is a descendant of an old fam-



Oliver K. Pellman

that in agricultural pursuits he would at least find fortune and happiness. After graduating at the academy he taught school several terms, and as a teacher was very successful. After his marriage he succeeded his father in the possession of the home farm, which he carried on successfully until his death, which occurred on the 30th day of October, 1867. In early youth he became a member of the Lutheran Church, then in charge of Rev. J. G. Anspach. He was a fine tenor-singer, and was for years, and up to the time of his death, a member of the choir.

ily of Snyder County (formerly Union County), the Swengel family having been residents thereof for many years. Her father, John Swengel, was born in what is now Snyder County in 1805, and died in 1875. He was twice married; his first wife was Miss Sarah Miller, to whom was born Charles P., who is an ore-dealer in Centre County, and married Jane Valterschamp, of New Berlin, Pa.; David T., who is a dentist of prominence in Aberdeen, D. T. (he is a graduate of Baltimore Dental College); Sarah, the wife of O. K. Pellman; and John G. M.,

who is minister of the gospel in the Evangelical Church, and is in charge of Lock Haven Circuit. He is married to Miss Jennima Dunkel daughter of Martin Dunkel, of Buffalo Valley. Mr. Swengel's second wife's name was Sarah Frantz, to whom was born Uriah F., who is also a minister of the gospel, and is one of the editors of the English Sunday-school literature of the Evangelical Church; Edwin, also a minister of the gospel, in charge at Newport, Perry County, Pa. (he married Martha Diehl, of Light Street, Columbia County, Pa.); Mary J., married to P. McMands, of Philadelphia; Esther L., unmarried and living with her mother; Ada S., married to W. F. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Dunkel, of Lewisburgh, Pa.; Amon W., who is also a minister of the gospel in the Evangelical Church, and is now located in Nittany Valley Circuit, Centre County, and is unmarried.

CHAPTER XVIII.

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

GREGG appears as Gregg in March, 1865, by act of Assembly, March 21, 1865. It was "Brady" before that. At September term, 1865, petition was made for appointment of constables and overseers, school directors and auditors. The more particular account of its erection is given in the general account of the formation of the county.

The valley has been designated White Deer Hole Valley—the singular fact being that there is a White Deer Creek and a White Deer Hole Creek, which has a humorous derivation, however authentic. But, no doubt, the pools in the creek were the real origin.

After crossing the ridge, now by a winding, hilly road,—it used to be by a precipitous road along the river, which the railroad now occupies,—we come in on the settlement made, in 1787, by John Foley, who came from Tewksbury township, Hunterdon County, N. J., with a wife and seven children—Jacob, Barbara, ———, John, David, Naomi and Fanny. He built a log cabin about two hundred feet from where the dwelling-house of the late

Charles Gudykunst stands, and within four or five years built the first grist-mill, with but one pair of grinding-stones. He went back to New Jersey in 1800, but returned, and died here in 1822, at the age of seventy. Farley was a millwright. The Tinbrookes purchased all the lands about the mouth of the creek, and Ludwig Stitzel purchased from Tinbrooke. He built an oil-mill and forge, and commenced to erect a new mill in 1820, about which time he died. Charles S. Gudykunst, his son-in-law, completed it. The forge was in operation until 1828, and the oil-mill until 1830, when it was changed to a clover-mill. Gudykunst died in 1866, and the mill was taken in partition by James Gudykunst, and by him sold to John H. Follmer, who remodeled it into a roller-mill in 1883. The forge was turned into a distillery and used as such for about five years.

Thomas Weisner occupied a cabin on the river-bank, near where the bridge at Uniontown now crosses the river Susquehanna, about half a mile north of Rachel Weeks'.

John Rumsey, occupied a cabin on the river-bank, north of Weisner's, and had a wife and nine children, and a small farm here.

George Gray occupied a cabin on the river-bank, about three-quarters of a mile north of Rumsey's, and had a wife and three children.

Marcus Huling occupied a cabin on the river-bank, about three hundred yards north of Gray's, and had a wife and five children. He talked English, and was a blacksmith. He afterwards moved to New York State. He is supposed to have been a cousin of Marcus Huling, who lived at Milton.

Cornelius Vanfleet, a New Jerseyman, occupied a cabin that stood on the White Deer Hole Creek, a little west of the Widow Weeks'. He acted as a justice of the peace for many years, and died here on the 7th of December, 1841, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His remains lie buried in the Presbyterian graveyard.

Peter Dougherty, an Irishman, occupied a cabin on the White Deer Hole Creek, about a mile and a quarter above the mouth of the creek. He had a wife and children, and afterwards moved.

Eleanor Brown, commonly called "Nellie Brown," was the widow of Matthew Brown, already noticed, and occupied a cabin on the White Deer Hole Creek, about two and a half miles west of its mouth. She died at her son's, William Brown's, cabin, that stood about half a mile west of her own cabin, on the 24th of August, 1811, and her descendants are still found in this valley and its adjacent parts.

Samuel Swan occupied a cabin that stood about two hundred and thirteen yards due west of Eleanor Brown's. Swan talked English, had a wife and children, and afterwards moved away to parts unknown.

Seth McCormick, an Irishman, occupied a cabin on South Creek, a branch of White Deer Hole Creek, about a mile west of Swan's cabin. He died here on the 17th of January, 1835, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His remains lie buried in the old Presbyterian (now Lutheran) grave-yard, at the "stone church," on the southwest side of Penny Hill. He left a wife and nine children, and his descendants are still living here, and occupy a part of their ancestor's estate.

Thomas McCormick, an Irishman, and a brother of Seth's, occupied a cabin on South Creek, about half a mile from Seth's. He seems to have acted as a justice of the peace for some years. He died on the 6th of October, 1826, aged seventy-two years, and his remains also lie buried in the old grave-yard, near the above "stone church."

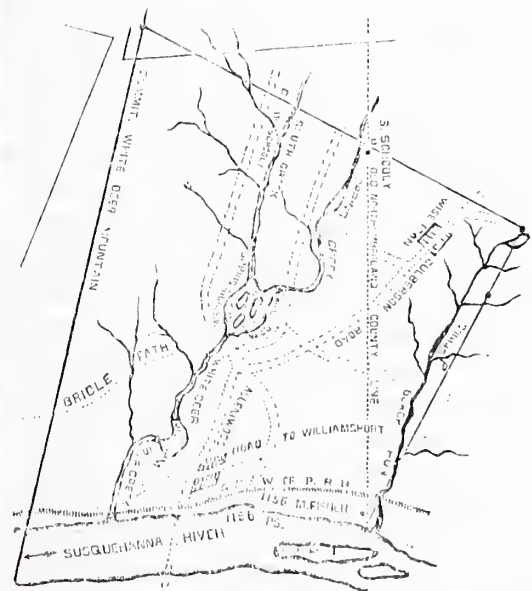
Jesse Weeks, a son of the Widow Weeks, already noticed, occupied a cabin that stood on the north side of "Spring Creek," the northern branch of White Deer Hole Creek, and about four miles west of its junction with "South Creek." Jesse Weeks died here.

Daniel Sunderland, an Englishman, occupied a cabin that stood a mile farther up on Spring Creek, and died there.

The whole valley contains about thirteen thousand acres, and the warrants were surveyed very early. The list shows that the whole basin was appropriated before 1800, but the earliest were by the mountain-sides and springs. Now, having a breadth of arable land

ORIGINAL SURVEYS OF GREGG TOWNSHIP.

WARRANTEE.	SQ. OF WAR.	DATE OF WAR.	DATE OF SURVEY.	ACRES.	PERS.
John Adlum	265	May 11, 1786.	Dec. 20, 1809.	62	45
James Bell	265	April 3, 1769.	re. Nov. 8, 1832.	141	28
Bernard Bouer	275	April 3, 1769.	June 8, 1779.	322	..
Mathew Brown . . . . .	..	June 24, 1776.	Dec. 1, 1809.	152	12
John Buyers . . . . .	..	July 1, 1781.	July 28, 1791.	47	24
Francis Connelly	1098	April 3, 1769.	June 7, 1779.	252	..
S. Chambers . . . . .	..	Feb. 9, 1785.	June 15, 1785.	103	34
George Casner . . . . .	..	Aug. 26, 1769.	Dec. 6, 1781.	327	24
William Christie . . . . .	..	Sept. 14, 1772.	Nov. 23, 1772.	309	..
Isaac Cox	228	April 3, 1769.	June 21, 1769.	229	..
William Coburn . . . . .	..	Sept. 9, 1788.	April 15, 1811.	93	143
John Coates . . . . .	..	April 10, 1775.	Aug. 21, 1788.	75	..
Benjamin Dean . . . . .	..	..	re. May 18, 1791.	..	..
M. Dieltenderfer . . . . .	..	April 7, 1776.	Sept. 17, 1771.	329	..
David Duncan	72	April 3, 1769.	May 30, 1779.	293	36
John Eason . . . . .	..	June 18, 1788.	April 9, 1799.	255	..
John Farley . . . . .	..	Sept. 9, 1811.	March 10, 1815.	474	72
Fred. Fullmer . . . . .	..	July 13, 1796.	Sept. 20, 1809.	309	..
Fred. Fullmer . . . . .	..	Jan. 11, 1796.	Sept. 12, 1798.	108	..
William Gray . . . . .	..	Sept. 18, 1791.	April 7, 1795.	421	63
Jacob Grove	2519	April 3, 1769.	Sept. 12, 1771.	185	..
Wm. Husbands	1759	April 3, 1769.	June 17, 1779.	318	..
S. Harris	1072	..	June 15, 1779.	275	..
Joseph Harris . . . . .	..	April 3, 1769.	June 5, 1779.	329	..
John Hansel . . . . .	..	Sept. 18, 1791.	April 7, 1795.	406	..
Wm. Hanson . . . . .	..	Sept. 18, 1791.	April 7, 1795.	400	..
William Howell . . . . .	..	July 25, 1787.	April 9, 1799.	464	..
Robert Treddell	1733	April 3, 1769.	June 20, 1769.	130	..
James Jack . . . . .	..	April 4, 1771.	Nov. 22, 1772.	309	..
Robert Long	1245	April 3, 1769.	Aug. 15, 1769.	276	14
Edward Milner	3276	May 23, 1769.	June 4, 1779.	185	..
Margaret Miller . . . . .	..	May 14, 1785.	June 9, 1785.	403	14
Philip Miller . . . . .	..	May 31, 1785.	June 9, 1785.	358	14
J. Mitchellree . . . . .	..	July 1, 1781.	Dec. 1, 1800.	168	48
William Naud	3756	Aug. 26, 1769.	Dec. 6, 1781.	389	..
Samuel Oaks . . . . .	..	Feb. 1, 1808.	Feb. 9, 1811.	40	..
James Parkinson . . . . .	..	Oct. 12, 1781.	June 21, 1809.	428	..
Daniel Ryan	788	April 3, 1769.	June 27, 1769.	105	..
Henry Riggles . . . . .	..	May 13, 1785.	June 9, 1785.	403	34
Samuel Scott . . . . .	..	May 2, 1791.	April 7, 1795.	401	..
Richard Steel	828	April 3, 1769.	May 30, 1779.	317	..
Mary Stevens	3753	Aug. 26, 1769.	Dec. 17, 1781.	268	34
Daniel Smith . . . . .	..	May 2, 1791.	April 7, 1795.	436	2
Rachel Stephen	3751	Aug. 26, 1769.	Sept. 7, 1781.	278	..
Thomas Wallis	2224	April 3, 1769.	June 6, 1779.	313	..
John Wright	2212	April 3, 1769.	June 30, 1769.	278	2
Samuel Wheeler	276	April 3, 1769.	June 30, 1769.	279	..
TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	..	13293	..



OUTLINE MAP OF GREGG TOWNSHIP.

of great fertility and beauty, the dells and ravines of the circling mountains are studded with the ruins of cabins whose existence is little known and rarely seen except by the hunter.

Near the mouth of the White Deer Hole Creek there are now the mills of the Allenwood Lumber Company, the members of which are H. P. Allen, H. C. McCormick, J. M. Dunbar and John Moore, with a capacity of cutting forty thousand feet a day.

The village of Allenwood, just above this, was laid out by John McCurdy, June 1, 1815, under the name of Uniontown. As a post-office, its original name was White Deer, then Slifer, Cairo and now Allenwood, the latter after H. P. Allen, who laid out an addition to the place of eighty lots, the same year as the extension of the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad was made through the place. The station and post-office, as well as the village, generally, is known by that name.

The father of H. P. Allen, Isaac Allen, married to Jane Piatt, moved to the place in May, 1831. Mrs. Allen died October, 1871, aged eighty-four. The old store-room was built by Heylman in 1831, and in it were a number of successive keepers,—Daniel Wetzel, Oscar and Doctor Hammond, Charles Hill, Hill & Bowr. Allen commenced keeping store in 1861. In 1880 he built a very handsome and commodious store.

The village contains now forty houses, including two stores and one tavern, and two hundred inhabitants.

The Allenwood Planing-Mill Company has been organized with a capital of ten thousand dollars, to be located near the railroad, for which a charter as a joint-stock company has been asked. J. Frank Hagenbuch, president; A. Armstrong, treasurer; directors, J. J. Lowe, J. B. Foresman, W. B. Elze, Joseph Gould and H. P. Allen.

The postmasters were Hugh Donnelly, Samuel Hartzell, Mary Kremer; in 1861 Thomas Arbuckle, who served until his death, and his daughter Mary holds the position yet.

Among the physicians were Drs. Walker,

Mathew, Gett, William Ludwig, Charles Ludwig, Uriah Reed, John Murray, Russ, Steese, William U. Truckenmiller, Dr. Metzgar, the latter up in the valley.

The bridge was built in 1852 and there were 1049 shares at \$25 per share,—\$26,225, the original cost. It was partially swept away in 1865 and rebuilt at a cost of \$13,112. The board are William Maclease (president), M. C. Piatt (secretary), John Tate, C. L. Gadykunst, W. P. Allen, Thompson Bauer, H. P. Allen (treasurer).

The beautiful Union Cemetery, which crowns the hill, was laid out by W. F. Campbell and Frank Hagenbuch, under a charter obtained from the court.

The store at the foot of the hill was built for George Swope, and after him refitted handsomely by Campbell & Hagenbuch, succeeded by Galloway and Meek, the present occupants.

SPRING GARDEN.

Here Frederick Follmer had a saw-mill, where the house of Mathew Honler now stands. He built the first grist-mill. David Hunter bought from Frederick Follmer in 1820. John Hunter, Esq., in 1828 bought of the heirs of David Hunter; he rebuilt and enlarged the mill in 1835. Lawrence Hayes bought of John Hunter in 1860, and owned it for several years. It passed to John Bower, to William Follmer, and in 1868 he sold it to Abram S. Sypher, who remodeled it in 1878, and now owns it. T. I. Meek, an enterprising merchant, has a store here.

Matthew Brown came from Scotland to America about 1765, served as a soldier in the Revolution and returned to White Deer Valley and died of camp fever in 1777. His wife was Eleanor Lytle. The remains of Matthew Brown lie buried in a field north of the house of Lenard G. Meek, in Gregg township. He owned about eight hundred acres in the centre of the valley, comprising the farms of Haag Tulmer, Pawling, Moore, Whitzel and Meeks, etc. His son, John Brown, known as Esquire or Captain Brown, succeeded to his estate and lived where the widow of C. S. Pawling, Esq.,

now lives; was a captain of the militia in 1807; had four sons,—Matthew, Robert, William and Thomas. Thomas had two sisters born with him,—Sarah and Elizabeth. Sarah married Isaac Smith and moved to Wisconsin; both died on the same day and are buried in the same grave. Elizabeth married Hon. David B. Montgomery, of Northumberland County. Matthew married Eleanor Collins; afterwards married Nancy Tate, sister of John Tate, Esq., of Gregg. Robert married Susan Fisher. William married Hish Hill. Thomas lives in Ohio. Robert always lived in Gregg, at Allenwood; kept store; was born December 28, 1803; died May 24, 1884. His sons were John C., George W., Robert, William, Charles, Peter, and one daughter, Victoria. Robert married Annie M. Gudykunst and is now a commissioner of Union County.

Elder John Brown came from Ireland; married the abandoned wife of Samuel Swan; had three sons; James and John studied for the ministry; George prepared for the practice of medicine, and married Margaret Dougal, a daughter of Dr. Dougal, of Milton, who later married John Hunter, Esq.

David Hunter came from County Donegal, Ireland, to Juniata County, and there married Isabella Patterson, who was a daughter of General William Patterson, of Indian war fame. Came to White Deer Valley in 1820, and settled at Spring Garden Mills. His children were John, James, David, Margaret, Katherine and Isabella. John married Margaret Dougal, widow of Dr. G. W. Brown; James married Margaret Montgomery; David married Maria Satterly, and lives at Watertown; Margaret married Alen Marr, of Milton—all dead; Catherine married Thomas Comley, of Milton—both dead; Isabella married Jacob Derr, of Lewisburgh—both dead.

John's family was W. S. Hunter, married Elizabeth McCormick; Horatio D., married Sallie Cooner, of Watertown; Isabella married Rev. J. G. Miles; Margaret married E. S. Gudykunst, Esq.; Maria S. married David Watson.

Samuel Oakes came to White Deer Valley in 1785, from Chester County, Pa. Bought

about one thousand acres in the centre of Gregg township. He had six sons and three daughters. Elizabeth Oakes, his daughter, married William Schooley, who came, about the same time, from Schooley's Mountain, N. J. William Schooley owned several hundred acres about a half-mile west of Allenwood. He was a school-teacher and factotum. He had twelve children,—Mary married George Foresman; John married Nancy Comley; Elizabeth; Margaret married Joseph McCormick; Samuel married Elvina Moore; Christiana married James Snoddy, Sr.; William married Isabel Snoddy; Joseph married Elizabeth Oakes—both dead; Lucy married Fullner Donaldson; Benjamin; Hannah married Samuel S. Pauline; Andrew J. married Mollie Silliman.

Martin Shellabarger came, in 1800, from the lower counties, and bought one thousand acres back of Alvira. One of his sons married an Oakes, and their son is Hon. David Shellabarger, a prominent lawyer of Washington, D. C. Mr. Shellabarger is now living in the township.

James Snoddy came from County Londonderry, Ireland, about 1800, with his wife, whose maiden-name was Mary Owens; she was the daughter of a Scotch gentleman. They first settled in Chester County; then lived a few years in Buffalo Valley; then moved to White Deer, and settled on the farm John H. Schooley now resides upon. They and their ancestors are noted for their longevity, usually reaching from ninety-seven to one hundred and six years. James and Mary had three sons—Samuel, William and James; six daughters—Margaret, Rachel, Mary, Martha, Katherine and Isabella. James married Christiana Schooley; one of their sons is Colonel W. W. S. Snoddy, a prominent lawyer of Sedalia, Mo. Samuel married Susan Kuhns, and have a son—J. Donaldson Snoddy, an attorney in Kansas; William married Ann Irwin; Margaret married James Ellis; Rachel married Daniel Lytle; Mary married Thomas Silliman; Martha married Benjamin Kelly; Katharine married John W. Henry, of Philadelphia.

Thomas Silliman came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1761 or 1763, and settled in Lower

Bethel township, Northampton County, Pa. Here he married Mary Meaddagh, who was of Dutch descent. Thomas' father was a captain in the naval service of Ireland. From Northampton County he came to this valley in 1795, and bought one thousand acres in what is now Gregg. His lands lay along South Creek.

He had two sons, Thomas and Alexander. Thomas was born August 29, 1799, and is still living, in good health. Alexander was born in 1801 (now dead). Thomas is noted for his sturdy physical constitution and wonderfully retentive memory. The Sillimans were all noted for muscular strength and endurance and strength of mind.

ALVIRA.

John Eason came from the lower counties and settled on the farm now occupied by the Foresman brothers, at Alvira. He owned the lands where Alvira now stands; had the lands cleared by 1812. He was the first settler in the section and lived to be an old man. He had two sons,—John, who never married, and Samuel, who married Cynthia McCormick, and died near the mouth of South Creek. Brouse and Landis came with Eason and settled on lands adjoining his. Henry Wise, a shoemaker, came in an early day and worked at his trade in the same shop now occupied by — Bass for the same purpose. The cutters settled in the early part of this century back of Alvira. William Cutter, a son, married Isabel Nelson, a daughter of John Eason, and was the grandfather of the Meeks now living in Gregg.

The first tavern in Uniontown, as then called, was kept by John McCurdy along about 1808 or 1809. It stood where the post-office now stands. Joseph Lashbach succeeded him, and removed it to where it now stands. Thomas McKibbin kept it for several years. Seth McCormick, of Cumberland Valley, married Margaret Simmons, and lived in the upper part of the valley. His children were Robert, who married Naney Foresman; Seth, married Hannah Hammond; Hugh, not married; Thomas, married Maria Hammond; John, married Miss Coryell; Joseph, married Margaret Schooley; Sarah, married Robert J. Foresman; Cynthia, married Samuel Eason; Susan, mar-

ried Matthew Hammond, and lived at South Bend, Indiana. Thomas McCormick, an older brother of Seth, lived up Spring Creek; had no children. Widow Weeks' son Job lived in the valley and has a son Jesse, who lives opposite Montgomery Station, Northumberland County. They were among the first to settle at the mouth of South Creek. Hugh McReinhold came from Ireland in 1799, and settled where Henry Schooley now lives. The Bairds at an early day lived where John Haag lives. An old Indian fort was erected across the road from Haag's barn. James Baird had a blacksmith-shop a few yards above the fort.

SCHOOLS.—The first was a night-school, taught by William Schooley, Sr., in a house north of Spring Creek, on land now (1877) owned by heirs of John Haag. Another house was owned by David Follmer, Esq., in which Edward Beach taught, and a third on land owned by heirs of Gershom Biddle. These buildings used for school purposes between 1790 and 1808; in 1807 a house was built on land now owned by Peter Ludwig. Teachers in this house were an Irishman by name of Cochrane; Moses Wheeler, a Yankee, and Isaac Sedom and Noah Wilson. Another house was built where Geo. Irwin's house now stands. Teachers were James and George Gray, George Nelson, Jacob Blaisdell, John Brady, Darius Black, Thomas Kennedy, Charles Mason, Charles Schriver, M.D., W. T. Thorpe and others.

Another school-house was built on land now owned by Mrs. King. Teachers were Carpenter, Quinn Deffenbacher, Hon. Isaac Slenker. About 1826 Miss E. Grier, sister of Justin Grier, taught in the old Baptist Church.

In 1884 there were five districts, with one hundred and eighty-one pupils, as follows: Allenwood, Hunter's, Wetzel's, Alvira, Russell.

THE WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.¹—This house of worship in the White Deer Valley has been the spiritual home of a congregation organized nearly a century ago, but whose early history is obscure, since no records were preserved. In 1787 the Rev. Hugh Morrison became the pastor of the Bap-

¹ From data supplied by Rev. J. W. Boul.

Ido Church, and served it until 1806, and sometime in the later years of his ministry, he formed this congregation. In 1803 Rev. James Magraw, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Castle, visited the Buffalo and Washington Churches, and was called to the pastorate, but did not accept it. Most likely Mr. Morrison came from his home at Sunbury, occasionally, and supplied the pulpit until his death, in 1804, and the same year the Rev. Thomas Hood also preached here, and, accepting a call, was ordained and installed pastor October 2, 1805, after having preached six months on the call to him as a licentiate. His pastoral relation continued until 1819, when the pulpit was supplied from different sources until 1826, when Rev. George Junkin became a permanent supply, serving as such until 1830. The Rev. David Kirkpatrick came next, serving in the same relation until 1833, when the Rev. Isaac Grier entered upon his pastorate, also as a supply, but was ordained and installed November 12, 1834. His pastoral relation as an ordained minister continued nineteen years, and marked a useful period in the history of the church. He was followed by the Rev. Matthew Patterson, who was installed November 14, 1854, and whose pastorate ended in April, 1858. The same year a call was extended to the Rev. John A. Boyd, of the Hudson Presbytery, which was accepted, and on the 27th of June, 1859, he was installed pastor. His ministry continued till October, 1867, after which the congregation was again dependent on supplies, from various sources. In May, 1870, the Rev. L. L. Houghawort began a regular pastorate which was terminated by his resignation in April, 1875. A unanimous call was then made, June 19, 1875, upon the Rev. James W. Boal, to assume the pastorate, and the following month he entered that relation, continuing until the present date. He is a native of Centre County, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and has been well educated for the ministry, at Lafayette College and the Princeton Theological Seminary.

Washington Church has a fine location in the beautiful White Deer Valley, in the midst

of a sober, industrious community, and has one of the most flourishing congregations of any Presbyterian Church in the country, in Central Pennsylvania. The church building is of wood, and has recently been repaired so as to be not only comfortable, but even attractive.

THE WHITE DEER BAPTIST CHURCH.—Some of the first settlers of the county were Baptists, but unfortunately lived so remote from one another that the formation of a congregation was long rendered impracticable. After the Revolution Baptist missionaries visited Buffalo Valley and preached at other points, so that, in 1791, a letter was forwarded to the Philadelphia Association, asking to be received into that body. But the purpose to form a church was evidently not realized, as action was postponed by the association, since "no messenger appears to receive the right hand of fellowship." No further attempt at organization appears to have been made until 1808, when Elder Thomas Smiley, originally a Seeder, from Virginia, came to White Deer Valley and organized some scattering families in the northern part of the county into a church, which was recognized October 23, 1808. A log meeting-house was built on the lot occupied by the present church, which was replaced by a better building in the course of years. The present is the third house used by the society, and was remodeled and thoroughly repaired in 1882. Like all the churches in the valley, it is a plain frame building, but has an attractive interior. In 1820 the church became connected with the Northumberland Association, its delegates being the pastor, Rev. Thomas Smiley, John Lewis, John Oakes and Philip Gibbon. The membership at that time was small, and in 1886 the number did not exceed sixty.

Elder Smiley served the church as pastor until his death, in 1832, and lies interred in the cemetery of the White Deer Church. His ministry was laborious and he rendered faithful service in his Master's cause during this pioneer work. He was succeeded by George Spratt, M.D., 1833-34; his son, George M. Spratt, D.D., 1834-39; William S. Hall,

1840-43; John Edminister, 1843-47; William T. Bunker, 18-1853; Professor Robert Lowry, 1854; George Frear, D.D., 1855; Joshua Kelly, 1857-58; W. R. McNeal, 1859; Samuel W. Ziegler, 1860; J. Green Miles, 1861-65; George W. Snyder, 1867; and J. Green Miles, 1869.

In June the present pastor, the Rev. Marshall G. Smith, began preaching in the church and was ordained and installed in September of the same year. Since 1860, with the exception above noted, the Rev. J. Green Miles has been actively interested in the church, and at present resides in that locality, supplying the church at Danville. He is one of the oldest active Baptist ministers in this part of the State, being now in his sixty-ninth year. Three of his brothers are also in the ministry.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION has churches at White Deer and Alvira. The latter was originally built at Spring Creek, but was taken down and rebuilt on its present site in the summer and fall of 1885. It was dedicated by the Rev. E. Kohr. The church at White Deer was built about ten years ago. Both are frame buildings, but comfortable places of worship with an increasing membership. The pastoral service is from the White Deer Circuit, the Rev. S. Smith, preacher in charge.

THE MESSIAH UNION CHURCH is a plain frame building in the upper end of the valley, near Alvira, which has been used by German Reformed and Lutheran congregations for more than thirty years. It was erected, about 1850, for the accommodation of members of other congregations who resided in this locality, and who desired a more convenient preaching place than the old churches afforded; but the ministerial service has usually been the same as those of the older congregations in this part of the country out of which this church was formed. In the past year the Lutherans have not had regular preaching. The church has lately been nicely improved and presents a creditable appearance.

THE EMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH at Alvira was removed from Washington township, Lycoming County, in 1885, and rebuilt there. It is of wood, thirty-four by forty-six, costing

one thousand two hundred dollars. The number of members of the church are about thirty; trustees, Jacob Baker, D. B. Artman, Joel Baker.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN H. OAKES.

Among the names of Gregg township's most successful and highly-esteemed citizens we find that of John H. Oakes, who was born in the above-named township on the 12th day of March, 1817. His ancestor, Samuel Oakes, was born in Northumberland County, Pa., where he grew to man's estate and married Mary McDermion. From his native county he moved to White Deer Valley, where he bought twelve hundred acres of land, all of which was new and unimproved. He built a house and improved part of the land, and on it lived until his death, which occurred on the 26th day of November, 1810. His wife passed away on the 11th day of August, 1798. They were for many years devout members of the Presbyterian Church. Their children were John, William, Samuel, Isaac and Flower. Isaac was born in Northumberland County, and came with the rest of the family into the valley when he was quite a lad. He became a farmer and eventually came in possession of part of the twelve hundred acres of land originally bought by his father. He married Nancy Hope, who bore him children as follows: Maria, born December 6, 1810; John H., born March 12, 1813; Jonathan, born February 19, 1815; Samuel, February 2, 1816; Rosannah, October 22, 1818; James, February 6, 1821; Sarah Jane, August 2, 1823; Elizabeth, February 17, 1826; Isaac Walker, October 10, 1828; and Margaret, January 8, 1833. Of these, John H., of whom this sketch is written, grew to manhood in his native township, and was reared to the occupation of a farmer, as were his father and all his ancestors. His education was obtained at the country school during the winter months. After the death of his father he bought of the heirs the home farm, on which he lived many years. He finally sold out, and

after a short time bought the farm on which his son Matthew now resides, and on which he built the out-buildings. In 1876 he bought the farm on which his wife now resides, and erected thereon a fine residence and barns, and made a beautiful home. But he was destined to enjoy his new home but a short time, as he died suddenly of heart-disease, on the 11th day of April, 1882. He came home from Williamsport on that day, and complained of not feeling well. He retired at the usual hour, and in the

The result of this marriage has been the following named children: William Gibbons, born October 23, 1841; Martha H., born April 12, 1841; Mathew, married Martha Foreman, their children are Sarah, Maria and Olive.

DANIEL FOLLMER.

One of the oldest families in Gregg township, Union County, Pa., is the Follmer family, formerly called Vollmer. The paternal ancestor, Jacob



JOHN H. OAKES.

night awoke his wife by making a strange noise and in a few minutes passed peacefully away. Thus died a good and just man, mourned and regretted by the entire community in which his life had been spent. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and its treasurer. In politics he was a Democrat, and filled most of the township offices in his township. He married, on the 25th day of August, 1840, Sarah, daughter of William and Sarah (Gibbons) Oakes. Her father died January 15, 1836; her mother died October 13, 1859.

Vollmer, came from Germany in 1737 and settled in Berks County, Pa., 1740, where he reared a family of children and where he passed the remainder of his days. When he landed in America his name was recorded by mistake as Follmer instead of Vollmer, and as Follmer the family has since been known. Michael Follmer, one of Jacob's descendants, moved, with his family, into Limestone township, Northumberland County, in 1778, and encamped under a large wild cherry-tree which is yet standing. Frederick moved into White Deer Valley in

1795, where he bought three hundred acres of land, on which he built the grist-mill now owned by A. S. Sypher, Esq. The mill contained three run of stone and did custom milling and was patronized by the people for many miles around. He married Miss Maria Barbara Geiger, who bore him three children, viz., Susan, Daniel and Rachel. Susan married Joseph Mackey and had five sons and one daughter. Rachel married James Donaldson and to her was born one son and two daughters.

Miss Margaret Reed in June, 1808, who was born August 31, 1789. Her father was James Reed, who married Jane Watt, whose people were from Lancaster county, Pa., and whose ancestors came from Scotland. After his marriage Daniel obtained from his father part of the home farm, on which he built the mansion now occupied by his children and in which he died, March 30, 1875. His wife passed away on the 6th day of September, 1853. He was a practical and successful farmer and, as a



Daniel Follmer

ters. Frederick died April 7, 1812, and his wife July 6, 1803. As above set forth, Daniel Follmer, the subject of this sketch, was born March 13, 1786, in Limestone township, and came with his father, Frederick, into White Deer Creek Valley, 1795. His education was such only as could be obtained at the country schools of his day. He remained with his father until after his (Daniel's) marriage, learning the miller's trade and also working on the farm when not engaged in the mill. He married

Miss Margaret Reed in June, 1808, who was born August 31, 1789. Her father was James Reed, who married Jane Watt, whose people were from Lancaster county, Pa., and whose ancestors came from Scotland. After his marriage Daniel obtained from his father part of the home farm, on which he built the mansion now occupied by his children and in which he died, March 30, 1875. His wife passed away on the 6th day of September, 1853. He was a practical and successful farmer and, as a citizen, was held in high esteem by all who knew him. In early life he united himself to the Presbyterian Church, of which he remained a constant member until his death. He was in politics a Whig, and when the Republican party was formed he became a staunch member thereof, and was many times elected to office. In 1824 he was elected county commissioner of Lycoming County, to which Gregg township was then attached. In 1827 he was appointed by Governor Shultz a justice of the

peace, which office he held many years by appointment and election. He was a school director six years, and at different times held most of the township offices in the gift of the people. To Daniel Follmer and wife were born children as follows: Maria B., born May 10, 1810 (married John Foresman); Jane W., born May 8, 1813; Cynthia, born December 29, 1815; Elizabeth, born August 2, 1818 (married Robert Caldwell); John R., born December 24, 1821; Daniel G., born November 11, 1826; and Margaret R., born May 28, 1829, and died August 12, 1881. John R. Follmer, one of the leading men of Gregg township, studied law with James F. Linn, in Lewisburgh from 1843 until 1845, when he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Selin's Grove, Pennsylvania, and started out with flattering prospects, but, owing to ill health, he gave up the practice of his profession, and has since engaged in business which has given him an out-door life. He is an ardent Republican, and now holds the office of county surveyor, to which he was elected in 1883.

LUDWIG STUETZEL.

Ludwig Stuetzel, now known as Stitzel, was born in Nochdorg, Germany, on the 5th day of June, 1761. The time of his arrival in the United States is not known, but it is thought he went at once to Berks County, Pa., where he married, on the 20th day of November, 1808, Miss Anna Maria Fox. The issue of this union was Sarah, born July 28, 1811; Maria, August 24, 1813; Susie, December 17, 1814; and Samuel, who died in infancy, was born October 11, 1816. After his marriage Ludwig went to Mill Creek, near Pottsville, Pa., and built a saw-mill and a residence; into the latter he moved with his bride. After remaining at the mill three years he sold it and moved to Reading, Pa., where he engaged in distilling. In 1814 he emigrated to White Deer Valley, Pa., where he bought the farm and water-power now known as the "Willow Glen mill property," on which he built the house now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Charles Gudykunst, and the

out-buildings belonging thereto; also a forge in which he carried on business many years. In 1822 he built the grist-mill above mentioned, which he operated until his death. He also built a flaxseed-oil mill, and in the various business interests thus engaged in was uniformly successful. He gave employment to a good many men, and was looked up to as a public benefactor, and as a man of integrity was held in high esteem. He was a Democrat in politics. For many years he was a member of the German Reformed Church and died in that faith July 25, 1823. His wife died April 25, 1857.

CHARLES GUDYKUNST.

Charles Gudykunst was born in Lehigh County, Pa., October 15, 1799. His father, Adam Gudykunst, was born in Germany, from whence he emigrated to the United States, at what date is not known. While Charles was yet a boy his father moved to Milton, Pa., where he followed his trade of "a hatter," which trade Charles was also taught, and at which he worked for some time. His father gave him the advantages obtained at the best schools in Milton, and he thus acquired for that period more than a common education. Before he was of age he was employed as a clerk by Mr. Ludwig Stitzel and remained with him until Mr. Stitzel's death, receiving and retaining until the last his employer's entire confidence. After Mr. Stitzel's death, young Gudykunst was made executor of the estate and had entire management and control thereof. He married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Mr. Stitzel, who bore him two children, but one of whom, Edward, born October 5, 1827, is now living. After his marriage he extended the business by building a saw-mill and purchasing other lands, which have since been divided into six farms and other town-lots near Uniontown (now Allenwood) and other lands in Lycoming County. Mr. Gudykunst was an active and successful business man and had the entire confidence of the business men of his county. He was a director in the West Branch Bank of Williamsport until Gregg township was transferred to Union County, after which he was a director in

the Cameron Bank of Lewisburgh, Pa. In politics Mr. Gudykunst was an ardent Republican, and took an active part in forming and carrying out its policy in his section of the State. He held most of the offices in his township, and was at one time State revenue commissioner, appointed by Governor A. G. Curtin.

Gudykunst passed away on the 12th day of January, 1866, leaving behind him the record of a long and well-spent life. His wife, Mary, still survives him, and in the home of her childhood, surrounded by children, grandchildren and friends, is awaiting without fear the summons all must obey. Sarah Jane, the second



L. Gudykunst

He was a member for many years of the Presbyterian Church and was one of its elders. His first wife died May 18, 1832, and for his second wife he married her only surviving sister, Mary, on the 10th day of April, 1834. Their children were Mary Margaret, born May 20, 1835; Sarah Jane, born October 12, 1837; Lydia Catherine, born May 31, 1840; Charles L., born December 16, 1842; James P., born April 21, 1845; Anna Maria, born September 21, 1848; Josephine, born January 23, 1851; and Eliza C., born March 11, 1853. Mr.

daughter, married William Campbell. Lydia C., married William P. Allen, and has one son,—William C. Charles L. married Martha Jane Griffla; their children are Margaret B., Charles B. and Mary J. James P. married Anna Van Alstine, whose only son, Carl C., was drowned June 9, 1885. Anna M. married Robert Brown; they have one child,—Claud A. Josephine married J. F. Hagenbuch. Eliza C. married Armstrong Brady (who died September 13, 1876) and C. Brown. The result of her second marriage is two girls.

HISTORY OF SNYDER COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

Organization of the County—Civil History—Rosters of Officers, 1855-'85—Population.

THE causes which led to the division of Union County and the erection of Snyder will be found in the history of Union County. The act of the Legislature dividing the last-named county was approved March 2, 1855. It provided for an election to be held March 16th following, to determine by popular vote whether the division should be made. The election was held, with the following result: For division, sixteen hundred and eighty-eight; against division, sixteen hundred and forty-three; majority for division, forty-five.

The act erecting a new county provided that the county-seat should be located by a vote of the people, and any town furnishing a guaranteed subscription of ten thousand dollars towards the erection of public buildings should be entitled to become the new county-seat. Middleburg, Selin's Grove and Freeburg furnished subscriptions approved by the court, and became the competing towns for the seat of justice, with the following result: Middleburg, thirteen hundred and fifty-seven votes; Selin's Grove, nine hundred and twenty-two votes; and Freeburg, two hundred and eight votes. Middleburg was selected.

After the election making Middleburg the county-seat, a supplement to the act of erection was passed by the Legislature, and was approved April 11, 1856, which provided for the transfer to Snyder County of all "unfinished business properly belonging to the county of Snyder remaining in the county of Union."

George J. Schoch, George Motz and John L. Reninger were chosen as a committee to erect the public buildings. They performed this work, and made a report to the court at the December term, 1856, as follows:

"That under the provisions of an Act of Assembly erecting a new county out of parts of Union, and called Snyder County. That your petitioners were elected the building committee to put up the necessary public buildings for said county of Snyder. That the said buildings are now ready, and that they are now prepared, if the same be approved as required by the said Act, to convey the same to the said county of Snyder.

"They therefore pray the court to examine the said buildings and approve the same, as required by said act, and we will ever pray, etc.

"GEORGE MOTZ,

"GEORGE J. SCHOCH,

"JOHN L. RENINGER."

The grand jury examined the buildings, and, on December 12, 1856, recommended their acceptance. On the 28th of February, 1857, Judges A. S. Wilson and Daniel Witmer, judges of the court, accepted the site and buildings erected.

An act to change the county-seat from Middleburg to Selin's Grove was passed in 1865. The preamble recites that great dissatisfaction existed in consequence of the location of the county-seat, and that the necessary county buildings had not yet been erected, and that the grand jury, at the February term, 1865, reported the court-house unsafe and the public records insecure, and that new buildings must necessarily be erected. William F. Eckbert, William F. Wagenseller and L. R. Hummel were appointed commissioners by the act, to select grounds in Selin's Grove on which to erect

public buildings, a fee-simple deed to be delivered to the commissioners of the county, without expense to the county, and a subscription of not less than five thousand dollars to be approved by the judges of the court, which was to be transferred to the commissioners, who were required to proceed without delay to erect the necessary public buildings, to be in no way inferior to the county buildings at Lewisburgh, Union County, and as soon as the public buildings were approved by a grand jury and a majority of the judges, the county-seat be fixed at Selin's Grove, and the records be removed from Middleburg to Selin's Grove. The commissioners were authorized to borrow money, not to exceed twenty thousand dollars, and to issue one hundred dollar bonds, payable in one, two and three years. They were also authorized to convey the grounds and public buildings in Middleburg to the persons who subscribed and paid for the erection of the same. A majority of the county commissioners refused to comply with the provisions of this act, and they adopted no measures for the erection of public buildings at Selin's Grove. They could not be induced to do any act in reference to a removal. They were arraigned before the court, but every advantage afforded by the "law's delay" was taken, until too late in the summer to commence building.

At the next session of the Legislature the question of removal was again introduced, and after a long-continued contest, an act was passed March 21, 1866, relative to a removal. Petitions and remonstrances were sent to the Legislature numerously signed, and the people of the county were thoroughly aroused on the subject.

The preamble of the act referred to sets forth that,—

"The citizens of Snyder County had decided, by ballot, to locate the county-seat at Middleburg, and had erected the court-house and jail by private subscription, and at the close of the session of 1865 the Legislature hastily passed an act to remove the seat of justice from Middleburg to Selinsgrove, against the expressed will of the people."

The act authorizes an election to be held on April 24, 1866, to vote for or against a removal of the county-seat from Middleburg to Selin's Grove. In pursuance of this act of the Legislature, an election,—one of the most exciting

ever known in the county,—was held at the time mentioned in said act, with the following result:

	For removal.	Against removal.
West Beaver township.....	...	214
Penn's township.....	275	5
Washington township.....	99	184
Centre township.....	...	182
Franklin township.....	...	200
Chapman township.....	317	71
Perry township.....	28	151
Jackson township.....	34	114
Middle Creek township.....	63	73
Selin's Grove borough.....	343	1
West Perry township.....	27	85
Monroe township.....	215	20
Middleburg borough.....	1	81
	1404	1757
		1404

Majority against removal..... 353

The year after this decision the court-house at Middleburg was enlarged by the addition of twelve feet to the front and twenty-seven feet



SNYDER COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

to the rear. The interior was remodeled and refitted, and the court-room arranged as it now appears.

The jail of Snyder County was built about the same time as the court-house, and on the same lot, but no mention is made of it in the

records; it was, however, accepted, and is still in use. At the May sessions of court, 1885, the grand jury made the following report:

"That, in pursuance of their duties, they visited the public buildings on the 26th day of May, 1885, including the county jail; that they found the said jail unsuited for its purpose, insecure and out of repair. They further report that the said jail is badly located. They therefore respectfully recommend the erection of a new jail, better suited to its purposes, upon another and more suitable site, and they recommend the abandonment of the present site, the sale of the same, and the purchase of a new site.

"GEORGE G. GLASS, *Foreman.*"

The report was approved May 26, 1885.

The county commissioners purchased a site for the erection of a jail. They have adopted a plan, which has been approved by the Board of Public Charity.

The commissioners on January 25, 1886, let the building of the jail to the following contractors:

Stone, brick and mason work, to A. McCauley, Lewistown, Pa., for.....	\$11,979.00
Iron work, to the Champion Iron Works, Kenton, Ohio.....	2,400.00
Plumbing and heating, to J. B. Reed, Sunbury, Pa.....	3,532.50
Carpenter work, etc., Aaron Stetler, Middleburg.....	2,793.00
Roof and tin work, to D. T. Rhoades, Middleburg.....	1,084.25
Total.....	\$21,788.75

CIVIL LIST OF SNYDER COUNTY.—Following are the names of the officials of Snyder County, together with the names of her representatives in the State Legislature, from 1855 to 1885:

STATE SENATOR.—Reuben Keller, elected October, 1858, to 1861.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Daniel Witmer, elected October, 1857; William Wagenseller, elected October, 1858 and 1859; Henry K. Ritter, elected October, 1861, 1862 and 1863; Dr. Isaac Hottenstein, elected October, 1865; J. H. Wright, elected October, 1866; George G. Glass, elected October, 1867; William G. Herrold, elected October, 1868; John Cummings, elected October, 1870; William G. Herrold, elected October, 1871; G. Alfred Schoch, elected October, 1874; Charles Miller, elected October, 1876 and 1878; Leonard Myers, elected October, 1880; Charles Miller, elected October, 1882; G. Alfred Schoch, elected October, 1881.

SHERIFFS.—Nathan Farry, of Perry township, from 1855 to 1858; Levi S. Herrold, of Chapman township, from 1858 to 1861; Frederick P. Bause, of Middle Creek township, from 1861 to 1863; Moses Specht, of Beavertown township, from 1863 to 1867; Daniel Bolender, of Franklin township, from 1867 to 1870; John S. Wolfe, of Union township, from 1870 to 1873; Daniel Bolender, of Franklin township, from 1873 to 1876; Daniel Eisenhart, of Washington township, from 1876 to 1879; Daniel Bolender, of Middleburg township, from 1879 to 1882; David Reichley, of Centreville township, from 1882 to 1885; Ner B. Middleswarth, of West Beaver township, from 1885.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.—Frederick Mertz, 1855 to 1858; A. J. Peters, 1858 to 1861; John Dorn, 1861 to 1864; Jacob Aurand, 1864 to 1867; Samuel B. Schuck, 1867 to 1873; James M. Vanzandt, 1873 to 1885.

PROTHONOTARIES.—William G. Herrold, 1855 to 1858; Jacob P. Bogar, 1858 to 1861; Henry S. Boyer, 1861 to 1864; Jeremiah Crous, 1864 to 1885.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.—Charles Merrill, 1855 to 1858; Charles Hower, 1858 to 1861; Samuel Weirick, 1861 to 1864; A. C. Simpson, 1864 to 1867; B. T. Parks, 1867 to 1873; Leonard Myers, 1873 to 1876; J. A. Arnold, 1876 to 1879; H. H. Grimm, 1875 to 1882; F. E. Bower, 1882 to 1888.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—George D. Miller, 1855 to 1868; Isaac D. Boyer, 1855 to 1857; John D. Romig, 1855 to 1856; George Swartz, 1856 to 1859; Samuel Scholl, 1857 to 1870; George Boyer, 1858 to 1871; Henry R. Knepp, 1859 to 1862; George Wehr, 1860 to 1863; Jacob Steffen, 1861 to 1864; A. K. Middleswarth, 1862 to 1865; P. P. Mertz, 1865 to 1868; Abraham Eyer, 1866 to 1869; Joseph Wenrich, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Mattern, 1868 to 1871; I. S. Longacre, 1869 to 1872; Philip Kinney, 1870 to 1873; J. F. Hufnagle, 1872 to 1875; Joel Row, 1873 to 1876; Elias R. Swartz, 1874 to 1877; Moses Krebs, John Romig, Joel Row, 1877 to 1880; John Reitz, Henry Wetzol, John M. Moyer, 1880 to 1883; John Mohr, J. N. Houser, Isaac Erdley, 1885 to 1888.

TREASURERS.—Frederick Rathfon, 1855 to 1857; Isaac D. Boyer, 1857 to 1859; R. W. Kern, 1859 to 1861; Isaac Beaver, 1861 to 1863; Geo. F. Miller, 1865 to 1867; Jacob Gross, 1867 to 1869; J. K. Hughes, 1869 to 1871; Jacob Gross, 1871 to 1873; Geo. W. Row, 1873 to 1875; Henry Benfer, 1875 to 1877; Reuben Dreese, 1877 to 1879; A. S. Helfrich, 1879 to 1884; C. A. Bolender, 1884 to 1886.

SURVEYORS.—Henry Motz (elected before division of the county in 1854), 1854 to 1858; William Moyer, 1858 to 1861; Daniel Weirick, 1867 to 1870; A. K. Gift, 1870 to 1876; Geo. B. Benfer, 1876 to 1883; James Middleswarth, 1883 to 1886.

CORONERS.—Henry Musser, elected October, 1855; Dr. A. J. Sampsel, elected October, 1858; Dr. Wm. B. Christ, elected October, 1861; Dr. B. F. Wagen-

seller, elected October, 1862; C. Bolender, elected October, 1867; Peter Hartman, elected October, 1870; Dr. A. M. Smith, elected October, 1875; Dr. P. Herman, elected October, 1881; Dr. E. W. Toole, elected October, 1883. (For several years there was no coroner elected.)

JURY COMMISSIONERS.—Geo. A. Schoch and Wm. Markley, 1867 to 1870; Henry Brown and G. G. Hornberger, 1870 to 1873; A. S. Helfrich and H. P. Weiser, 1873 to 1876; S. F. Sheary and Elias Strouse, 1876 to 1879; A. A. Ulsh and Henry Hummel, 1879 to 1882; Levi Fisher and J. O. Goss, 1882 to 1883; Wm. A. Glass and B. Smith, 1883 to 1886.

ADJUDICATORS.—Francis A. Boyer, elected 1855; Ner Middleswarth, elected 1855; Henry W. Snyder, elected 1855; Daniel Rohrer, elected 1857; Henry Smith, elected 1858; J. Y. Shindel, elected 1859; F. C. Moyer, elected 1859; H. S. Boyer, elected 1860; E. Bowersox, elected 1861; J. Y. Shindel, elected 1862; Moses Specht, elected 1862; David Swenk, elected 1862; Daniel Diellenbach, elected 1866; Henry Benfer, elected 1867; M. L. Hassinger, elected 1869; C. L. Fisher, elected 1870; Daniel Diellenbach, elected 1871; Jefferson Hall, elected 1873; S. H. Sheary, elected 1874; Ner B. Middleswarth, W. A. Glass and Daniel Diellenbach, elected 1875; George W. Seirer, W. P. Moyer (appointed by court), 1880; Adam Smith, George W. Seirer, J. G. Hornberger, elected 1883.

CHAPTER II.

The Bench and Bar of Snyder County — Biographical Sketches.

THE Bench and Bar of Snyder County had its origin with the erection of the county, December 1, 1855. According to the provisions of an act of Assembly, approved March 2, 1855, upon the securing of the subscription of not less than ten thousand dollars for the purchase of grounds and the erection of public buildings,—

"The inhabitants of the said County of Snyder shall, after the first day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five, be entitled to and at all times thereafter have, all and singular, the courts, jurisdictions, offices, rights and privileges to which the inhabitants of the County of Union are now entitled by the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, and that the offices hereby provided for said county shall be filled by the qualified voters at the general election in October next."

¹ County auditors are elected for three years.

² By Horace Alleman, Esq.

By the 16th section of the said act, the several courts of Union county continued to exercise jurisdiction within its former limits until the 1st day of December, 1855; and by the 20th section it was provided that all suits wherein persons residing in the new county were defendant, and which were pending and undetermined in the courts of Union County on the 1st day of December, 1855, should be transferred to the respective courts of Snyder County. This act also fixed the times for the holding of the courts on the first Monday next succeeding the first Monday of the several regular terms of the courts of Union County, in each year; and to continue one week, if necessary, the first court commencing on the fourth Monday of December, 1855. The times for holding the courts still remain the same, with the exception of the term in December, which was afterwards changed from the fourth Monday to the second Monday of the month. The months in which the regular terms are held are February, May, September and December. In the first three months court convenes on the fourth Monday. Between the regular terms a time is fixed by the presiding judge for Argument Courts, which are devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of questions of law.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Hon. Abraham S. Wilson of Mifflin County, who, at the time of the division, presided over the Courts of Mifflin and Union Counties, became the first president judge of the Snyder County Courts, and so continued until 1861, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Samuel S. Woods, also of Mifflin County. Judge Woods occupied the bench during the trying and exciting times of the Civil War, and served his full term of office, which expired in 1871.

Hon. Joseph C. Bucher, of Union County, was next elected to preside, and, after successfully serving his full term of ten years, was re-elected in 1881.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Mention of associate judges of Union County will be made in the order in which they assumed

the duties of their office. The first to be elected were Daniel Witmer, of Chapman township, and E. R. Menges, of Washington township. Menges served his full term of office, which expired December, 1860. Upon the resignation of Daniel Witmer, Israel Gutelius, of Selin's Grove, was appointed to fill the vacancy, who entered upon his duties February, 1858, and served until December following, when Ner Middleswarth, of Beaver township, was elected. In the fall of 1860 Henry C. Houtz, of Freeburg, was elected and served his full term, which expired December, 1865. In 1863 Daniel Witmer was again elected and served his full term of office until December, 1868. In 1865 Aaron Middleswarth, of Beaver township, was elected associate judge and served his full term, which expired December, 1870. George C. Moyer, of Freeburg, was the next elected associate judge, which occurred in the fall of 1868. Mr. Moyer served until 1873, being one full term. In the fall of 1870 J. G. L. Shindel, of Selin's Grove, was elected and served until the close of 1875. Benjamin L. Raudenbush, of Beaver township, was elected in the fall of 1873, but died while in office, having almost completed his full term. In 1875 Daniel Gemberling, of Penn township, was elected and died during 1877, while in office. In September, 1877, Joseph A. Lombard, of Selin's Grove, was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Daniel Gemberling until his successor should be elected. Hiram O'Neil, of Union township, was then elected and served until February, 1883. In the fall of 1878, Sannel H. Yoder, of Middle Creek, was elected to the bench and served his full term. Upon the death of Benj. Raudenbush, above referred to, Sannel B. Schuck of Monroe township, was appointed, September, 1878, to fill the unexpired term. Mr. Schuck occupied the bench until February term, 1879. In the fall of 1882 Sannel A. Wetzel, of Beaver township, was elected and became the successor to Hiram O'Neil. Mr. Wetzel is still upon the bench. Jacob A. Smith, of Middle Creek township, was elected in the fall of 1883, and is also one of the present incumbents.

HON. NER MIDDLESWARTH.—Among the prominent and representative men of Snyder

County, who have passed from the scenes of active life, there was no one more widely known and honored than the Hon. Ner Middleswarth. In 1792, when a boy but ten years of age, his parents, John and Martha Middleswarth, removed with their family from New Jersey and located in Northumberland County, about one mile south of where Beavertown now stands. The original house, built of logs, in which the father of Ner lived and brought up his family, no longer exists. Another occupies its place, and is now the home of Moses Middleswarth, a grandson of John, and a son of Ner. At the time when John Middleswarth built the original house forests abounded where now exist rich



Ner Middleswarth

and productive farms. A trail of the red man passed his door. From this trail another crossed the valley and extended to a large spring on his property. At this spring the Indians were in the habit of preserving and curing their game, this part of the country being a favorite hunting-ground. Young Ner was a brave and hardy boy, and was, as in later years, a leader among his comrades. Amid these scenes and surroundings he grew to manhood. He was married to

Christiana Swartzline, by whom he had twelve children, as follows: John married Elizabeth Fall; Mary married Jacob Howell; Moses married Eliza Houtz; Abner married Sophia Bickel; Aaron J. married Harriet Oyginger; Abraham R. married Elizabeth Bubb; Merib married Jacob Feese; Jacob married Sarah Bubb; Martha married John S. Smith; Sarah married Reuben Klose; Matilda married Peter Rigel. Mr. Middleswarth reared his family at the homestead, near Beavertown, where he died June 2, 1865, at the age of eighty-two years. At his own request he was laid to rest by the side of his faithful and devoted wife, in the grave-yard at Beavertown. Several years ago the Middleswarth homestead was burned, when many valuable documents pertaining to the life of Hon. Ner Middleswarth were destroyed. This property is known as the Carpenter home, and is owned by Mrs. Jacob Feese.

In 1812, Ner Middleswarth raised a company and entered the service as captain. His company was attached to the Eighth Pennsylvania Rifles, commanded by Colonel Irwin.

In 1814, Captain Middleswarth raised another company, which was attached to a regiment commanded by Colonel Uhl, in General Cadwalader's division. They were stationed at Marcus Hook. Having returned with his company, he was, in 1815, elected to represent his county in the Legislature, and for thirteen terms he was re-elected to fill the same seat, viz.: 1817-19-20-22-25-26-28-29-30-31-35-36-41. Twice was he elected Speaker of the House. In 1818 he represented his district in the State Senate, and from 1853 to 1855 was a member of the Thirty-third Congress. His last public service was as associate judge, serving one term. While on the bench Judge Middleswarth was often called upon to act as interpreter of the German language for the president judge. During his life Mr. Middleswarth acquired considerable wealth. From 1826 to 1835 he owned two distilleries. He was the projector and principal stockholder in the Beaver Furnace. From 1841 to 1860 he was the owner of a grist-mill, two saw-mills and a clover-mill. He was also the owner of considerable real estate.

The name and remembrance of Hon. Ner Middleswarth will long be cherished in the hearts of his fellow-men with whom he came in contact, and in the hearts of posterity, who shall learn of the nobleness of his character.

HON. DANIEL WITMER.—Of the prominent men living in the county of Snyder, there is no one more highly respected than the Hon. Daniel Witmer. He was born in Chapman township, Northumberland (now Snyder) County, on February 10, 1812. He remained on the homestead farm until seventeen years of age, when, upon the death of his father, Samuel Witmer, he began active life for himself. For eight years he worked on the repairs of the Pennsylvania Canal. Being industrious and saving of his honest and well-earned means, he acquired sufficient funds to enable him to enter upon a higher sphere of business activity. In 1840, at the age of twenty-eight, he formed a partnership with Philip Herrold in the mercantile and grain business, two miles below what is now Port Treverton, near where General Williams' store now stands. Here Mr. Witmer remained in business for nine years, meeting with continued success. In 1849 he disposed of his interest in the store to Simon and Harrison Herrold, and in 1850 purchased and moved back to the old homestead, where his mother had resided up to her death, in 1848. This place is situated about one mile above Port Treverton, and has belonged to the Witmer family for over one hundred years.

In 1853 he erected a store-house along the west side of the public road, and to the north of his dwelling, and again embarked in mercantile pursuits. In the spring of 1866 he received his son-in-law, N. T. Dandore, into partnership, and though having now retired from the active work, he still retains his interest. On January 7, 1841, Mr. Witmer was joined in wedlock to Catharine Herrold, of Chapman township, the eldest child of George and Elizabeth (Gross) Herrold. Both Mr. and Mrs. Witmer are still living, enjoying the peace and comforts of a well-spent and prosperous life. Surrounded by their children and grandchildren, they pass the evening of their life in the cheering attentions of an appreciative new

generation. Of their marriage, the following are their issue: Maria, married to N. T. Dumdore, of Berks County, April 6, 1865; Minerva, married to Isaac Eyer, of Union County, March 23, 1869, whose issue are Witmer, Sarah and Franklin; Sarah died in infancy.

In his younger days Mr. Witmer showed great interest and delight in the militia of Pennsylvania, an organization quite popular in its day. He was captain of a company of one hundred and forty men from Chapman town-

judges of the courts. This position he occupied until December, 1857, when, having been elected to the Legislature, he resigned the judgeship. Thus it was that Mr. Witmer became the second member elected to the House from the new county, as one of the representatives of the district composed of the counties of Juniata, Snyder and Union. In 1863, after receiving the unanimous nomination of his party, he was re-elected an associate judge, and served out his full term of five years. Mr. Witmer has ever



Daniel Witmer

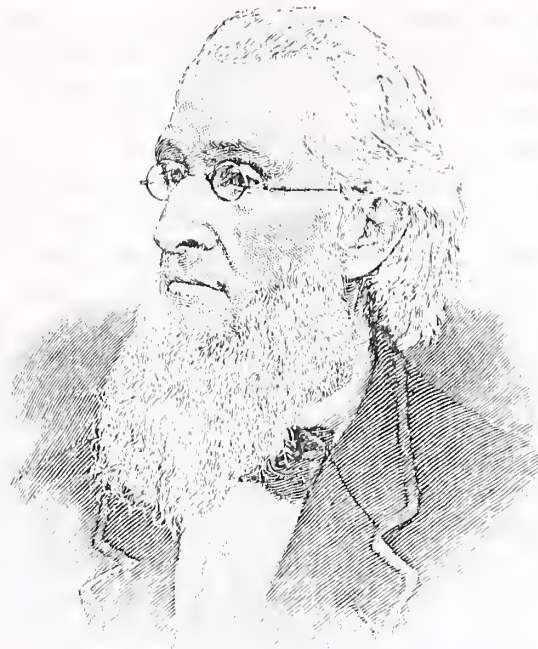
ship. In this position he formed many acquaintances, and especially when the annual "battalion" came around were his acquaintances and popularity increased; for of all times of good will, genial spirits and mirth, this was the greatest in his younger days. In public life, Mr. Witmer's experience has been varied and extensive. He held the offices of justice of the peace, school director, overseer of the poor, auditor of public accounts and notary public. In 1855, upon the formation of the county, he was elected one of the first associate

judges of the courts. His judgment and ability have often been relied on, as manifested by his neighbors seeking his counsel, and entrusting to him the settlement of their estates, of which trusts he has had no less than sixteen. He has always taken a proper interest in religious matters, and as a member of the Evangelical Association, has proved himself worthy and ever ready with his contributions. His assistance was especially given in the building of Trantman's Church, in Perry township, and the church at Port Trevorton.

Thus have we condensed in a few lines a sketch of a life full of activity, usefulness and honor.

HON. J. G. L. SHINDEL was born at Sunbury on September 17, 1818. In his youth he was under the care and instruction of pious and industrious parents, who had much to do in moulding his after-life of usefulness. His advantages of gaining an education were limited. In the old log school-house at Sunbury and in

Messrs. Eyer & Schumre. From 1839 to 1846 we find him employed by the firm of J. & Wm. F. Wagenseller. With this experience gained in clerking, and with the hard-earned means which he had carefully saved, in 1846, after leaving the Wagenseller firm, he established his own store on the west side of Market Street, the third lot above the northwest corner of Market and Chestnut Streets. There he continued for ten years, when he entered into



J. G. L. Shindel

his father's study he acquired knowledge sufficient to fit him for the active duties of life. One of his teachers was George A. Snyder, an educated man, and a son of Governor Simon Snyder. At the age of fifteen he entered the store of George Lebrick at Sunbury, performing such services as one of his age was able. He afterwards entered the store of Benjamin Hendricks as clerk. In 1836 he came to Selins Grove and was employed in the general store of Sterrett & Schumre. He afterwards clerked for

partnership with Dr. P. R. Wagenseller and bought the drug, book and stationery-store of Isaac Gearhart. This firm continued to do business at the southeast corner of Market Square until 1872, when, having had their store destroyed by fire, they dissolved, Mr. Shindel establishing a drug, book and stationery-store in the same room where, twenty-six years before, he had first embarked in trade. Here again he was called to endure the trials of adversity. Scarcely had two years elapsed when

the fire again enveloped his earthly possessions, and what on the morning of October 30, 1871, was a cheerful, well-stocked store and a prosperous trade, in the evening was a heap of smouldering ruins and shattered hopes. But nothing daunted, he resumed business on a smaller scale in a small room on the south side of Pine Street, a few doors west of Water Street, and in the following year erected on the site of his ruins the present fine brick dwelling and store, where he continues to reside and conduct business.

On the 18th of January, 1812, Mr. Shindel was joined in wedlock to Miss Abigail Hathaway, of Selin's Grove. Of this union the following were their issue: Isaac H., died in infancy. R. Hathaway, born September 29, 1850; married, December 25, 1872, to Miss Mary M. Hummel, of Selin's Grove, who died July, 1879; on April 12, 1882, married to Miss Elizabeth Schull, of York, Pa.; resides at York, engaged in banking. Susan M., born December 7, 1857; married to Simon Kamp, of Milton, where they now reside. James C., born May 21, 1862; married to Miss Laura C. Schoch, of Selin's Grove, Lutheran minister and is serving a congregation at Mount Carmel.

The earliest ancestor of Mr. Shindel of whom we have any knowledge was John Shindel, a native of Germany, who was born at Odenwaldt, February 28, 1732. He was married to Margaret Gephart. He died May 29, 1789, and was followed by his wife, Margaret, September, 1823, who lived to be upwards of eighty years of age. They cease from their labors, and lie beneath the sods of the old Lutheran grave-yard, at Lebanon. These were the great-grandparents of the subject of this article. Their son, John P. Shindel, who was the grandfather of J. G. L. Shindel, was born at Lebanon August 21, 1766, and died September 17, 1829. He also is buried at Lebanon. The father of Mr. Shindel was the Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., of sacred and honored memory, and who was well known and loved throughout this whole section of country. He was born at Lebanon and for many years resided at Sunbury as their Lutheran minister. During his residence at this place he had also regular charges in what is now Dauphin, Montom,

Schnylkill, Snyder and Union Counties. Father Shindel, as he was reverently called, was one of those early preachers who labored in earnest for the cause they espoused. In sunshine and storm, over dismal and dangerous roads for many a weary mile, he traveled day and night, in order that he might fulfill the mission whereunto he was sent. He was married to Miss Susan McIlloch. After a life of faithful service, he died on the 26th day of October, 1853, aged sixty-six years; and on the 14th of March, 1870, was joined by his faithful wife, who died at the age of eighty-one years. Their issue are as follows: Jeremiah, died, a Lutheran minister, at Allentown, 1870; Solomon, died at Sunbury, 1862; John P., a Lutheran minister, residing at Middleburg; Louisa, married to Gideon Leisening, died at Selin's Grove, 1853; Susan, intermarried with Samuel Gobin, died at Sunbury, 1878; Ann Maria, married to Benjamin Hendricks, died at Sunbury, 1877; Jacob G. L., the subject of this sketch; Daniel W., physician, residing at Sunbury; Isaac N., died, a physician, at Selin's Grove, 1847; Martin Luther, Lutheran minister, residing at Danville; Philip Melancthon, resides at Sunbury. We have thus briefly traced Mr. Shindel's large family connection.

Beside the life of business activity experienced, he has been called to fill numerous positions of honor and trust. In 1853 he was appointed agent for the Susquehanna River, North and West Branch Telegraph Company, and thus became *the first telegraph operator* in Snyder County. This position he held for nineteen years. This company, after coming under the control of the American Company, was finally embraced in the Western Union. In 1872, upon the removal of the old line of wire, which extended along the river, to the new line, which followed the railroad, his son, R. H. Shindel, who was then agent of the railroad station, became the operator. In 1857, Mr. Shindel was appointed postmaster at Selin's Grove, which position he retained until 1861. At the time of locating and establishing the Missionary Institute at Selin's Grove he manifested much interest and greatly aided the cause. In a few years he was elected treasurer of the institution, and has proved himself one of its main supports. For

twenty-five years he has had the care, the burden and anxiety of managing the finances. His work has always been performed in a successful and satisfactory manner, and the friends of education and of the Missionary Institute are under lasting obligations for his services. In the fall of 1870, Mr. Shiudel was elected one of the associate judges of the courts, which position he filled for the full term of five years. About this period he was also the treasurer of the Sun-

gregation served for many years as a faithful officer of the council. As trustee his services extended over a period of twenty years. Having thus spent a life full of usefulness and activity, having received honor and confidence from his fellow-men and having done good in his day and generation, we hesitate not in placing his sketch upon these pages.

HON. JACOB A. SMITH was born in Centre (now Franklin) township December 30, 1825,



J A Smith

bury and Lewistown Railroad Company and devoted much of his time and rendered valuable aid in accomplishing the construction and completion of the road.

In religious matters he has always taken the deepest interest. In 1837 he was received into the Lutheran Church at Smbury, by confirmation, since which time he has striven to bring no reproach upon his profession. For twenty-two years he was superintendent of the Lutheran Sunday-school at Selin's Grove, and in the con-

on the farm now owned by T. J. Smith, Esq. of Middleburg. He was a son of George Smith, who died when the son was only three weeks old. His mother's maiden-name was Elizabeth Alspach. He had three brothers and seven sisters. His elder brother was Major Henry A. Smith, who died at Middleburg, and owned the homestead farm at the time of his death. George A. Smith, a brother, a respected citizen of Beavertown, and one sister residing at Middleburg, and the subject of

this sketch are all that are now living. He remained under the care and training of his mother until, at the age of seventeen years, he was apprenticed to John Hoke, at Middleburg, to learn the carpenter's trade. He served an apprenticeship of two years. He built the first court-house at Middleburg, remodeled the Washington House in that town, and occupied it three years. His first job in carpentering was the brick house of Preston Cochran, two miles east of Millers-town, Perry County. He carried his tools from Middleburg to Millers-town, a distance of twenty-five miles. In 1862 he bought the "Morr property," in Middle Creek township, and moved there the same year. He commenced the mercantile business in 1866, and has continued to this time—a period of twenty years. June 9, 1868, he laid out a number of lots into a town-plat, and named it "Smithgrove." When he moved here there were only two houses on the farm. Now there is a prosperous village here of about twenty-five houses, two stores, hotel, post-office, railroad station and a church. This place is five miles east of Middleburg, on the Snubury and Lewistown Railroad. Judge Smith was an ardent friend of this railroad. He subscribed and paid one thousand seven hundred dollars towards its completion, devoted much of his time to advance the interests of this road, and donated the land on which the station is located and was the first agent of the company at this place. When he moved here, in 1862, he was appointed postmaster, and held the position until 1882, when he resigned, having been elected associate judge, and his daughter was appointed his successor. The office is still kept in the same building. He is the friend and patron of education, and served sixteen years in the office of school director, attending to his duties with fidelity. He also served as assessor and assistant assessor. In the summer of 1882 the Democratic Convention of Snyder County nominated him for associate judge. After an exciting campaign he was elected over an opposition of about six hundred majority, which is abundant evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his constituents throughout the county.

Judge Smith was twice married. His first

wife was Malinda Walter, who died at Smithgrove about thirteen years ago. He had two sons and five daughters. His oldest son, Amon, is the operator at Selin's Grove. His second wife was the widow of Samuel Fox, of Philadelphia. Judge Smith is an enterprising and sociable citizen, a faithful member of the Evangelical Association, is a diligent worker in the Sunday-school cause and has delivered many addresses at conventions and celebrations. He has in his possession a deed on parchment measuring two feet nine inches in length, and two feet one inch in width. It contains the recitals of a patent from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for two hundred and eight acres of land, on which Smithgrove is situated, to Michael Schoch, dated June 9, 1790.

As an associate judge he is obliging and affable, and, during the intervals of the regular sessions of the court, he is frequently required to perform official acts, in which he exercises much care, and which have proven him to be a safe and honorable judge.

ATTORNEYS.

Upon the formation of Snyder County very few attorneys resided within its borders. New Berlin, the old county-seat, was where most of the practicing attorneys located. Immediately upon the formation of the new county, attorneys commenced locating at Middleburg, the chosen county-seat. Year after year additional members of the bar were enrolled, so that in 1857 we find Messrs. Alleman, Cronmiller, Merrill and Weirick at Middleburg; Hill, Hower and Simpson at Selin's Grove; and Mallick at Freeburg.

At the period just mentioned, and for some years after, the suitors residing in Snyder County continued to retain their attorneys as employed when the two counties were in one, and thus for a number of years the courts of Snyder County were well attended by members of the Union County bar. But as the bar of Snyder County increased in members and ability, and the older attorneys of Union County passed away, the new and younger citizens of the county employed the attorneys of their own district, so that to-day the practice of the county

has settled upon the attorneys residing therein. In 1879 a Bar Association was formed by the attorneys of Snyder, whereupon Samuel Alleman was elected its first president; L. N. Myers, vice-president; Thomas J. Smith, treasurer; and John H. Arnold, secretary.

The following sketches embrace all the attorneys who located and practiced in the county:

HON. SAMUEL WEIRICK was born in Union County in the year 1808. In the early part of 1832 he commenced the study of law, and at the same time was clerk for the commissioners of Union County. He was admitted to practice May 15, 1834. In 1846 he occupied the position of deputy attorney-general, and in the legislative sessions of 1848 and 1849 represented the district composed of Union and Juniata Counties. Upon the formation of Snyder County he removed from New Berlin to Middleburg, where he resided and continued his practice up to the time of his death, February 9, 1869. While a resident of Middleburg he for a number of years was attorney and counsel for the commissioners of Snyder County. Mr. Weirick was a successful practitioner in the law, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a useful and upright citizen.

HON. GEORGE M. ZEIGLER was born at Gettysburg, Adams County, May 21, 1816. When about seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, under Jacob Lefever, of Gettysburg, with whom he remained nearly three years. But not satisfied with the mere learning of his trade, young Zeigler improved all his spare time in study, taking a course in the Greek and Latin classics, by reciting in the evenings to one of the professors in Pennsylvania College. About 1838 he commenced the study of law, under the instruction of Samuel A. Purviance, in Butler County, and in 1840 was admitted to practice. Mr. Zeigler first opened his office for practice in Kittanning, where he remained three years. He then removed to Brookville, Jefferson County, and practiced there for fifteen years, when he came to Selin's Grove, and commenced his practice in Snyder County. Mr. Zeigler remained in this county two years, he owning and occupying the

Snyder mansion during his residence here. In October, 1864, he went to Sunbury, Northumberland County, where he still remains in the active practice of his profession. While a resident of Jefferson County Mr. Zeigler was thrice elected a member of the House of Representatives, viz.: 1851, 1855, 1864.

HON. SAMUEL ALLEMAN, the eldest child of John and Elizabeth (Moekert) Alleman, was born at Maytown, Lancaster County, Pa., on the 2d of February, 1818, and died on the 28th of February, 1881, at Selin's Grove, Snyder County. His remains are interred in the Evangelical Lutheran grave-yard at the latter place, his grave being marked by a massive granite stone, bearing simply the inscription of his name and the dates of his birth and death. He was born of pious and industrious parents, who, though unable to raise their family in ease and affluence, struggled with limited means to rear their offspring in honor and rectitude. Samuel Alleman was the eldest of three brothers, each of whom selected one of the three popular professions for his calling in life. His brothers are the Rev. Monroe J. Alleman, now of York, and Dr. Horace Alleman, for many years a practicing physician at Hanover, York County. His sisters are Catharine, married to Lewis Steinmetz, of Lancaster County, and Anna Mary, married to Isaac Groff, also of Lancaster County.

Early in life Samuel Alleman was thrown upon his own resources, and by industry and economy was enabled to obtain a liberal education at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. Working at times in the hay and harvest-fields, and again by teaching, he raised sufficient funds to enable him to store his mind with that knowledge which served him so well in after-years. About 1840, after leaving Pennsylvania College, he was again engaged in teaching at Millersburg, Dauphin County, at which place, and in the surrounding neighborhood, he is still favorably remembered by many of the older citizens. Upon the election of Samuel Fancee as sheriff of Dauphin County, Samuel Alleman was made his deputy, and together they moved to Harrisburg. During the years 1842-43 he studied law in the office of Crouse &



And. Allen

Boas, at Harrisburg, and, on the 19th of August, 1845, was admitted to the bar of Dauphin County. On the 18th of May, 1846, Mr. Alteman was married to Miss Ann E. Holman, eldest daughter of the late Samuel and Sarah (Hartz) Holman, of Harrisburg. The following are their issue, all of whom were born at Harrisburg: Horace, born February 7, 1847; married September 28, 1871, to Miss Matilda J. Pierce, of Gettysburg; issue—Henry Pierce, Anna Margaret and Mary Cotta. Charles Holman, born January 1, 1850; died at Hanover, Pa., April 29, 1873. Sarah Elizabeth, born February 5, 1853; died at Selin's Grove, July 28, 1870. John Sylvanus, born May 22, 1855; now resides in Harrisburg engaged in the practice of law; in 1879 was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia bar; married, October 11, 1882, to Miss Cordelia L. Domer, of Washington, D. C.; issue—Coleridge Domer.

During the administration of Governor William F. Johnston, Samuel Alteman occupied the position of chief clerk in the State Department, under Hon. Townsend Haines and Hon. A. L. Russell, secretaries of the commonwealth, and held the same until Governor Johnston's successor was inaugurated. This position he filled with great ability, and, being an excellent scribe, he acquired the distinction of being one of the finest clerks that ever occupied the office. In 1856 he removed from Harrisburg to Snyder County, shortly after its formation, where, engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, he remained up to the time of his death. About the year 1861 he was elected county superintendent of the public schools, and served in this capacity the full term of office.

In the beginning of 1865, Mr. Alteman moved with his family from Middleburg to Selin's Grove, and took possession of the Governor Snyder mansion, where, on the date before stated, he breathed his last. During the legislative session of 1864-65 he was a member of the House of Representatives from the district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Snyder and Union. While thus a member, among other bills introduced by him, one provided for the incorporation of the Middle Creek Railroad Company, which was afterwards changed to the

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company, now in successful operation, daily adding to the enlightenment and prosperity of the county. Another, which also became an act, provided for the immediate removal of the county-seat from Middleburg to Selin's Grove, the largest and chief business-place of the county. The object of this act, through the folly and delay of some of the very individuals who would have been directly benefited by the removal, was never realized. Though severe opposition from the western half of the county existed at the time, it gradually passed away, so that even in some instances, those who were most bitter, came to acknowledge the policy and advantage of having Selin's Grove the county-seat. But this subject is entirely abandoned, and it will doubtless be many years before another legislator will be able to offer to the citizens of Selin's Grove what was offered by Samuel Alteman. During the year 1870-71 Mr. Alteman was the efficient secretary of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company. The road was then finally constructed and put in operation; the services rendered at this period by Mr. Alteman were of the most important character. In 1872 he was the choice of the Republican party of the county for Congress, and had he pressed his claims, would doubtless have been the nominee of the district, with fair prospects of a seat in the halls of national legislation. He was also honored by his party in the county with the nomination of delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1873, but failed in the district nomination. From time to time Mr. Alteman filled a number of minor offices in the county and borough in which he lived, always fulfilling the respective requirements of the positions he occupied. As a lawyer, his experience was extensive, and he enjoyed the full confidence and patronage of many of the leading citizens of the county. In his relations to his fellow-men, Mr. Alteman was always regarded a Christian gentleman. For many years he was a member of the Lutheran Church, manifesting great interest in its prosperity, and frequently contributing with liberality for the furtherance of its different departments. The doctrines of his church he carefully instilled

into his family, and upon this foundation were they reared. During his life he had the gratification of seeing each of his children becoming intelligent members of the same church. Mr. Alleman had at all times a proper conception of the importance of education and the requirements necessary for its proper advancement. Whether as teacher, county superintendent or director of the public schools, and the Missionary Institute, he was ever earnest in performing what he knew was for the best interests of the young. He was a useful citizen, a man of honor and integrity of character. To the poor and humble he was kind and generous. In the bestowal of alms, he sought not the praise of men, but performed his acts of charity with a deep sense of his accountability to his God. In social life he was hospitable and warm-hearted. On no occasion did his noble nature manifest itself more strongly than when entertaining his friends around the festive board. Mr. Alleman was a man endowed with fine executive ability, and was one of the representative men of the county. Of such men it may well be said that the world has been benefited by their having lived in it.

CHARLES MERRILL was born in Union County, 1823. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of law under the instruction of his father, James Merrill, and was admitted to practice two years later, December 16, 1846. Upon the formation of Snyder County, Mr. Merrill moved to Middleburg, where he continued to practice up to the time of his enlistment, during the Rebellion, as a member of Company H, Thirty-first Penn'a Volunteers. He died December 25, 1865, in the prime of manhood, being but forty-two years of age. In character and disposition Mr. Merrill was ever honest and honorable, and at all times manifested the warmest feelings and an overwillingness to accommodate. As a lawyer, his mind was well stored with principles and technicalities of jurisprudence, and he was regarded as possessed of one of the finest legal minds in this section of country.

GEORGE HILL was born in Northumberland County on the 3d day of August, 1821. He received his education in a select school at Me-

Ewensville. For several years he taught school in Union County. In 1845 he began the study of law under James Pollock, afterwards Governor, at Milton, and finished his course of preparation in the office of Absalom Swineford, at New Berlin. During this course of study he was also engaged in teaching as a means of obtaining sufficient funds to prosecute his studies. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar in New Berlin, and located in Selinsgrove, where he practiced his profession nine years. In the spring of 1858 he located at Sunbury, where he is still engaged in the practice of the law. In December, 1850, he was elected district attorney of Union County, he being the first occupant of that office in said county. Mr. Hill is a member of the Reformed Church. On December 25, 1848, he was married to Miss Martha Buhler, of Selin's Grove, who died June 2, 1870. Mr. Hill was afterwards married Miss Sue E. Kirlin, of Middletown, Dauphin County.

ANTHONY C. SIMPSON is a native of Ontario County, N. Y., and was born in the year 1827. In 1845 he entered Trinity College, at Geneva, N. Y., where, however, he remained only one year, being compelled to gain a livelihood; so that we find him clerking in a hardware-store in Geneva until 1848. He then entered the office of Hon. Charles J. Folger, and applied himself to the study of law. On the 8th of May, 1849, he was admitted to the bar, and shortly after located at Selin's Grove, and commenced the practice of his profession. He remained at this place until 1872, when he moved to Northumberland and practiced in Northumberland County. About 1878 he returned to Selin's Grove, where he still resides. From 1861 to 1864, Mr. Simpson held the position of district attorney in the county of Snyder. During the Rebellion he was captain of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. This was in the fall of 1862. In the summer of 1863 he became captain of Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and with his company was sworn into the United States service. This rank he held for about six weeks, when his company was mustered out of service. He afterwards held a position in the Army of the Poto-

mac, being attached to the commissary of subsistence, Department of Washington, with the rank of major. Mr. Simpson at one time was president of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company, and it was during his administration that the road was completed. He is now solicitor of the same company.

CHARLES HOWER is a native of Northampton County, Pa., and was born February 18, 1832. His birth-place was on the old homestead called

Mr. Hower were John Nicholas and Elizabeth Hower, the latter's maiden-name having been Dreisbach, both of whom lived and died in Northampton County. His father was Jacob Hower, born April 1, 1793; died May 9, 1861, and was buried at Mifflintown, Juniata County. His mother was Miss Mary Morden, who died December 27, 1865, aged seventy-four years, and her remains were interred by the side of her husband. She was a daughter of George



Charles Hower

Howerton, in Allen township of that county, a spot early settled by his ancestors upon their arrival from Germany. This place, for a period of more than one hundred and fifty years, has remained in possession of the Hower family, being still owned by George Hower, now eighty-seven years old, an uncle of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hower's great-grandfather was Frederick Hower, born at Baden, Germany, who came to America with his parents when only eight years of age. The grandparents of

Morden, a native of England, who at an early age was brought to this country by his parents, who were Quakers, and located at Belvidere, N. J.

Mr. Hower obtained his elementary education in the public schools and at the McEwensville Academy, Northumberland County. Until nineteen years of age, when not attending school, he assisted his father on the farm. At this age he entered the active scenes of life on his own responsibility. After leaving the parental roof

he engaged in teaching school for three consecutive years—first in Delaware and then in Chillisquaque townships, Northumberland County, and finally in Liberty township, Montour County. In this way he acquired sufficient means to prosecute the study of the law. In 1851 he entered the office of William C. Lawson, Esq., a prominent lawyer at Milton, under whose charge he received preparatory instruction and soon after entered the Easton Law School, then in charge of Judge McCartney and Judge Green, the latter now one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and completed his course of study at this institution.

At November term, 1851, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Northumberland County, his examining committee being Hon. George F. Miller, Hon. Joseph Casey and Henry Donnel, Esq. The year following, upon the formation of Snyder County, he located at Selin's Grove, April 3, 1855, where he has since resided and been engaged in the active practice of his chosen profession.

On the 26th day of December, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Nichokes, of Northumberland County. Their union in life was of but few years' duration,—the wife and mother dying October 11, 1858, and is buried in the Lutheran grave-yard at Selin's Grove. Their only daughter, Mary Alice, born October 2, 1855, is married to William Field Shay, Esq., and resides at Watsonstown, Pa.; and their only son, Asher Morden, born September 17, 1857, is unmarried and still resides under the parental roof.

In 1858 Mr. Hower was elected district attorney of Snyder County by an unusually large majority, which office he filled for three years. On the 1st of September, 1859, he was married to his present wife, Rebecca Shriner, daughter of Daniel Shriner, of Millinburg, Union County, Pa., who, in his declining years,—now being in his ninety-third year of age—makes his home with his daughter and son-in-law. Mr. Shriner is the only person now living, so far as is known, who saw the famous Dr. Joseph Priestley alive at Northumberland,—Priestley arriving there from England about the same year that Mr. Shriner

was born, 1793, and dying in 1804, when Mr. Shriner was about eleven years of age.

During the Rebellion Mr. Hower, in October, 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, a quartermaster, with the rank of first lieutenant. In 1861 he was made a member of the board of enrollment of the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania.

As a lawyer, he has enjoyed a liberal patronage, and has attained a prominent standing in his profession. In 1882 the Republican party of his county instructed its delegate to the State Convention to support him for the nomination for judge of the Supreme Court, and Colonel David Taggart, the Senatorial delegate, also favored his nomination, as well as a respectable number of other delegates throughout the State; but he declined having his name brought before the convention. For a number of years he was solicitor of the Simbury and Lewistown Railroad Company, under the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

On the night of the 8th of December, 1877, an elderly couple named John and Gretchen Kintzler, of Adams township, Snyder County, were murdered, and their bodies consumed in their burning dwelling. The commissioners of the county decided to investigate the case and prosecute the perpetrators of the crime, if discovered. Suspicion was fixed upon Israel Erb, Emanuel Ettinger and Uriah and Jonathan Moyer, parties residing about three or four miles from the scene of the murder. The commissioners asked Mr. Hower to become their counsel, which he agreed to do on condition only that he could assure himself first that the persons named were guilty. After a careful examination of the witnesses he consented to act as counsel, and advised the arrest of the suspected persons, all of whom were convicted of murder in the first degree. Ettinger, after his conviction, committed suicide in jail; Jonathan and Uriah Moyer were executed, and the sentence of Israel Erb was commuted by the Board of Pardons to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. These were the first and only persons that were ever convicted of felonious homicide in the county of Snyder, and the conviction, beyond a doubt,

was a just one. After conviction, Emanuel Ettinger and Uriah Moyer confessed their guilt.

For many years Mr. Hower has been employed in the greater part, if not in all, of the important cases tried in Snyder County. His practice, however, was not confined to his own county; but he was frequently employed in important cases in Lycoming, Northumberland, Montour, Dauphin and other counties. He is regarded as one of the leading lawyers in the central part of the State.

HON. JOHN P. CRONIMILLER was born at Millinburg, Union County, November 19, 1826, and died at the same place January 15, 1885. In early life, under the instruction of his father, Jacob Cronimiller, he learned the trade of blacksmithing, and for a number of years successfully carried on that honest and honorable calling at his native place. He attended the free schools, the Millinburg Academy, and afterwards completed his education at the Lewisburgh University. He then devoted some years to teaching, and was engaged in this calling at Millinburg, Easton, Middleburg and Sunbury. About 1854 he commenced the study of law at New Berlin, under the instruction of Absalom Swineford, Esq. In 1856 he moved to Middleburg, lately made the county-seat of the new county of Snyder, and continued to prosecute the study of the law under Charles Merrill, Esq. Upon the completion of his studies, and his admission to the Snyder County bar, on the 22d day of September, 1857, Mr. Cronimiller entered into a law partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Merrill. After a period of about five years, and upon the enlistment of Mr. Merrill in the Federal army, Mr. Cronimiller continued the practice of law. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. In the fall of 1873 he was married to Miss Lonisa Shindel, daughter of Rev. J. P. Shindel, of Middleburg. After a continuous and successful practice of his chosen profession for a period of twenty-four years, Mr. Cronimiller moved back to his native place, with the plausible expectation of the remainder of his life being spent in retirement and ease. In three years after his removal from Middleburg he passed to the eter-

nal world. Mr. Cronimiller was a man of honor and of the highest integrity. He was a useful and consistent member of the German Reformed Church. In his profession he ranked among the first. His office, on the corner, a few doors east of the court-house, will long be remembered as the rendezvous of his brethren in the profession, where they often met in social converse and recited many a jovial story. Mr. Cronimiller's demise was regretted by his numerous friends, among whom none were more sincere than those of the profession.

SOLOMON MALICK was born in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland County, June 15, 1831; died at Sunbury, March 21, 1882. At the age of twenty he went to Selin's Grove where, for a time, he was under the tutorship of Dr. J. C. Fisher. This was followed by a four-years' course of classical and scientific instruction in the Freeburg Academy. At one time he was principal of the Selin's Grove High School. In 1856 he commenced the study of law in the office of George Hill, Esq., at Selin's Grove, and was admitted to practice in the Snyder County courts February 23, 1858. After a short legal partnership with A. C. Simpson, Mr. Malick accepted a co-principalship in the Freeburg Academy, which continued for several years, he, in the meantime, practicing his profession in the courts to which he was admitted. In the spring of 1861 he moved with his family to Sunbury, where he continued in active practice to the time of his death. In 1866 he was made county attorney, and was re-appointed to that position by the commissioners in 1867. In the spring of 1872 he was elected chief burgess of Sunbury, and was re-elected in 1873 and 1874. Early in 1858 Mr. Malick was married to Miss Mary Ann Roush, daughter of Andrew Roush, of Freeburg, Snyder County. In his younger days he worked on the farm until he was eighteen. He then spent some two years in the cabinet-maker's business. Mr. Malick possessed fine musical talent, and early turned his attention in this direction and received instruction in the same. In after years he took great delight in instructing others and in leading in musical concerts. He became the author of some choice musical compositions,

some of which were published. Mr. Malick was a trustworthy and sincere friend, a useful citizen, an honest and conscientious lawyer, and when Death claimed what was mortal the influence of his spirit was cherished by many mourning acquaintances.

JOHN H. ARNOLD is a native of Perry County and was born March 18, 1837. In early life he obtained a complete education, having attended the New Bloomfield Academy, Perry County, the Newville Academy, Cumberland County, and finally, in 1857, graduating at Jefferson College. He read law under the instructions of Benjamin and C. J. T. McIntire, at New Bloomfield, and was admitted to the courts of Perry County April 10, 1860. Shortly after he located at Middleburg and on the 24th of May, 1860, was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County. Mr. Arnold was district attorney for the county last named from 1876 to 1879. Part of his time has been devoted to teaching. During the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in Company D, Second Pennsylvania Regiment, in the three months' service. August 23, 1863, he was appointed first lieutenant in the recruiting service by Adjutant-General Russell. Afterward he joined Company G, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and became chief clerk to General Kilpatrick in the campaign through the Carolinas.

B. F. HOUSEWERTH was born at Selin's Grove, educated in the public schools, read law with A. C. Simpson and was admitted to practice in the courts of Snyder County in 1860. He commenced practice at Middleburg in the law-office of Samuel Alleman, Esq., where he remained but a short time and then returned to Selin's Grove. He continued his practice at Selin's Grove until he moved to Iowa, where he is still in practice. During the War of '61 he enlisted in one of the companies that went out from this county.

HON. JEREMIAH SNYDER is a native of Snyder County and was born in 1832. In early years he was deprived of the advantages of an education, spending his time entirely on the farm. After the age of twenty he, however, began to apply himself diligently and in a few

years engaged in teaching in Penn township, Middleburg and New Berlin. It was while teaching at New Berlin that he began the study of law under the instruction of Isaac Slenker, Esq. At the age of twenty-five he entered the law-office of Charles Hower, Esq., of Selin's Grove, and in March, 1861, was admitted to practice in the Snyder County courts. In 1860 he served as a delegate to the Democratic Convention at Charleston. In April, 1861, Mr. Snyder enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, three months, he recruited Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In the winter of 1862 he removed to Shamokin and began the practice of his profession, and in the following April removed to Sunbury. In 1865 he was elected district attorney of Northumberland County, and in 1868 was re-elected. In August, 1866, he was delegate from the Fourteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania to the Union Convention in Philadelphia. In 1873 he was elected a justice of the peace at Sunbury, which office he resigned in 1877 and was elected to the Legislature, serving as member of the House from 1877 to 1878.

JAMES N. KNIGHT was born at Liverpool, Pa., 1840. He was educated at the Freeburg Academy; when about twenty-one years of age he commenced the study of law under Solomon Malick, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the courts of Snyder County in 1863. Died at Freeburg May 8, 1875. Mr. Knight, during his period of practice, had manifested the elements of becoming one of the leading members of the bar; but in the prime of life he was called hence.

THOMAS J. SMITH is a native of the county, and was born at Middleburg July 20, 1837. He was educated in the public schools, and afterwards, in 1861, graduated from the Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. For a number of terms he engaged in teaching, both in his native county and in Centre County. In 1863 Mr. Smith commenced the study of law under the instruction of Charles Merrill, Esq., and completed his course under Samuel Weirick, Esq. He was admitted to practice February

27, 1865. Mr. Smith has been nominated for district attorney, for the Legislature and for Congress, but his party being in the minority, his election was always impossible. These compliments showed the esteem in which Mr. Smith was held by many of the citizens of the county.

B. T. PARKS was born at New Berlin, Union County, December 17, 1842. In 1850, in company with his parents, he came to Selin's Grove. He was educated in the public schools and in the classical department of the Missionary Institute. Mr. Parks has devoted considerable time to teaching, having taught in the public schools of Middleburg, Salem and Selin's Grove. At September term, 1866, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Snyder County, having previously read law under the instructions of Charles Hower, Esq. In the fall of 1867 he was elected district attorney, and was re-elected in 1870. Mr. Parks also represented the county for a period of six years as counsel for the commissioners. During the Rebellion he enlisted as private in Company B, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, and served until honorably discharged. He then re-enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a private. During this last enlistment he rose through promotion to first lieutenant of the company, and served until the close of the war. During his military career Lieutenant Parks made some very narrow escapes with his life, at one time being shot through the head. His scars are the best evidence of his valor and devotion to the Union.

HON. L. N. MYERS was born in Juniata County February 22, 1838; educated in public schools, and at the McAlisterville and Shirleysburg Academies. He was admitted to practice about 1869, and in 1873 was elected district attorney in Snyder County; he having moved into the said county some time previous, locating at Middleburg. In 1881 Mr. Myers was elected to the State Legislature as representative of this county. In 1883 he removed with his family to Akron, Ohio, where he has since resided.

GEORGE A. BOTDORF was born at Freeburg September 25, 1848. He received his education

in the public schools and the Freeburg Academy. Afterwards taught school in Union, Juniata, Northumberland and Snyder Counties, in all ten terms. He also studied and practiced surveying. About 1869 he commenced the study of law under A. C. Simpson, Esq., at Selin's Grove, and was admitted to practice at May term, 1871. Since his admission Mr. Botdorf has continued to practice his profession, having his office and residence in Freeburg, his native place.

HORACE ALLEMAN is a native of Dauphin County, and was born at Harrisburg February 7, 1847. At the age of ten years he came with his parents to Snyder County. His education was obtained in the public schools of Dauphin and Snyder Counties; in select schools at Harrisburg and Middleburg; at the Missionary Institute, Selin's Grove, and at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which last-named institution he graduated June, 1869. In the fall of the same year he commenced the study of law under the instruction of his father, Samuel Alleman, Esq., and so continued until the fall of 1870, when he entered the senior class of the Law Department, Columbia College, Washington, D. C. In June, 1871, he graduated from this institution, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of the district. Upon his return to this county he was admitted to the bar September 25, 1871, since which time he has practiced in the county. Mr. Alleman has been commissioned a notary public from 1870 to the present time, with the exception of the period spent in Washington. Upon the vacancy caused by the death of his father, in 1881, he was elected a director of the Missionary Institute. During the Rebellion, September, 1862, being but a lad, in his sixteenth year, he enlisted as private in Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and in June, 1863, re-enlisted in Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, having been sworn into the United States service. In 1884 Mr. Alleman was appointed county attorney, and in the following year, upon the meeting of an entire new board of commissioners, was re-appointed to the same position.

HENRY H. GRIMM was born at Freeburg,

Snyder County, June 30, 1845. He received his education in the public schools, and is a graduate of the Freeburg Academy. In 1869 he commenced the study of law under the instruction of Anthony C. Simpson, Esq., and completed his course under the instruction of James W. Knight, Esq. Mr. Grimm was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County at December term, 1871. He held a commission of notary public from 1872 to 1875. In the fall of 1876 he was elected district attorney, and it was during his term of office that the famous Kinstler murder trials took place.

ALBERT W. POTTER is a native of Huntingdon County, and was born at Shirleysburg January 7, 1847. He received his education in the public schools and in the Kishacoquillas Seminary, in Mifflin County. In early manhood Mr. Potter taught school in Juniata, Huntingdon, Blair and Mifflin Counties. In 1870 he commenced the study of law, under the instruction of G. W. Elder, Esq., of Lewistown, and was admitted to practice in Mifflin County April 1, 1872. Shortly after his admission he removed to Selin's Grove, where he has since resided, practicing his profession as a member of this bar. In 1875 Mr. Potter was county attorney, and held this position for several years. During the Rebellion he enlisted and served in Company F, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, being but in his sixteenth year.

WILLIAM P. SCHARF was born at Selin's Grove July 20, 1849; was educated in the public schools and at the Missionary Institute, Selin's Grove. In 1872 he began the study of law, under Charles Hower, Esq., and after completing his course was admitted to practice at February term, 1874. In 1878 Mr. Scharf was elected county superintendent of the public schools and served one full term. He has devoted most of his time to educational matters, and has, for a number of years, been successful in teaching. At present he is in the United States Mail service, on the Northern Central Railway.

HENRY G. DEITRICH is a native of the county, and was born in Penn township October 22, 1836. His early days were spent on the

farm, assisting his father. He received his education in the public schools, the Freeburg Academy and the Missionary Institute, and devoted much of his time to teaching in Northumberland and Snyder Counties. In 1873 Mr. Deitrich commenced the study of law, under the instruction of Horace Alleman, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County December 15, 1875. Since his admission to the bar he has resided and practiced in Selin's Grove.

ALBERT M. PFÄHLER was born in Somerset County October 25, 1850; died at Middleburg August 18, 1879; educated by his father, the Rev. M. H. Pfähler, in the public schools, and attended Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, several sessions. Subsequently he attended a course of medical lectures in St. Louis, and taught in the public schools of West Virginia and Illinois, holding a professional certificate in the latter State. In 1868 Mr. Pfähler came to Snyder County, stopping sometimes at Selin's Grove and at other times at Shamokin Dam. About this time he was put to the test of a hard struggle for a livelihood; but, being determined and with admirable pluck, he took up the shovel and pick and became a day-laborer on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, which was then being constructed. After this he taught school in Monroe township, and for a short time read and practiced medicine under Dr. Isaac Hottenstein, of Shamokin Dam. Thus it was that he struggled for an honest and honorable living. Ultimately he registered in the office of S. P. Wolverton, Esq., of Sunbury, and began the study of law. Mr. Pfähler was first admitted to practice in Northumberland County in 1873. In 1875 he located at Middleburg and was admitted to the Snyder County bar. After a short, but successful and promising, practice in his profession, he was called from time to time to eternity. Mr. Pfähler at all times exhibited a kind and gentlemanly disposition. In his study and practice he showed that interest and determination which, in later years, would have placed him in the front rank of the profession.

JACOB GILBERT was born in Middle Creek township, Snyder County, on the 6th of No-

ember, 1852. He was educated at the Union Seminary, New Berlin. Mr. Gilbert has devoted some time to teaching in this county and at Middleburg, having taught about eight terms. In 1874 he commenced the study of law, under the instruction of T. J. Smith, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County at May term, 1876. Since his admission to the bar he has resided at Middleburg, engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

CHARLES P. ULRICH was born in Selin's Grove January 31, 1853. He was educated in the public schools, at the Missionary Institute, Selin's Grove, and at Muhlenberg College, Allentown. In the winter of 1869-70 he was engaged in teaching in Jackson township. In the beginning of 1876 Mr. Ulrich commenced the study of law, under the instruction of Charles Hower, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County at February term, 1878. From 1878 to the present time he has held a commission as notary public. Shortly after his admission to the bar Mr. Ulrich located at Middleburg and commenced the practice of his profession. He, however, remained there but a short time, when he located permanently at Selin's Grove.

FREDERICK E. BOWER was born at Selin's Grove January 21, 1846. He was educated in the public and select schools at Middleburg, and at the University at Lewisburg, from which last institution he graduated in June, 1869. In 1864-65 he taught school in Chapman township. In 1869-70 Mr. Bower took a course of medical lectures and had as his preceptor the late Dr. P. R. Wagenseller, of Selin's Grove. In the fall and winter of 1870-71 he was engaged in teaching the natural sciences in the Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Wyoming County. He then took a theological course at Crozer Theological Seminary, Delaware County, from which institution he graduated in 1874. In September, 1874, he became pastor of a Baptist congregation at Morgantown, W. Va., and served this people until 1875. In 1876 Mr. Bower turned his attention to the law, and became a student under the instruction of John P. Cronimiller, Esq.

He was admitted to practice at May term, 1878. In 1880 was census enumerator in Middleburg and Franklin townships. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Bower was elected district attorney against an adverse majority of six hundred, and in 1885 was re-elected by a still greater majority. During the Rebellion he was a member of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. Taken all in all, Mr. Bower has had a remarkable career for one of his years.

WILLIAM H. DILL was born in Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., on the 26th of August, 1841; educated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. On the 18th day of August, 1862, he entered the Union army as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers. During his service Mr. Dill rose successively to the following ranks: first sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain and major. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville and at the battle of the Wilderness; discharged at the close of the war at Whites Range, Texas. In February, 1867, he came to Freeburg, where he at once took part in the cause of education, and soon became principal of the academy at that place. In 1874 he commenced the study of law, under the instructions of H. H. Grimm, Esq., and was admitted to practice September 26, 1876. In May, 1884, Mr. Dill was elected superintendent of the public schools of the county. He still continues his residence at Freeburg.

N. I. POTTER was born in Centre County January 27, 1856; died, after a brief illness, at Selin's Grove, January 29, 1885. Mr. Potter was principally educated in the public schools. At different periods he engaged in teaching. In 1876 he commenced the study of law under the instruction of his brother, A. W. Potter, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County in 1878. In 1874 he removed to Shamokin, where he opened his office, with fair prospects of success in the practice of his profession. In the midst of bright prospects, and while on a visit to his father in Selin's Grove, he was confined to his bed, and in a few days passed from mor-

tality into life. During his residence in this county Mr. Potter manifested the elements of ultimate success in his profession. He was noted for his social qualities, and his early departure was a source of deep regret to his many friends.

WILLIAM E. HOUSEWERTH is a native of the county, and was born at Selin's Grove November 7, 1853. He received his education in the public schools and at the Missionary Institute. In 1863 he was apprenticed to Franklin Weirick, where he learned the printing trade. From 1870 to 1880 he was engaged in teaching—most of the time in Selin's Grove. In 1878 Mr. Housewerth commenced the study of law under the instruction of Charles Hower, Esq., and at December term, 1880, was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County.

JAMES G. CROUSE was born at Selin's Grove July 13, 1856. In 1865 he removed with his parents to Middleburg, where he has since resided. He received his education in the public and select schools at Middleburg and at the Kutztown Normal School. In 1879 Mr. Crouse commenced the study of law under the instructions of A. M. Pfahler, Esq., and completed his course under Jacob Gilbert, Esq. He was admitted to practice at September term, 1881, since which time he has practiced his profession at Middleburg.

F. S. SIMPSON is a native of the county, and was born at Selin's Grove February 5, 1860. He received his education in the public schools and at the State Normal School, Bloomsburg. At one time he taught school in Selin's Grove. In the latter part of 1879 he commenced the study of law under the instruction of his father, A. C. Simpson, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County December 12, 1881. Since his admission he has continued to practice his profession.

HARVEY E. MILLER was born at Selin's Grove April 10, 1862; educated in the public schools and at the Missionary Institute. In 1881 he commenced the study of law under the instruction of A. W. Potter, Esq., and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Snyder County at December term, 1883. He still continues in practice at Selin's Grove.

MARTIN L. SNYDER was born in Penn township, Snyder County; educated in the public schools; read law under the instructions of A. W. Potter, Esq., and E. Coppee Mitchell, Philadelphia, and was admitted to practice at December term, 1883. He afterwards took a course in elocution at Philadelphia. In 1884 he removed to Kansas, where he still resides.

JOHN M. STEESE was born in Union County October 15, 1861; educated at the Millinburg Academy; taught school at New Berlin and in West Buffalo township, Union County. In 1883 Mr. Steese commenced the study of law under the instructions of Thomas J. Smith, Esq., and was admitted to practice at February term, 1885. He has located at Middleburg, engaged in the practice of his profession.

The present members of the Snyder County bar are—

FREEBURG.—George A. Botdorf, William H. Dill and Henry H. Grimm.

MIDDLEBURG.—John H. Arnold, F. E. Bower, James G. Cronse, Jacob Gilbert, Thomas J. Smith and J. M. Steese.

SELIN'S GROVE.—Horace Alleman, Henry G. Deitrich, Charles Hower, William E. Housewerth, Harvey E. Miller, B. T. Parks, Albert W. Potter, Anthony C. Simpson, F. S. Simpson and Charles P. Ulrich.

In closing the history of the Bench and Bar of Snyder County, it is well to mention the name of Joseph F. Cummings, the court stenographer. He is widely known through the five counties of which this history treats. He was the first reporter for this district, and received his appointment as stenographer of the Twentieth Judicial District (embracing the counties of Mifflin, Union and Snyder) by Judge J. C. Bucher during the summer of 1874, and, in 1878, was appointed by Judge B. F. Junkin to the same position of the Forty-first Judicial District (embracing the counties of Perry and Juniata). In this capacity he has since remained. Mr. Cummings was born at McEwenville March 13, 1853, and the next year moved, with his father's family, to Mifflinburg, Union County, where his early days were passed. His father died a few years after, and

Joseph, for three or four years, resided with Judge Hoffa. He acquired a knowledge of stenography, and, in August, 1873, acted as short-hand clerk for the general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Erie, and, in October, moved to Williamsport. In March, 1874, he was appointed stenographer of the Twentieth District, and, in 1878, of the Forty-first District. In 1880 he was chosen stenographer of the Democratic State Central Committee at Philadelphia. He resides at Sunbury, and is a member of the Town Council of that borough and a director in the Edison Electric Light Company of that place. He entered the law-office of the Hon. Simon P. Wolverton in the fall of 1877, but has not applied for admission to practice.

CHAPTER III.

The Medical Profession in Snyder County—A Successful Pioneer Physician—County Medical Society—Biographical Sketches.¹

THE representatives of the medical fraternity who have resided in the territory now embraced in the county of Snyder have not failed to keep pace with the advancement of their worthy profession. There were times in the history of this section when the practice and knowledge of medicine were much more confined than at the present day; when instead of the learned treatises, the delicate and wonderful instruments, the improved medicines and the intelligent and valuable prescriptions which to-day are at our physicians' command, those who preceded them in the days of our early settlement were compelled to operate with crude medicine, crude instruments and crude ideas. In the eastern section of this county, and particularly that part which borders on the Susquehanna, physicians were early called upon to deal more especially with diseases of the malarial or bilious type; while in the western and more elevated sections the members of the profession have had to contend with those maladies of the typhus, bronchial and rheumatic nature. But changes for the better

have been effected. Sanitary influences have been at work. By reason of clearing and drainage, the advancement of science and the increased ability of our physicians, the former unfavorable conditions have been surmounted, so that to-day the hygienic state of this section will compare favorably with that of others. From the earliest accounts we learn that it was not long until the pioneers to this section were forced to succumb to the depressing effects of malaria. The physicians at that day, not thoroughly understanding the nature and proper treatment of bilious diseases, proceeded at once to administer Peruvian bark, not knowing that the first step in effecting a cure was to remove the bile. On account of this lack of knowledge many cases of protracted and extreme sickness occurred. In the midst of this state of affairs a man by the name of Peter Gahl, a French West Indian, who had come to the Shamokin region (Sunbury), commenced the practice of medicine. He is recorded as having been an "arrant quack" in general, but in particular, successful in curing agues and intermittent fevers. It is supposed he acquired this knowledge in St. Domingo, where these maladies prevailed. His remedy he kept a profound secret, and the physicians of this section, being at that day little acquainted with chemistry, were unable to discover the real nature of his cure. It is narrated that he always placed his remedy in a small gallipot, with directions that the patient should take the contents in three days; about one-third on each day. The first day's dose proved an emetic, the second a purgative, and the third and largest dose produced the cure. But the composition of this prescription was finally discovered, and that, too, in quite a singular manner. The narrative is as follows: Simon Snyder, on one occasion (about 1792), having need of this wonderful medicine, sent his nephew, George Kreamer, a lad of sixteen, who was then living with his uncle, to Gahl, to procure the same. It so happened that none was ready, and therefore Gahl prepared the mixture in George's presence. The lad, being naturally shrewd, was attentive to the process, and asked the name of each ingredient used. Gahl, unsuspectingly, told his secret, which George did not fail to remember. First in the

¹ By Horace Allen, Esq.

bottom of the gallipot went an ounce of Peruvian bark; on this was placed some active cathartic—calomel and jalap; and on the top of this was placed an emetic. The nature of these ingredients was then disguised by adding a little essence of cinnamon.

When Dr. Young, Snyder's family physician, again came to the house, the important secret was told him. This physician soon imparted his information to his brethren in the profession, who, being acquainted with medicine as a science, were able to apply the remedy more judiciously, and soon treated agues and fevers far more successfully than Gail. For many years since that time the physicians who have located in our midst have come fully equipped and prepared by the leading medical colleges of our land.

SNYDER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Prior to the 12th day of November, 1874, some of the members of the profession effected a temporary organization, called "The Snyder County Medical Society," of which Dr. B. F. Wagenseller was president; Drs. R. Rothrock and H. M. Nipple, vice-presidents; and Dr. John Y. Shindel, secretary.

On November 12, 1874, they adopted a constitution and by-laws. The originators of this society were Drs. A. M. Smith, Roswell Rothrock, B. F. Wagenseller, H. M. Nipple, J. W. Rockefeller and John Y. Shindel. On March 21, 1877, a permanent organization was made, and on May 2, 1877, at a meeting held in the court-house at Middleburg, the first officers under permanent organization were elected as follows: President, Dr. R. Rothrock; Vice-Presidents, Drs. H. M. Nipple and J. W. Rockefeller; Recording Secretary, Dr. John Y. Shindel; Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Sheets; Censors, Drs. J. W. Sheets, A. M. Smith and Percival Herman; Delegates to the State Society, Drs. John Y. Shindel and J. W. Sheets. At this meeting Drs. J. W. Sheets, Percival Herman and I. Grier Barber became members. Since the permanent organization the following-named physicians have become members: W. K. T. Sahm, H. H. Bordner, I. R. Swigart, F. J. Wagenseller, H. F. Womer, J. W. Sampsel, I. D. Conrad, J. F. Kanawall, J. O.

Wagner, J. F. Strohecker, Marand Rothrock, E. W. Tool, Elsie Mitman, S. D. Shive, J. W. Seip.

On May 1, 1878, the society adopted a fee bill regulating the charges for their services. The present officers of the society are, President, J. O. Wagner; Vice-Presidents, J. W. Seip and B. F. Wagenseller; Secretary and Treasurer, Jno. Y. Shindel; Censors, Elsie Mitman, H. H. Bordner and Percival Herman.

Following will be found sketches of deceased and living physicians who have practiced in this county. As nearly as possible they are arranged in the order in which they entered practice.

ISAAC HOTTENSTEIN was born near Kutztown, Berks County, September 4, 1796, and died at Shamokin Dam, Snyder County, July 15, 1875, having attained the age of seventy-eight years. His father, David Hottenstein, was also a practicing physician of great skill, as was his grandfather. In early life the subject of this sketch studied medicine under the instruction of his father, and in 1816 was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1819 he moved to what is now Shamokin Dam. Here he was engaged in the active practice of his profession to the time of his death. Dr. Hottenstein was noted for his strict attention to his professional duties, his extremely reasonable charges and the equal attention and care he bestowed upon the poor as well as the rich. It has been stated that in all his practice of fifty-five years he never sued any person for a medical bill. He became possessed of considerable wealth, and was a man much esteemed.

He was thrice married. By his second marriage he had four sons and one daughter, the latter being married to Conrad Fry, of Freeport, Ill. Two of his sons are physicians,—Dr. H. P. Hottenstein, now of Shamokin Dam, and Dr. Cyrus Hottenstein, of Philadelphia. Dr. Isaac Hottenstein took an active part in politics, being always an adherent to Democratic principles. Before the division of Union County he represented his district in the Legislature.

Dr. Hottenstein was a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 194, of the Masonic order.

His remains are interred in the cemetery near Shamokin Dam.

As a physician Dr. Hottenstein acquired an extensive practice and a valuable experience. As a friend and neighbor he was kind, sociable and charitable; as a citizen he was useful, progressive and upright; and as a member of the church he was benevolent and much esteemed.

About 1820 Drs. Willetts and John Baskin were practicing at Selin's Grove.

JACOB WAGENSELLER was born in Montgomery County June 22, 1801; died at Selin's Grove April 27, 1817. He commenced the practice of medicine at Boyertown, in Berks County, about 1820 and remained until 1825, when he moved to Selin's Grove, and for a number of years continued his practice. On March 27, 1828, he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He afterwards withdrew from practice, and devoted his energies to mercantile pursuits, being at the same time one of the most extensive grain dealers in this section. In 1839 he entered into copartnership with his brother, William F. Wagenseller, and continued to the time of his death. His brother William afterwards became one of the leading merchants of the place, and so continued for many years. In politics Dr. Jacob Wagenseller was a Whig, and at the time of his death was a member of the State Senate from the district composed of Juniata, Mifflin and Union Counties. In his relations to his fellow men Dr. Wagenseller was ever regarded as a man of honor and ability, and was one of the leading citizens of the county.

DR. S. S. BACKUS was born on Staten Island January 1, 1804; his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Connecticut. He was educated at New Brunswick, N. J., finished his medical course in New York City, and commenced the practice of medicine at Belvidere, N. J. He afterwards settled at Williamsburg, Northampton County, where he taught an academy for several years. While at this place he married Miss Sarah Dietrich. In 1829 he moved to Georgetown, Northumberland County, and remained there until 1839, when he moved to the vicinity of McKee's Half Falls. Here he continued his practice to the time of

his death, in 1848. His son, Dr. William H. Backus, is now practicing in the same locality.

DR. ISAAC ROTHROCK was born November 22, 1798, near Lewistown, Mifflin County. When young he manifested a desire for books and knowledge. Mathematics and grammar were his favorite studies and even in his old age he rejoiced when he had a difficult problem to solve. Dr. Ezra Doty, of Mifflin, Juniata County, was his first preceptor. Afterwards he studied with Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, of Lewisburg. In Jefferson Medical College he attended three regular courses of lectures, after which he located in Middleburg, Union County, and practiced in copartnership with Dr. Henry Lechner, to whose sister he was married. She was a niece of Governor Simon Snyder. Later he moved to Adamsburg, where he purchased property and remained until 1864. At first he practiced medicine without a diploma and then obtained a complimentary diploma from the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia. The later days of his life were spent in close application to his books. He practiced medicine for forty-five years over a large extent of territory. He died on June 8, 1872.

JOHN BIBIGHAUS was born in Northampton County, Pa., December 28, 1807, and died at Middleburg, Snyder County, July 2, 1860. He was one of eleven children, born to the Rev. Henry Bibighaus, pastor of Salem's Church, Philadelphia, and his wife Mariah (Zumpstine). The ancestors of Dr. Bibighaus were from Witthenstine, Prussia. He read medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. John G. Piper, of Mifflinburg. He attended three full courses at Jefferson Medical College, though never was graduated from that institution. In 1841, on account of his success in the profession, he received a diploma from the University of Maryland. Dr. Bibighaus was ever faithful and conscientious in the practice of his profession, serving the poor with as much consideration as the rich. In 1829 he was married to Mrs. Julia Swineford, a lady of great ability, hospitality and deep piety. They had five children. Dr. Bibighaus was a close student, at all times keeping pace with the advancement of his profession.

He was highly esteemed on account of his ability and excellent qualities. He was a member of the German Reformed Church.

DR. T. A. LEIGHT, son of Adam Leight, born in Perry township 1827; practiced at his home about fifteen years, and also at McKee's. Moved to Akron, Ohio, where he died in the year 1881.

DR. H. C. BESHLER practiced at Freeburg four years; moved to Berryburg, Dauphin County, in 1838, where he now resides and has been in continuous practice for fifty-one years and is still vigorous at the age of seventy-eight years.

DR. REINHART practiced in Selin's Grove about 1830, but remained only a few years, when he moved to the West.

DR. HENRY A. LECHNER, a nephew of Governor Snyder, became next practicing physician in Selin's Grove. This was about 1835. Dr. Jacob Wagenseller was his preceptor. He continued in practice until about 1850.

EDWARD GOERKY, M.D., a native of Prussia, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery at the Berlin Anatomical Academy, Prussia, in 1838. In 1872 he located at Selin's Grove, where he has since resided.

JOSEPH EYSTER was born near Milton February 25, 1813, and obtained his education in the country schools at Milton and at the Mifflinburg Academy; read medicine under the instruction of Dr. A. C. Stees, of Juniata County; attended Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1840; practiced his profession at Selin's Grove eight years, and at Middleburg two years, and then returned to Selin's Grove. In connection with his practice he engaged in the foundry business. In 1850 he was elected prothonotary of Union County. After serving his term of office he moved to Northumberland County, and at the end of two years to Middle Creek; practiced a little, but carried on farming and operated a spoke-factory. About 1865 Dr. Eyster moved to Sunbury, where he still resides, and is at present engaged in the drug business. In 1810 he was married to Elizabeth Houtz. During the Rebellion Dr. Eyster served as second lieutenant of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia.

H. P. HOTTENSTEIN was born at Shamokin Dam; is a son of Dr. Isaac Hottenstein. He attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in 1843, 1844 and 1845, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. He located at Selin's Grove in 1846, where he practiced for many years. He is now living and practicing at Shamokin Dam.

DR. HINES practiced at Freeburg about this period.

ISAAC NEWTON SHINDEL located at Selin's Grove in 1846, but died in a few months after coming to the place. He was an estimable young man, full of hope and promise. His father was the Rev. J. P. Shindel, of Sunbury. Dr. Shindel was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

CHARLES WILSON is a native of New Berlin; practiced in Selin's Grove from 1847 to 1852, when he sold out to Dr. Thomas Stillwell. Dr. Stillwell practiced in the place until 1854, when he sold out to Dr. Frederick Speck.

ROSWELL ROTHROCK was born October 14, 1831, in Adamsburg, read medicine in his father's office, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1851. He has been in active practice since his graduation and is the oldest physician in the county. His father's name was Isaac Rothrock, who practiced medicine for half a century in Snyder and Juniata Counties. Dr. R. Rothrock first located in Clarion County, Pa., and there was married to Catherine Molney on August 4, 1852. In 1861, at the commencement of the Rebellion, he went to the army as company physician of Company C, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

He was taken prisoner after the battle of Chickamauga. With eleven others out of the regiment, he was marched across Lookout Mountain, at Ringgold boarded a train and was landed in the city of Richmond, where they were placed in Libby Prison. After remaining in that prison for one month, one hundred and twenty-six men were marched off in the night and put on Belle Isle, where he remained until February 22, 1862. From there he, with others, was taken to the Pemberton buildings, in the night, put

aboard a train, and landed in Southwestern Georgia, at Andersonville. After remaining there, with thirty-five thousand other prisoners, until September 5, 1862, he was sent to Savannah with two thousand prisoners. After remaining six weeks at Savannah, he had orders from rebel authority to gather up all men who could stand transportation, and get on the train himself. What all this meant was a mystery. Where they were going no one knew; but after a

years at Middleburg, and is now engaged in the duties of his profession at McClure. He is a member of the State Medical Society.

DR. PETER RICHTER WAGENSELLER was born at Selin's Grove on the 8th day of December, 1829, and died in his native place on the 18th day of August, 1873, his remains being interred in the Union Cemetery, west of the town. Of Dr. Wagenseller's ancestors we are able to give the following: His great-grand-



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ride of one week, they landed at a place called Millian, where the rebels had built a new stockade. Into this they were put. After a short stay at Millian the welcome news came that ten thousand prisoners were to be exchanged and with the first six hundred he was sent up North, and landed at Annapolis, from which place he was sent to his family, then residing in Clarion County, Pa. Since the close of the war Dr. Rothrock practiced for a number of

years at Middleburg, and is now engaged in the duties of his profession at McClure. He is a member of the State Medical Society. He was married to Margaret Hornetter, and died at Goshenhoppen, Montgomery County, September 29, 1799. Of this union there were eight children, of whom was Peter Wagenseller, the grandfather of Dr. Wagenseller. Peter Wagenseller was born in Montgomery County in September, 1774, and died at Co-

lumbus, Ohio, June 14, 1835. He was married to Susan Longacre, also of Montgomery County, who died at Pekin, Ill., April 29, 1862. The father of Susan Longacre was Jacob Longacre, a native of Germany, who was born in 1756, and died in Chester County in 1807. Her mother was a lady by the name of De Frame. The issue of Peter and Susan Wagenseller, all of whom were born in Montgomery County, were Jacob, the father of Dr. P. R. Wagenseller, born January 22, 1801, died at Selin's Grove, April 27, 1817; John, born December 17, 1802, died in Ohio, January, 1815; Catharine, born November, 1804, died in Ohio, 1838; Hannah, born April 25, 1807, died in Ohio, October 8, 1855; Benjamin, born November, 1809, died at Pekin, Ill., March, 1844; Joshua, born July 5, 1813, died at Pekin, Ill., about 1883; Peter, born July 16, 1815; William F., born November 13, 1817, died August 10, 1876; Susan, born May, 1820; Henry, born April, 1826.

Jacob Wagenseller, the father of Dr. Wagenseller, and of whom a sketch was previously given, was married to Mary Richter, a daughter of Peter Richter, who was a prominent and influential citizen of Selin's Grove. She died at Selin's Grove in the year 1863. The following are the issue of Jacob and Mary Wagenseller, all of whom were born at Selin's Grove: Peter Richter, the subject of this sketch; Sarah, married to J. B. Evans, resides in Chester County; Mary, married to Rev. Franklin Gearhart, resides in Williamsport; Catharine, died young, at Selin's Grove; Benjamin Franklin (see sketch); Lydia Catharine, married to William Holman, resided at Chester Springs, Chester County, died in 1858; Martha Jane, married to Lloyd Sharpless, resides at Bloomsburg, Columbia County; John J., twice married,—first to Mary Willier (now deceased), afterwards to Clara Hughes, resides at Bloomsburg.

In his youth Dr. P. R. Wagenseller devoted his time principally in attending the schools of his native place, which at that day were conducted by experienced and earnest men. In his classes he ranked high, and was noted for his close application to study and the rapid progress he acquired. At the age of sixteen he entered

the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and graduated with honors from the said institution in the summer of 1852. Having, in the mean time, given his attention to the study of medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Henry Huber, of Gettysburg, he, upon his graduation from college, entered the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, at Philadelphia and graduated *Medicine Doctor* in 1853. Upon receiving his medical degree he returned to Selin's Grove, and commenced the practice of his profession. Here he remained, engaged in active practice, for a period of twenty years. Dr. Wagenseller was an earnest and faithful physician. He had a love for his profession, was a close student, and, as a consequence, was always apace with the advancement made in the science of medicine. He frequently contributed articles to the various medical works published in his day, and exhibited in his productions an intelligence and mastery that placed him in the front ranks of his calling. So great was his skill as a physician, and so great the esteem and confidence in which he was held, that his early demise, at the age of forty-three, in the midst of his usefulness and activity, was a source of sincere regret on the part of the community in which he lived. In connection with his practice, he was also for many years a partner with J. G. L. Shindel, in conducting the principal drug-store of the place. On the 19th day of July, 1854, Dr. Wagenseller was joined in wedlock to Miss Catharine Chritzman, daughter of George and Mary (*née* Ulrich) Chritzman, of Gettysburg. The issue of this marriage are Franklin J., married to Miss Mary L. Keely, of Selin's Grove, is practicing medicine and resides with his family at that place; George C., married to Miss Lulie Schoch, of Selin's Grove, where he is engaged in the drug and medicine business; Alberta, married to Dr. B. F. Emerick, who now reside at Newville, Pa.; Annie E., married, January 19, 1886, to J. Alfred Strohm, of Newville, Pa. In addition to the practice of his profession, Dr. Wagenseller occupied from time to time, positions of honor and trust. In 1864, during the Rebellion, he was the examining surgeon of enrollment board of the four-

teenth District of Pennsylvania. He afterwards became examining physician on pensions, which appointment he held to the time of his death. At different periods he was a member of the Town Council, and was also the chief Burgess of the borough. In educational matters he took a deep interest, serving as school director in the public schools, and as a director of the Missionary institute. At this last-named institution he was elected lecturer of physiology and hygiene, and occupied the same office in the Susquehanna Female College. Dr. Wagenseller was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, at different times being an officer of the congregation to which he belonged. By his precept, his example and his means, he was ever ready to further all good and worthy objects. In life he ranked with the good and useful citizens of the place, and in death has left to the public a legacy of good works and Christian example.

ROBERT L. BOWES entered practice at Middleburg about 1853. In 1863 he located at Selin's Grove, where, in connection with his practice, he opened a drug-store. Dr. Bowes was quite an enterprising citizen, and added improvements both to Middleburg and Selin's Grove, while living at those places. He met with a sudden death by being thrown from his carriage.

About this period and prior the following physicians practiced at Freeburg: Wm. Souers, U. Reed, H. C. Houtz, Charles Smith and L. A. Shirk; subsequently Dr. J. W. Brown, M. T. Sahn, and others, whose sketches follow.

WILLIAM H. BACKUS, M.D., was born at Williamsburg, Northampton County, Pa. He is a son of S. S. Backus, M.D., who was born on Staten Island, in the year 1803, and was educated at New Brunswick, N. J., and finished his medical course in New York City. He practiced medicine at Belvidere, N. J., one year. In the year 1826 he married Sarah Dietrich, of Williamsburg, Northampton County, Pa. She died at Lewisburgh, in the year 1880, where she had resided, during her widowhood, in peace and contentment, in the enjoyment of a worldly competence, for a period of thirty-eight years. During his residence at Williamsburg, Dr. S. S. Backus taught in the academy

at that place for a period of one year. In the year 1827 he moved to Georgetown, Northumberland County, where he practiced medicine till 1838, when he moved to Chapman township, McKee's Half Falls, Snyder County, which was opposite to Georgetown, on the Susquehanna River. Here he had a very extensive practice, extending through parts of Juniata, Perry, Snyder (then Union) and Northumberland Counties, until the year 1848, when he died at McKee's Half Falls. In his day he was the only physician from Selin's Grove along the Susquehanna River to Liverpool, and from McKee's Half Falls to Richfield, which required him to ride over a large scope of country during the day-time, and very frequently at night. During the twenty years of active practice he traveled, more than half of the time, on horseback. When he lived at Georgetown, he was a member of the standing committee of the Democratic party of the county, and delivered an address (still in possession of his son, the subject of this sketch), which is replete with chaste and choice language. During the time he lived at McKee's Half Falls he was also engaged in the mercantile business at Big Flats, N. Y., Mahanoy, Chapman and Baltimore, with different partners, who managed the business at each place.

William H. Backus was prepared to enter the sophomore class of Dickinson College by David Wilson, at the Tuscarora Academy. After leaving Dickinson, he entered the junior class at the Lewisburgh University, where he graduated, in 1852, with honor, having the salutatory on this important occasion. Among his class-mates at Tuscarora Academy were Ezra Parker, Esq. (now a prominent member of the bar of Juniata County), and Andrew Reed, Esq. (now a distinguished member of the bar of Millin County). He was the president of one of the literary societies connected with this institution, and was selected as chief debater of the Phresakasmian in a contest with the Philomathean Society, the other society of the institution, at which Hon. A. K. McClure acted as umpire, and decided the contest in his favor.

In the year 1852 he commenced his medical

studies in Europe, at Wurzburg, and graduated there August 10, 1858. He also attended the medical schools at Heidelberg, Zurich, Göttingen, Prague and Vienna. He remained in Europe seven years; visited London, Paris and the principal cities of Europe. During the administration of Franklin Pierce, he was consul to Hanover and Brunswick. After his return from Europe he remained in Lewisburgh one year, and then moved to McKee's Half

beauty and ornamentation abound in the spacious yard surrounding the premises. He has retired from the active duties of his profession, except office practice and when called on for consultation with neighboring physicians in difficult cases, who avail themselves of his medical skill, acquired by a thorough literary and medical education and a long and varied experience in all the various departments of a medical practitioner. He embarked, on his voyage for



W. H. Backus

Falls in the year 1862, and became his father's successor, practicing over the same territory for a period of about twenty years, with great success, both professionally and financially. Having purchased the noted property owned by General Adam Light, at Aline, in Perry township, he moved there in the year 1879, where he now resides. He has made many improvements to all the buildings on the premises, and the house he occupies is noted for comfortable arrangements, in all its parts, and

Europe, at Philadelphia, on the "City of Manchester." They were overtaken by a violent storm in the Irish Channel, and narrowly escaped shipwreck, near the Isle of Man.

The family originally came from Germany, where their name is written Backhaus (bakehouse). They they went to England, where their name was written Backhouse,—pronounced Backus, which is the American manner of writing the name. While in Hanover, Germany, he visited relatives, one of them being a

prominent general in the German army. In London he also visited relatives, one of whom occupied a prominent position in the Office of Foreign Affairs, and was cordially entertained. Whilst at Göttingen, he was presented with two fine articles of porcelain and very valuable, with a suitable inscription on it, and other valuables now in his possession.

In the year 1876, Hon. T. H. Purdy, Dr. Long, of Sunbury, J. B. Ewing, Esq., of Harrisburg, and Dr. W. H. Backus purchased forty acres of land near Harrisburg, and laid out the town of Ewington, which has become an important borough, and proved a profitable investment. In the year 1882 he, in company with Mr. Purdy L. Shipman and George Jacobs, Esq., purchased seventy-five acres of land, adjoining western Lewisburgh, and laid it out into blocks and lots, and donated an entire block for the erection of mill works, which are now in successful operation and quite an adjunct to the business interests of the borough of Lewisburgh.

Daniel Backus, his grandfather, came from Connecticut, where they were among the earliest families, to Staten Island. Calvin Backus, a wealthy relative, died at Caldwell. Major Henry Backus, an uncle, owned the farm now owned by George J. Schoch, near Selin's Grove, and also Schumre's mill, in Selin's Grove, and died at Philadelphia. He had three sons. One son, Dr. Wellington Backus, lives at Three Rivers, Mich. A number of the Backus relatives live at Newark, N. J., and at Parkersburg, W. Va. Rev. Dr. Woods, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Backus, of Baltimore, are also relatives.

The doctor devotes his time to reading, managing his different farms and investments, and in entertaining the numerous friends that visit him.

JOHN Y. SUMNER was born at Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa., June 26, 1834. In August, 1838, he came with his parents to (then) Union County, one mile west of Middleburg. Is a grandson of Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., deceased, one of the pioneer Lutheran preachers in Northumberland, Dauphin, Union and adjacent counties; also son of Rev. J. P.

Shindel, Jr., who is still living at Middleburg, an account of whose services in the Lutheran Church, in Union and Snyder Counties, will be found in another chapter of this work. Dr. Shindel's mother was a daughter of John Young, of Sunbury, a prominent merchant in his time. In the spring of 1840, Rev. Shindel, with his family, moved into the town of Middleburg, where Dr. Shindel was raised, and received a common-school education. He was one of the scholars to attend school, when the present first free public-school system was adopted in our county, viz., in 1844. Besides the advantages of the free schools, he received, during the summer months, tuition in select, or what were called subscription schools. During the winters of 1851-52 and 1852-53 he taught the public school at Hassinger's Church, two miles west of Middleburg. In the spring of 1853 he commenced reading medicine under the supervision of his uncle, Dr. D. W. Shindel, at Sunbury. He attended lectures at the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, Ninth, below Locust Street, Philadelphia, during the sessions of 1853-54 and 1854-55, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine March 3, 1855, at the hands of Prof. Henry L. Bangher, D.D., president of Pennsylvania College. After his graduation he remained with his preceptor during the summer of 1855.

On December 1, 1855, he began to practice at Bannerville, Snyder County, and in September, 1857, removed to Middleburg, where he has since resided and practiced. During the Civil War he was appointed deputy provost marshal for Snyder County, which appointment he held until January 1, 1865. On February 25, 1865, he was mustered into the United States service as assistant surgeon of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and was discharged with the regiment in January, 1866, at Philadelphia. During the spring of 1865 he was with his regiment through the Shenandoah Valley, and in June, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Savannah, Ga. Dr. Shindel was in charge of the sick of other regiments also stationed there.

He left Charleston January 3, 1866, with the Forty-Seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volun-

teers, *via* New York City to Philadelphia, and was mustered out with the regiment about the 10th of January, 1866. Again taking up the practice of medicine at Middleburg, he was in 1871 appointed United States examining surgeon of pensions, which he since retains. He was elected as a school director of Middleburg several times, served as secretary of the first Council and afterwards as chief burgess of Middleburg.

In 1856 he was married to Sarah J., a daughter of George Motz, of Middleburg. His wife died of typhoid fever eight months after marriage. In the spring of 1858 he was married to Ada Motz, by whom he had one son and a daughter, the latter of whom died in infancy. Their son, George M., is married to Alice, a daughter of ex-Sheriff Daniel Eisenhart. They are now living with Dr. Shindel and have a son Willie. In January, 1874, Dr. Shindel was elected superintendent of the Union Sunday-School, of Middleburg, and has been re-elected annually for twelve years. For many years he has been a member of the Lutheran Church and has served as secretary of the church council since 1877.

PETER SHINDEL LEISENRING practiced medicine at Selin's Grove from 1856 to 1860, when he removed to Hollidaysburg, and subsequently practiced in Philadelphia, Annville, Altoona and is now at Omaha.

THOMAS J. BIBIGHAUS is the only son of Dr. John Bibighaus. Attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1857. He has been in continuous practice at Middleburg since entering the profession. He occupies the old homestead. On the death of his father he succeeded to his practice.

J. C. SHAEFER, son of John and Elizabeth Shaeffer, was born in New Buffalo, Perry County, May 25, 1833; was educated at the Freeburg Academy and read medicine with Dr. McMorris at New Buffalo; was graduated from Pennsylvania Medical College, at Philadelphia, and practiced his profession at Millersburg and Berrysburg, Dauphin County, and at Freeburg, Snyder County. On November 12, 1861, he married Sarah E., second daughter of F. C.

Moyer, of Freeburg, at which town he died, July 27, 1876. His widow and only daughter, Dora, survive him.

DR. BENJAMIN F. WAGENSELLER was born in the Wagenseller mansion, in Selin's Grove, February 17, 1838. His parents were Dr. Jacob and Mary Wagenseller, and he is a brother to Dr. P. R. Wagenseller.¹ His childhood and youth were spent in attending school. At the early age of eight years he was deprived of a father's care and guidance, but was still blessed with a pious mother's solicitude and instruction.

In 1851 he entered the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, where he continued his studies for three years, and afterwards attended the university at Lewisburgh. In 1856 he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Samuel Wagenseller, at Pekin, Ill., and in 1858 and 1859, continued his studies under the instruction of his brother, at Selin's Grove. In 1858 he entered the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, at Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1860. He at once devoted his time and attention to the practice of his chosen profession, and in the summer of 1861 located at Beavertown, where he soon received the favor and esteem of the citizens and gained the confidence of those having need of his skill.

At this period the call to arms was sounded throughout our land. Treason had raised her strong arm to strike a death-blow to our national existence. The threatened clouds of war had already shadowed our Southern horizon, and Dr. Wagenseller, like myriads of the noble sons of the North, turned not a deaf ear to the earnest call of freedom. Bidding a fond farewell to his newly-made bride, laying aside the bright prospects of a successful practice, turning away from all that was near and dear, he hastened to the seat of government, and freely offered his services to his country, and on August 2, 1862, received his commission from Governor Curtin as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Collier, after-

¹ See sketch of P. R. Wagenseller for particulars of ancestry.

wards brigadier-general, and now one of the judges of the courts at Pittsburgh. With this regiment he served until January 31, 1863, when he was promoted, and assigned to the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel McKibben, of the regular army, receiving the commission of surgeon, ranking as major. With this command he served until September, 1863, when, by reason of expiration of term of service, he

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, September 4, 1862, it was ordered to the battle-field of Bull Run, where the dead still remained unburied, the battle having occurred at least a week previously. Here, under a flag of truce, this regiment performed the mournful duty of consigning to the earth many of our fallen heroes. It was a horrible spectacle that met their gaze. Nearly all the Confederates were buried, but the corpses of their brothers



Dr. Wagenseller

was mustered out. Upon the organization of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Dr. Wagenseller was re-commissioned a surgeon, with the rank of major, which position he held until the close of the war, being a participant in the grand review at Washington. During his services in the army Dr. Wagenseller met with trying, yet valuable experiences, which, upon his return home, ranked him as one of the best physicians and surgeons. During his service with the

of the North, exposed to a summer sun, lay in their loathsome condition. For three days during September, 1862, Dr. Wagenseller, in connection with his regiment (the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth), interred the dead bodies of seventeen hundred and ninety-nine Union heroes, who had fallen in the memorable battle of Bull Run.

On December 28, 1862, the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, with which he was then connected, was ordered

to Newbern, N. C., where they went into winter-quarters. In March following, this regiment was sent, by water, to the relief of General Foster, who was at Washington, on the Tar River, surrounded, and the place closely invested by rebels, under General D. H. Hill. While on the voyage they were overtaken by a terrible storm, common to the dangerous coast off Cape Hatteras. For two successive days and nights they were at the mercy of the waves. Peal after peal of thunder, flash upon flash of lightning, rendered their condition one of terrible suspense. For one whole night, with nothing but their mess-pans, did Surgeon Wagenseller assist in passing coal from the hold to the deck, in order to lighten the vessel and to get off the shoal on which they had run aground, but to no avail. Their vessel was a wreck. For at least thirty-six hours they were without fresh water. Finally they were rescued, but only to be placed in a new danger. At Hill's and Rodman's Points the enemy had placed obstructions in the channel, and was prepared with heavy batteries to dispute the passage.

Along with his regiment, Surgeon Wagenseller embarked upon one of the gunboats, prepared to run the blockade. It was a dark and stormy night. Everything was in readiness; but Commodore McCann, seeing that inevitable destruction was sure to follow this perilous undertaking, refused to send the men forward. It was while thus hemmed in by the enemy that his mother died, and it was not until three or four weeks after her burial that he received the sad intelligence. Such were some of the trials and vicissitudes he encountered in his army life. At his post upon the battle-fields of Antietam, Fredericksburg and South Mountain, Surgeon Wagenseller could also have been seen, faithfully performing his part.

In politics Dr. Wagenseller has always been a Republican. Becoming of age at the time of the formation of that party, with it he cast in his lot, and has ever since been true to its principles. His first Presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. In all important campaigns he has ever taken an active part. In the county organization he has frequently been

on the standing committee, serving a number of times as its chairman. He has been a member of State Conventions, and twice served in the National Convention. In 1868 Dr. Wagenseller was on the State electoral ticket, and at the meeting of the electors cast his vote for Grant and Colfax. On April 7, 1869, he was commissioned by President Grant revenue assessor of the Fourteenth District, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder and Union, continuing until 1872, when the districts were consolidated. In 1873 he was the Republican candidate for State Senator, carrying his county by a majority of 1014, the usual party majority at that time being about 500. The contest was spirited and the result for some time remained in doubt. It was finally determined that his opponent, Hon. A. H. Dill, had a majority of seventeen in the district. During this year he was appointed examining surgeon on pensions, which position he retains. In 1880 he was delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, where he cast his vote first for James G. Blaine and afterward voted for the noble champion of Republicanism, James A. Garfield. In 1884 he was again a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Blaine for the Presidency of the United States. On this occasion his support was not in vain, and the "Plumed Knight" received the unanimous nomination of the convention.

In 1882 Dr. Wagenseller was honored by the Republican party in his county with the nomination to Congress; but in the district the nomination was given to Hon. L. E. Atkinson. In addition to these more prominent positions held, he has frequently been entrusted by his fellow-citizens with the management of local affairs. As school director, or a member of the Borough Council, he has proven that their confidence was not misplaced; and, in 1886, is serving his third consecutive term as chief burgess of Selin's Grove, during which the borough obtained its first supply of water from the water works. In all official positions held he has striven to promote the best interests of the community. As a physician and surgeon he ranks among

the first, and is engaged in an extensive practice and is a member of the State Medical Society. As a friend and neighbor he is generous and sympathetic, and for the deserving poor has a warm heart and an open hand. As a member of the Lutheran Church he is an officer of the council, and ever ready with liberal support. Dr. B. F. Wagenseller was married to Miss Maria A. Schoch, a daughter of Jacob, Jr., and Catharine (Miller) Schoch, March 25, 1861. Their home, a place of culture and refinement, has often been the scene of sociability and entertainment. Their daughter, Mattie J. Wagenseller, was married, October 8, 1885, to Martin L. Snyder, Esq., and with him moved to their home at Iola, Kansas.

J. F. KANAWEL is a native of Fayette township, Juniata County, and was born February 5, 1844. His father, John Kanawel, is a native of Reading; his mother, whose maiden-name was Barbara Woods, is a native of Mifflin County. Dr. Kanawel was educated at the McAlisterville Academy, teaching school during the winters and attending the academy during the summers. He read medicine under the instruction of Dr. A. J. Fisher, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868, and located at Centreville, where he has since been engaged in an active and successful practice. He is a member of the Snyder County Medical Society and of the State Medical Society. On October 12, 1870, he married Miss E. J. Showers.

A. M. SMITH was born at Beavertown February 25, 1847. His parents are John S. and Martha Smith. On his maternal side, Dr. Smith is a grandson of the Hon. Ner Middleswarth. He obtained his education in the public schools of his native place, the Union Seminary, at New Berlin, and at the Missionary Institute, at Selin's Grove. During the Rebellion, on February 25, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served to the close of the war. He read medicine under the instruction of Dr. I. I. Conrad, after which he took a full course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in March, 1870. He then took a post-graduate

course. He located at Adamsburg in 1871, where he still resides, engaged in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Smith is a member of the Snyder County Medical Society and also a permanent member of the State Medical Society. For five years he has been the surgeon for the Lewistown Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

H. M. NIPPLE is a native of Perry County and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. For a number of years he practiced at Fremont, when he removed to Freeburg, where he is still engaged in an active and remunerative practice. He was one of the originators of the Snyder County Medical Society, and is also a permanent member of the State Medical Society.

JOHN W. SHEETS was born in Cumberland County. In the year 1871 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and at once commenced practice at Port Treverton. He remained at this place but a short time, when he moved to Selin's Grove, and established his office and residence on the southwest corner of Market and Bough Streets. While at Selin's Grove Dr. Sheets met with marked success in his practice, but by reason of failing health he was obliged to seek other localities, and after numerous changes finally settled at Northumberland, where he is now practicing, having regained his health. On leaving, he sold his practice to Dr. P. A. Boyer, who now has his residence and office at the same place. During the Rebellion Dr. Sheets was in the service of the United States.

J. O. NIPPLE was born at Millerstown, Perry County; was graduated Doctor of Medicine and Surgery from Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1873; practiced at Madisonburg, Centre County, and afterwards moved to Port Treverton, where he continues to practice.

H. H. BORDNER, of Shamokin Dam, was born in Berriesburg, Dauphin County, January 9, 1841, a son of John, and grandson of Peter Bordner, one of the earliest settlers of Lykens Valley. His mother was Susanna, daughter of Balthasar Ramberger. He was educated in the common school; afterwards graduated from Berriesburg Seminary and Millersburg High

School, and followed teaching for a while. At the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels he joined the Pennsylvania State Militia, which, after a short service, were sent back. He joined Company A., Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, at its organization in Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, August 12, 1861, and participated in its several engagements. He was wounded while on a charge, by the bursting of a shell, at Hatcher's Run, Sunday, February 5, 1865, and received injuries in the engagement, February 7, 1865, from which no recovery can be expected. He entered into the mercantile business in Logansport, Ind., August, 1865, and followed it about five years. He read medicine under Drs. N. W. Stroup and J. G. Reassler, of Valley View, Pa., and entered the University of Michigan October 1, 1872, from which he graduated in 1874. He practiced in Limestoneville, Montour County, Pa., until February, 1876, and then came to Shamokin Dam. He was married to H. S. Olivia Jane Gross, daughter of John Gross, on January 9, 1877. He was sent by the Medical Society as their representative delegate to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He practiced at Beavertown from 1882 to 1884. In March, 1885, he was appointed school director and secretary of the school board of Monroe district.

PERCIVAL HERMAN was born in Penn township September 13, 1851. His birth-place was the house that was built and occupied for many years by his great-grandfather, Jacob Jarrett, who was one of the original settlers in this vicinity. His parents were Benjamin and Lydia Herman. His great-grandparent and grandparent on his father's side were John and David Herman, respectively, the former of whom was one of the first settlers in the neighborhood of Kratzerville. About one hundred years ago the elder Herman and Jarrett, with their families, came to this region from the eastern part of the State—the former from Lehigh and the latter from Northampton County.

Until he was seventeen years old Dr. Herman attended the common schools. In 1868 the directors endeavored to find a teacher for the school of which he was a pupil, and finally he,

though not yet seventeen years of age, was requested to take charge of the school, which he did. In due time he brought the term to a close successfully. After the next harvest was over he was informed by his father that if he desired to go to school, he would release him. From this time he has been self-dependent. After finishing a term of school at Beavertown he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Isaac D. Conrad; then engaged to teach the Salem School, Penn District, for the term of 1872-73. He spent the winter of 1873-74 in Detroit Medical College. In 1875 he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and in February was graduated. He came home and located in Kratzerville, where he continues to reside. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. In 1878 he was married to Joanna Beaver, daughter of J. S. Beaver, of Kratzerville, deceased. Dr. Herman has been twice elected as county coroner.

L. GRIER BARBER was born near Millinburg, Union County, March 7, 1853. He obtained his education in the public schools, Millinburg Academy and the State Normal School, at Bloomsburg; taught school for several terms in Luzerne County; read medicine under Dr. S. L. Van Valzah, of Millinburg; was graduated from Jefferson Medical College March 7, 1877. Commenced practicing at Centreville, and in October, 1878, located at Middleburg, where he still resides, engaged in his profession. Dr. Barker has been a member of the Council and treasurer of the borough of Middleburg. In 1882 he established, in connection with his practice, a drug-store, which he still conducts. In 1885 he received the appointment of postmaster at Middleburg. His parents are Samuel S. and Emma M. (Forster) Barker. On the 15th of February, 1883, Dr. Barber was married to Kate E. Wittenmayer, of Middleburg.

ISAAC R. SWITIGART was born at McVeytown, Millin County; educated at Kishacoquillas Seminary June 25, 1875; was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery June 24, 1877. In August following he located at Bannerville, and, after practicing a few years, moved out of the county.

JOHN C. SHUMAN was born near Milton, June 12, 1852. His parents are George and Catharine Shuman. Dr. Shuman was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, February 13, 1877. For the last eight years he has been practicing at Troxelville; is married to Miss Savilla C. Bingham.

WILLIAM GRANT MORRIS practiced for a short time at Shamokin Dam, about 1879, and then left the county.

H. F. WOMER, a native of the county, practiced for some years at McKee's Half Falls, but is now located at Liverpool. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, March 15, 1878.

J. W. SAMPEL was born in Snyder County, March 22, 1852. He was a son of Hopnia and Ann Sampel, the eldest of three children. He obtained his education in the common schools and Freeburg Academy; read medicine; then entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, where he took his first course. In 1877 he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College and was graduated from that institution in 1878, when he located at Penn's Creek, and has been practicing at that place. He was married, December 27, 1881, to Henrietta A. Spangler, daughter of George C. and Mary A. Spangler.

FRANK J. WAGENSELLER is a native of Selin's Grove, the eldest son of Dr. P. R. Wagenseller, whose sketch appears on a preceding page; was educated in the public schools and at the Missionary Institute; read medicine under the instructions of his uncle, Dr. B. F. Wagenseller; entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he attended the full course of lectures, and was graduated March 16, 1878. Since then he has been in continuous practice at Selin's Grove.

GEORGE B. WEISER, JR., M.D., the subject of this sketch, was born at Georgetown, Northumberland County, Pa., September 7th, 1857. When only four years old he became an orphan, through the death of his father, and was left to the care of a widowed mother. Hon. J. B. Packer, of Sunbury, who was his first guardian, was succeeded by Andrew Ditty, Esq., of

Georgetown. He attended the subscription schools in his native place until he arrived at the age of twelve years, when, in 1869, he was sent to the Freeburg Academy, where he remained one year. He subsequently attended the Berksburg Seminary and Sunbury Academy. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in the shipping department of the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company's office. When only eighteen years of age he commenced reading medicine with B. L. Kercher, M.D., and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, in March, 1879. He also took a special course on skin diseases at the Pennsylvania Free Dispensary, Philadelphia, and an extra course in anatomy at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. Having pursued a good course of literary studies, and being in possession of a first-class medical education, he entered upon the practice of his noble profession at McKee's Half Falls, Snyder County, in the spring of 1879, where he has continued to practice until this date. By assiduous application to study and strict attention to the duties of his profession, he has acquired a very extensive practice, which extends over a large territory in Snyder, Juniata, Perry, and across the Susquehanna River into Northumberland County.

Dr. Weiser is a young man of progressive ideas. He keeps pace with the march of progress, and he reads the leading medical journals of the day, and his judgment concerning diseases and opinions on medical subjects are regarded with the highest respect by his patrons, and also by the medical profession. He is so intensely devoted to his profession that he is still unmarried. He is a young man of a sociable disposition. He takes an interest in the local affairs of the township in which he resides, and at the annual settlements of the township has for five years kept the books, where his neat and ready penmanship bear the evidences of skill in business transactions.

His ancestors are of German extraction, and he is a lineal descendant of Conrad Weiser, the great Indian agent, who was employed by the colonial Governor of the State, and who exercised more influence over the Indian race along the Susquehanna Valley than any other man.

He settled many disputes, thus avoiding bloodshed. A more extended notice of this noted man will be found in the general Indian history given in this work.

Another of his early ancestry is Captain Benjamin Weiser, who commanded a company at Philadelphia, January 30, 1777, from what is now Union County. (See page 101, for muster-roll of said company.)

His grandfather, George Weiser, was born in

daughters are still living at Sunbury, viz.: Louisa, widow of Captain Charles J. Brunner, deceased, who was a leading attorney-at-law at Sunbury, and from 1869 to 1883 United States internal revenue collector; Elizabeth, widow of J. Weiser Bassleodder, who was an extensive merchant for many years at Sunbury; Amelia, widow of Rev. Fisher, deceased, a Reformed minister. Of the sons, Dr. George Bucher Weiser alone survives, who also graduated



G. E. Weiser, Jr.

Berks County, and moved with his father to Buffalo Valley when quite young. He afterwards moved to Sunbury, and became one of its early settlers and prominent citizens, and was extensively engaged in the tanning business until the time of his death, which occurred about the year 1855. He was married to a Miss Bucher, of Sunbury, by whom he had seven children, four daughters and three sons. The

at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and practiced medicine successively at Shamokin, Georgetown, Sunbury and, for the past thirty years, at Millersburg, having practiced forty-three years. The other son, Dr. Charles Shindel Weiser (named in honor of Rev. J. P. Shindel, deceased, an eminent Lutheran minister of Sunbury), was born at Sunbury about the year 1829. He was the father of our present subject,

He received a thorough literary education, and became an accomplished musician. He also graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in the year 1850. After practicing a short time in Northumberland County he went to Ohio, and entered into copartnership with an old physician, but subsequently returned and commenced practicing at Georgetown, becoming the successor of his brother, Dr. George B. Weiser. He became the leading physician of the locality, and was frequently called to neighboring towns for consultation. He married Miss Sarah Brosius, an adopted daughter of George Brosius, deceased, who was largely engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. During an epidemic of measles he contracted a malignant type of the disease, and died in August, 1861. Two children survive him,—Elizabeth C. Weiser and Dr. George B. Weiser, Jr.

The foregoing sketch discloses the facts that the Weisers are descendants of noble parentage and that the medical profession was their favorite pursuit.

J. T. STROHECKER is a native of Wayne, Clinton County. After graduating at Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1879, he located at Beavertown, and commenced the practice of his profession.

J. O. WAGNER was born at Kratzerville; is a son of Y. H. Wagner, a prominent citizen of Jackson township. Dr. Wagner is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, having been graduated March 1, 1880. He first located at Kratzerville, but soon afterwards at Adamsburg, where he is still engaged in an active practice.

MARAND ROTHROCK, son of Dr. Roswell Rothrock, was born in Millville, Clarion County, May 12, 1854. His childhood was spent in New Bethlehem, Beavertown and Bannerville. He read medicine under the instruction of his father, then practicing at Bannerville, and, in 1879, commenced attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Baltimore, from which institution he graduated March 1, 1881. He located permanently at Fremont, Snyder County, where he still resides.

P. A. BOYER was born at Richfield, Juniata

County, October 21, 1856. His father was Henry S. Boyer, a son of Francis A. Boyer, of Freeburg. His mother, Amelia Boyer, still living, is a daughter of George Glass, also of Freeburg. Dr. Boyer acquired his elementary education in the public schools, afterwards attending the Missionary Institute at Selin's Grove, and the State Normal School, at Shippensburg. Studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. W. Sheets, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania March 15, 1881. He soon after located at Selin's Grove, as successor to Dr. Sheets, and has continued a successful practice ever since. In November, 1882, he married Miss Flora Carey, only daughter of A. M. Carey, a prominent citizen of the place.

G. EDGAR HASSINGER was born in Franklin township, Snyder County, August 11, 1857, was educated in the common schools at Selin's Grove, and at Bloomsburg State Normal School; taught school with success; studied medicine and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1881. He at once located at Middleburg, where he is still practicing. Under President Arthur's administration he was appointed postmaster at Middleburg, and served the public acceptably. He resigned the office for the purpose of giving more time and attention to his chosen profession.

EDWARD W. TOOL was born on Staten Island, N. Y., June 28, 1851. His parents were of Irish birth, and both labored hard in humble capacities to make a living and support for their children. Until twelve years of age he attended the common schools. Owing to the poverty of his parents and his being the oldest of the children, young Tool was compelled to stay out of school a great deal. At the age of twelve, both his father and mother were suddenly taken from him, their deaths occurring only seven days apart. An uncle, his father's brother, then took him and cared for him a short time, when he was sent to another uncle, at Wilkesbarre.

He came to Port Trevorton, Snyder County, in July, 1866, and here and in the vicinity engaged in various occupations, as he had in Wilkesbarre. In 1869 he entered the employ of Hon. William G. Herrold, with whom he remained until Mr. Herrold's death, in 1880. His

employer started him on the road to success—sending him to school at the Missionary Institute, at Selin's Grove, and afterwards the Normal School at the same place, where he fitted himself as a teacher. He then taught school five winters. He studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. J. W. Sheets, attended lectures at the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated therefrom in 1881, and located at Freeburg, where he is still engaged in a large and remunerative practice. Some time after locating at Freeburg he married Miss Jennie Mertz, youngest daughter of the late P. P. Mertz.

H. J. SMITH, a son of John A. Smith, was born at Adamsburg; is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; commenced practice at Mt. Pleasant Mills, Snyder County, and, after several years, removed to Adamsburg.

ELSIE MITMAN was the fourth of a family of nine children; was born at Winfield, Union County, February 12, 1843, of German parentage, her father being Joseph Mitman, her mother Sallie Ann, a daughter of Frederic Alexander Rosen. The family settled at Winfield in 1838, having immigrated from Northampton County.

She received a good, common-school education, and, at the age of fourteen years, was selected to teach in the public schools of Penn township, to which section the family had then removed. She continued in this field of labor fifteen years. During 1858 and 1859 she attended the Freeburg Academy. In the winter of 1874 she went to Freeburg, and, in company with her sister Violetta, established a drug-store, which was opened July 1, 1875. The venture proved quite successful, but failing health induced her to sell out in 1877. The next year and a half was passed in the life insurance business; but, having long contemplated a medical education, she, in October, 1879, became a "progressive three years' course" student at the "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania," from which she was graduated in 1882. She has been in successful practice since.¹

¹ While this work was passing through the press intelligence was received that Miss H. Mitman, M.D., died during the early part of March, 1886.

J. J. GREENHOE was born at Adamsburg; is a graduate of the Baltimore Medical College, having graduated March 7, 1882; has been practicing his profession at Fremont.

S. D. SHINE was born at Hilltown, Bucks County; graduated March 7, 1882, from the Baltimore Medical College, and located at Bannerville.

J. W. SEIP is a native of Moore township, Northampton County, and was born April 1, 1860. He is of German extraction, his parents being James and Christianna (Herman) Seip. Dr. Seip is the eighth of a family of twelve children, of whom four brothers and three sisters are still living. After teaching for some time he acquired sufficient means to enable him to prosecute the study of medicine, which he had had in view for some time. After reading for eighteen months with different physicians, he entered Jefferson Medical College September 28, 1881. After pursuing the full course of lectures at that institution, he was graduated April 2, 1883. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Kresgeville, Monroe County. On the 9th day of August, 1884, he located at Kremer, Snyder County, where he still continues to practice. Dr. Seip was married to Miss Sena Samuels, a Danish lady.

JOHN H. MYERS was born in Allegheny County; graduated from Baltimore Medical College April 12, 1883. He has practiced at Lillyville, Mifflin County, and at Beavertown.

CHAPTER IV.

Educational Matters—Contests Upon School Measures—County Superintendents.¹

THE first schools were taught in old, unoccupied buildings, spring-houses and dwelling-houses. The earliest houses were constructed of logs, and roofed with clapboards. They were generally very small, some not more than fourteen by eighteen feet, and had only a few small windows, and were neither plastered nor ceiled. Those built prior to 1834 had long desks along the wall and high slab benches, and

¹ By Prof. Daniel S. Boyer.

a large wood-stove in the middle. The benches for all sizes of scholars were of the same height and without backs. Nearly all the earliest teachers were Germans, either native-born or foreigners. Those of European birth were generally well educated. Most of the English teaching was done by persons who could not speak the English language. Qualified teachers being scarce, persons were urged to teach school who could barely read and write.

Some who taught understood no arithmetic, and some could not read writing. As distilleries were very numerous, whisky-drinking was a common thing among the early teachers of our county. Spelling and reading were the only branches at first taught. Writing was afterwards added for the boys, but was not considered necessary for the girls. Next came arithmetic, but only for boys, who did not begin until they were fourteen or fifteen years of age. Occasionally a girl learned to write and cipher. Grammar and geography was only necessary for "lawyers, doctors and preachers." Many children pursued what branches they pleased.

The first task was to learn the a, b, c. Children were compelled to "say their lessons" until they knew them. Then came spelling, from one to eight syllables. Reading was reached through spelling. Teachers could give very little assistance in pronunciation. Copy-books were made of foolscap. The teachers wrote the copies and mended the pointed goose-quill. In 1854 the minimum free-school term was four months, and in 1872, five months. The monthly pay of teachers under the free school system ranged from twelve dollars to twenty-five, the teacher "boarding around" with the pupils. Nothing ever met with more determined opposition than the free-school system. The following account of an "anti-school" meeting, held at New Berlin, will explain the feeling in Union and Snyder Counties:

"ANTI-SCHOOL MEETING, 1834."

"Agreeably to public notice, the citizens of Union County opposed to the school law passed at the last session of the Legislature, met at the court-house, in New Berlin, on Thursday, the 18th September,

when Henry Yearick, Esq., was called to the chair; Robert Taylor, Esq., was appointed vice-president; and John Montelius and John Snyder were appointed secretaries. On motion of the Honorable George Kremer, a committee of fifteen were appointed to draft preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; whereupon, the following persons were appointed, viz.:

"George Kremer, Peter Richter, Doctor John G. Piper, Frederick Pontius, Abbot Green, John Boyer, Frederick Kremer, John S. Ingram, George Schnable, John Zigler, James Madden, Henry Roush, Henry C. Eyer, John Snyder, John Reber, Jr.

"After retiring a short time, returned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at their late session, passed a law known as the common-school law, the principles of which we consider dangerous to our rights and destructive of our interests; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it behooves us to use every honorable means in our power to procure a prompt repeal of the law in question.

"Resolved, That the chair appoint two persons from each township or borough in the county, as the case may be, whose duty it shall be to act as delegates for their respective districts, and bring with them the election returns, which will take place to-morrow, for the adoption or rejection of the school law, and report the same to this meeting.

"Resolved, That should a school man, by mistake, be selected by the chair, he shall be rejected by the anti-school delegate of that district, &c., who shall have full power to supply his place with a man opposed to the school law.

"Resolved, This meeting adjourn to meet again at the court-house, in New Berlin, on Tuesday next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and that the present officers are again requested to preside, to adopt further measures in relation to this oppressive law.

"The following-named persons were appointed by the chair, as delegates from the several townships, to meet in New Berlin, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, viz:

"East Buffalo.—Philip Ruhl, Peter Voneida.

"Lewisburgh.—William Hayes, Jacob Zentmire.

"Kelly.—Laird Howard, George Meixell.

"White Deer.—John Rank, Jacob Sypher.

"Union.—John S. Ingram, Michael Benter.

"Chapman.—Frederick Kremer, John Snyder.

"Washington.—John Boyer, Henry Hilbisch.

"Penn's.—Peter Richter, George Miller.

"Perry.—George Shetterly, Sr., Joseph Schme.

"Centre.—George Kremer, Henry Bolender.

"Beaver.—John Highley, John Shipton.

"Centreville.—Stephen Bruce, George Weirick.

"Hartleton.—James Madden, George Ruhl.

"West Buffalo.—Robert Taylor, John Reber, Jr.

"*Mifflinburg*.—Henry Yearick, John Montelius."—*Times*, September 19, 1831.

"ANTI-SCHOOL DELEGATE MEETING.

"At a meeting of the delegates appointed by the anti-school meeting of the 18th instant, held at the court-house, in New Berlin, on Tuesday last, Henry Yearick, Esq., presided; assisted by John Montelius and Captain John Snyder as secretaries.

"The names of the delegates having been called, the following gentlemen were present, representing the different townships, as follows:

"*Union*.—John S. Ingram, Michael Benfer.

"*Hartley*.—James Madden, Esq., George Ruhl.

"*West Buffalo*.—Robert Taylor, John Stees, Jr.

"*Mifflinburg*.—Henry Yearick, John Montelius.

"*East Buffalo*.—Philip Ruhl, Peter Voneida.

"*Lewisburgh*.—George Schnable, Jacob Zentmire.

"*White Deer*.—Jacob Sypher, Samuel Baker.

"*Kelly*.—John Hummell, Joseph Spotts.

"*Chapman*.—John Snyder, Frederick Kremer.

"*Penn's*.—Peter Richter, George Miller.

"*Perry*.—George Shetterly, Joseph Schnee.

"*Centre*.—George Kremer, Henry Bolender.

"*Beaver*.—John Highley, John Shipton.

"*Washington*.—John Boyer, Henry Hilbish.

"On motion of James Madden, Esq., a committee of nine delegates were appointed by the chair to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the delegation.

"Whereupon, the chair appointed George Kremer, John S. Ingram, Peter Richter, Henry Hilbish, George Schnable, James Madden, Jacob Sypher, Philip Ruhl and John Reber, Jr.

"The committee retired a short time and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Preamble and Resolutions.*

"**FELLOW-CITIZENS:** Your committee view with deep interest the law of our last Legislature, creating a system of education by common schools. They consider it as affecting the interests and encroaching upon the rights of the honest and industrious citizens of the Commonwealth. They view the system as unwarranted by the Constitution, and at war with the interests of every useful member of the community; as a system of *education* was only asked, and not one of unjust and unequal *taxation*. For these reasons, and others, we oppose the bill, urging our constitutional objections, and will merely here state its local effects upon the county of Union.

"The \$75,000 appropriated for common school purposes, of which Union County will be entitled to about \$1100, is a fund arising from the unpatented lands in this Commonwealth. Owing to the scarcity of money, the law has, from year to year, been extended; but as this amount is now appropriated, and will be drawn

out of the treasury, consequently, all those whose lands are unpatented will now be compelled to pay, as the finances of the Commonwealth will not warrant a longer credit. All men know its enormous debt and embarrassed condition.

"By the law in question, Union County must raise \$2200, double the amount of the appropriation, to entitle them to the proffer made by the Legislature. To this add our already exorbitant State tax of about \$3000, and we have upwards of \$5000 to pay by taxation, for merely receiving the bill.

"Agreeable to the law, the six directors are to divide each township into as many school districts, and build as many school houses as they may think proper; and this additional debt you will be bound to pay by taxation, which will amount to at least \$800 for every township in the county, making a sum total of \$17,000, adding the other taxes imposed by this bill.

"To this may be added the teachers. Suppose each township have six teachers, who cannot be engaged at a less expense than \$250 per annum, each, making a gross amount of \$1500 per annum for each township, the whole cost for this purpose in the county would be \$22,500. Deduct from this the \$1100 proffered by the Legislature, and the people have \$21,400 to pay for teachers, \$17,000 for buildings, \$2200 for accepting the proffer—making a sum total of \$40,600, all to be paid by the people by various taxations.

"*Resolved*, That five persons be appointed a committee to draw petitions to be signed by the citizens of this county, praying the Legislature to repeal the school law for Union County.

"*Resolved*, That the chair appoint two persons in each township, who shall have authority to appoint as many more as may be necessary in each township to solicit subscribers to said petition.

"*Resolved*, That the chair appoint a committee of five persons, a corresponding committee to correspond with other committees in this Commonwealth to procure a repeal of the school law in this Commonwealth.

"On motion, George Kremer, John S. Ingram and Philip Ruhl were appointed a committee to prepare and publish a petition for a repeal of the law in question.

"The chair then appointed Peter Richter, John S. Ingram, George Kremer, George Schnable and John Reber, Jr., a committee of correspondence in accordance with a resolution of the committee of nine.

"On motion it was then *Resolved*, That the delegates of this convention act as township committees to circulate and procure signers to the petitions praying for a repeal of the school law.

"On motion of John S. Ingram, the secretary was called upon to report the votes at the different township elections held on Friday, the 19th instant, which was carried and the following result exhibited, viz:

Townships.	Against School.	For School.
Union	205	...
Hartley	111	30
West Buffalo.....	187	7
Millinburg	67	41
East Buffalo.....	87	3
Lewisburgh.....	55	71
White Deer.....	26	52
Kelly	70	7
Chapman.....	71	1
Penn's	198	55
Perry	63	...
Centre.....	170	...
Beaver.....	192	...
Washington.....	85	...
	1620	267
	267	
Balance <i>vs.</i> school.....	1353 votes."	

Meetings were held all over the State protesting against the school law, which was at first burdensome. It was amended in 1835 and 1836, and was accepted by the people generally. Union County, then embracing Snyder, soon after 1836 accepted the law.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS. — When the office of county superintendent was established, in 1854, it was violently opposed in some parts of the county. At one of the school-houses in the county a meeting was called for the purpose of explaining to the people the object of the office. No organization could be effected, and Daniel S. Boyer, who had just been elected county superintendent, was not permitted to speak. Before the expiration of his term he was cordially received in that locality, and held many educational meetings, and public sentiment became changed in favor of the office.

The office has been successively held by the following persons: J. S. Whitman, of Freeburg, from July 5, 1851, to August 4, 1855, when David Heckerdorn, of Adamsburg, was appointed August 10, 1855, and held the office to June 3, 1857; Daniel S. Boyer, from June 3, 1857, to June, 1860; Samuel Alleman, of Middleburg, from June, 1860, to June, 1863; William Moyer, of Freeburg, from June, 1863, to June, 1872; William Noetting, of Selin's Grove, from 1872 to 1877, when he resigned, and Wm. P. Scharf was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and was elected in June, 1878,

and served to 1881; Wm. Moyer, 1881 to 1884; and William H. Dill, of Freeburg, elected 1884. Mr. Whitman received \$300; Mr. Boyer, \$500; Mr. Alleman, \$400; Mr. Moyer, \$400, and \$500 for six years; Mr. Noetting, \$500; Mr. Scharf, \$1000, which has been the salary fixed by law.

Mr. Heckerdorn moved to Union County, where he was elected superintendent in 1857. He died soon after the expiration of his term of service.

Wm. H. Dill, the present county superintendent, was born in Warwick, N. Y., August 26, 1842. At the age of sixteen he entered Rutgers College, N. J., where he graduated. He volunteered as a private when the war commenced; was soon promoted to a captaincy and major. He participated in many battles, the last one, Gettysburg, in our State. Prof. D. S. Boyer secured him as a teacher in the Freeburg Academy, and he arrived in Freeburg on the evening of February 22, 1867, an entire stranger, and delivered an eloquent address the same evening. He was selected county superintendent in the spring of 1884, and is now in office.

William Noetting was born in Union County; graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, was one of the instructors at the Missionary Institute, at Selin's Grove, and principal of the Female College at Selin's Grove, when elected county superintendent. He resigned the office of county superintendent to fill one of the chairs in the Bloomsburg State Normal School, which position he still holds. He takes great interest in Teachers' Institutes and is a popular instructor.

SNYDER COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The first session of the Snyder County Teachers' Institute was held at Selin's Grove December 27, 1857. Daniel S. Boyer, then county superintendent, presided; J. M. Stack, secretary. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and male teachers were admitted by paying fifty cents admission; females free. The session continued four days, and Prof. J. F. Stoddard was the principal instructor. The session of 1859 was held at Freeburg; of 1860, at Adamsburg. The session of 1861 was held at Middleburg. Four annual sessions were held at Free-

burg, and also four at Selin's Grove. For a number of years the sessions have been held in the court house at Middleburg.

The twenty-eighth session was held at Middleburg, December 7 to 11, 1885. One hundred and eleven out of one hundred and fifteen teachers responded. Regular annual sessions were held from 1857 to 1885. In former years it was customary for teachers to select the place of meeting, but the time and place of the

mele, General Philip Boyer, was sheriff of Montgomery County, and was the father of Hon. B. M. Boyer, president judge of the Montgomery County Courts, and for two terms a member of Congress. Professor Daniel S. Boyer was only eight years old when his father died, but he was left under the influence and guidance of a Christian mother. He was a pupil in the subscription schools at Freeburg, taught by Burge, Burr, Montelius, Naille and others, and



Daniel S. Boyer

recent meetings were selected by the county superintendent.

DANIEL S. BOYER was born at Freeburg, July 9, 1827, the youngest of a family of three sisters and three brothers. John Boyer, his father, was born in Montgomery County; was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Mathias Shotz, and died in Freeburg, January 23, 1837. His grandfather, Philip Boyer, also came from Montgomery County and died at Freeburg, December 24, 1832, aged eighty-six years. His

also attended the Classical Institute at Berryburg, under the instructions of A. B. Sprout; he commenced teaching school in his native town at the age of sixteen and continued ten successive terms. In 1857 he was elected county superintendent of public schools and served one term, during which term he conducted many local institutes in his county and delivered many educational addresses. He next became assistant teacher in the Freeburg Academy. During 1860 and 1861, and upon the retirement of Mr.

Millet, was elected principal, which position he filled for ten years, during which time the school attained its greatest reputation. He has been president and secretary of the Freeburg Academy for twenty-one years, and owns a large portion of the stock of the institution. He is now serving his fifth term as a justice of the peace—a period of twenty-four years. Mr. Boyer was five years secretary of the "Snyder County Agricultural Society" and eight years president of the "Union Agricultural Association," is a stockholder of the Agricultural Society at Gratz, Dauphin County, and delivered the annual addresses at that fair for five successive years. These speeches contained valuable information on the subject of agriculture. He is fond of agricultural pursuits, and knows how to work with his own hands in the various departments of farming.

When Hon. Isaac Slenker was auditor-general of Pennsylvania Mr. Boyer served at the military claims desk, at Harrisburg, as clerk. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Pittsburgh in 1874, and cast his vote for Judge Woodward. In 1875 he was appointed bank assessor for Snyder and Centre Counties by Auditor-General Temple. He has been a deacon, elder and secretary of the Lutheran Church at Freeburg for a number of years, and is well versed in the history of the Lutheran Church and general church literature. He has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school for thirty-two successive years, and takes an interest in the Sunday-school cause. He has written many articles, on various subjects, for the press, and for some time furnished local items for four newspapers in Snyder County, has written a series of articles on the life of ex-Governor Snyder, and, in May, 1885, prepared the historical address at the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the late Governor Snyder.

His oldest sister, Mary Ann, is the wife of F. C. Moyer, living in Freeburg. Polly, living in Berksburg, Dauphin County, is the wife of H. C. Beshler, M.D., a prominent physician of that place. Sarah, living at Berksburg, the widow of Simon P. Lark, whose son, H. L. Lark, Esq., was a member of the Dauphin

County bar, but now a citizen of Peabody, Kas., where he is engaged in the banking and real estate business, and is intermarried with Loyetta, a daughter of Colonel John P. Tressler, founder of the Orphans' Home at Loysville, Pa., His oldest brother, Henry J. Boyer, now lives in Chicago, and is the father of Allen Boyer, one of the most noted short-hand writers of the West. William S. Boyer, Esq., a brother, lives in Gratz, where he is at present engaged in agriculture and served also one full term as a justice of the peace. In 1852 Professor Boyer married Miss Leah J. Snyder, of Berksburg. They had five children, all of whom died in infancy. Having no children to care for, yet Mr. and Mrs. Boyer take great pleasure in making happy the children who are frequent visitors to their home. They are given to hospitality, and many relatives and acquaintances are entertained beneath their hospitable roof. He is a close student, and devotes his time to reading, writing and giving information to his fellow-men, who frequently call on him for advice and counsel. He contributes liberally to educational and church purposes, and firmly believes that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

CHAPTER V.

THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND THE GRANGES.

SNYDER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This society was incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas of Snyder County at May term, 1860. There were three hundred and thirty names appended to the original constitution. The following signed the petition to court for articles of incorporation: Daniel S. Boyer, George Hilbish, Solomon Malick, T. Bower, Joseph Young, John Straub, John L. Reninger, Theo. Swineford, John Hilbish, Henry Schoch, D. J. Bogar, Michael Diehl, J. W. Reninger, J. P. Cronmiller, R. W. Smith, T. J. Smith, J. Y. Shindel, H. A. Smith, J. P. Bogar, L. Walter, J. Bolender, L. S. Herrold, J. C. Walter, J. P. Smith, J. S. Hassinger, W. L. Hassinger, S. Allenman, J. A. Schoch, J. S. Hackenberg and A. J. Peters. May 23, 1860, Thomas

Bower was elected president; J. S. Hackenberg, secretary, R. W. Smith, treasurer.

At a meeting held in the court-house at Middleburg, June 21, 1862, proposals were received from Kratzerville, Freeburg and Selin's Grove, each offering twenty-five dollars, and Middleburg offered thirty dollars. Middleburg offering the highest bid, it was agreed to hold the first fair in that place 1st, 2d and 3d of October. In consequence of the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion and the unsettled condition of the country, no fair was held. This society lay in a dormant state for a period of nine years, until March 1, 1870, when a meeting was held in the court-house at Middleburg for the purpose of electing officers, which resulted in the election of Thomas Bower, president; Daniel S. Boyer, secretary; T. J. Smith, corresponding secretary; Allen Schoch, treasurer; C. L. Fisher, librarian; J. P. Cronmiller, geologist; T. B. Kantz, chemist. At a subsequent meeting it was decided to hold the first fair at Freeburg October 3, 4 and 5, 1870. The first and second the weather was favorable; the last day rainy. The receipts of the fair were \$631.72. S. C. Wilt, of Hartleton, delivered an agricultural address in Boyer's Hall during the fair.

The next annual fair was held at Selin's Grove October 2, 3 and 4, 1871. The citizens of Selin's Grove obligated themselves to pay three hundred and fifty dollars into the funds of the society. The receipts at this fair were \$970.53. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, delivered an agricultural address. The next annual fair was held at Middleburg October 1, 2 and 3, 1872. The citizens of Middleburg had obligated themselves to pay three hundred and five dollars, furnish the ground and grade the course. The proceeds of this fair were \$760.70. The officers elected in 1870 were re-elected for four successive years. This society then purchased five acres forty-seven perches of land from Albright Swineford for one thousand and forty-two dollars, and five acres one hundred and forty-one perches from Samuel Bowen, for nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars, in the borough of Middleburg.

The fourth annual fair was held at Middle-

burg September 30, October 1 and 2, 1873, on the grounds purchased, where permanent buildings had been erected. At the election held January 5, 1874, Jacob Gross was elected president; T. J. Smith, secretary; W. W. Wittenmeyer, corresponding secretary; John S. Hassinger, treasurer; Dr. A. M. Smith, chemist; Dr. J. Y. Shindel, librarian. At the election held January 4, 1885, William H. Beaver was elected president. M. L. Hassinger and the other officers who served the year previous were re-elected. After the lands were purchased a considerable debt remained on the premises. In consequence of bad weather at the fairs held in 1874 and 1875, not a sufficient amount was realized to pay the current expenses. The grounds of the society were sold to pay the remaining debt. Daniel Bolender, Esq., became the purchaser, and he held several successful fairs, but finally abandoned it, and the ground is now used for agricultural purposes.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.¹—The history of the Patrons of Husbandry of Snyder County is so intimately connected with the history of the order throughout the country that it would be impossible to give an intelligent history of the order, locally, without including a general review of the order. The order of Patrons of Husbandry was first established in the year 1867, at Washington, D. C. Its object was to unite the farming community in one common brotherhood; to educate and improve the agricultural population by association, co-operation and a mutual discussion of subjects tending to improve and elevate the life of the farmer; and this organization adopted for its name the word *grange*, which means a farm with buildings.

The first few years the order did not make much headway. But owing to an act of Congress, making national currency redeemable at par, the price of grain was brought to a gold basis while the laborer, mechanic, merchant and manufacturer still held their labor and goods at prices previously obtained in depreciated currency. The result was that co-operation in buying and selling, which was a secondary object of the Grange, became its principal

¹ By Miss V. Mitman

object. The order from this time on spread very rapidly. The State of Missouri alone organized over two thousand Granges. Co-operative stores were started, fire and life insurance companies were organized in the interest of the Grange. The Patrons of California shipped their own grain to Europe; the Patrons of Iowa united in compelling railroads to lower their freight rates; the rights of barbed fence-wire monopoly were contested in the courts; the Fruit Exchange in the State of Delaware was suggested by the Grange.

Pennsylvania has, up to this date, organized nearly eight hundred Granges. Arrangements have been made with wholesale houses in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh by which Patrons of this State can buy goods of every variety at wholesale rates, also in disposing of produce.

Quite a number of Patrons have been elected to the Legislature and other important offices. The State Grange is at present endeavoring to have laws enacted to equalize taxation of property and prevent railroad discrimination in freight rates.

Snyder County joined the Grange movement in 1874.

Monroe Grange, No. 191, in Monroe township, was organized by R. H. Thomas (W. Secretary of the State Grange) April 4, 1874, with twenty-two charter members; sixteen men and six women. Robert Leshier was elected Worthy Master, John App, Worthy Secretary.

Ruth Grange, No. 323, in Chapman township, was organized August 15, 1874, by Robert Leshier, W. Deputy for Snyder County, with twenty-five charter members—seventeen men and eight women. David Reber, W. M.; John C. Kreitzer, W. Sec.

Adam Grange, No. 481, in Perry township, was organized February 19, 1875, by W. D. Robert Leshier, with twenty-seven charter members—seventeen men and ten women. John R. Fisher, W. M.; Levi Kepler, W. Sec.

Union Grange, No. 544, in Union township, was organized April 23, 1875, by W. D. Robert Leshier, with thirty charter members—seventeen men and thirteen women. Isaac S. Longacre, W. M.; Elias S. Stahl, W. Sec.

Penn Grange, No. 569, in Penn township, was

organized June 18, 1875, by W. D. Robert Leshier, with thirteen charter members—nine men and four women. W. M., Wm. J. Wagenseller; W. Sec.; Christian F. Kantz.

West Beaver Grange, No. 726, in West Beaver township, was organized November 14, 1876, by W. D. Robert Leshier, with seventeen charter members—nine men and eight women. Jacob J. Mattern, W. M.; A. A. Romig, W. Sec.

Beaver Grange, No. 740, in Beaver township, was organized July 24, 1877, by W. D. Isaac S. Longacre, with twenty-four charter members—fourteen men and ten women. John Hetrick, W. M.; Reuben Greenhoe, W. Sec.

Centre Grange, No. 753, in Centre township, was organized December 9, 1878, by W. D. Isaac S. Longacre, with thirteen charter members—nine men and four women. Nathaniel Walter, W. M.; J. C. Bowersox, W. Sec.

The total number initiated to the order in the county to date is five hundred, being three hundred and eighteen men and one hundred and eighty-two women. Of these, Monroe Grange initiated sixty-six members (men, forty-five; women, twenty-one); Ruth Grange, eighty-seven (men, fifty-nine; women, twenty-eight). Union Grange, seventy-five (men, forty-five; women, thirty); Penn Grange, one hundred and five (men, sixty; women, forty-five); West Beaver Grange, sixty-two (men, thirty-eight; women, twenty-four); Beaver Grange, fifty-two (men, thirty-six; women, sixteen); Centre Grange, nineteen (men, twelve; women, seven); Adam Grange, thirty-four (men, twenty-three; women, eleven). Union Grange and West Beaver Grange built and own their own halls. Ruth Grange and Penn Grange have co-operative stores.

The Snyder County Pomona Grange, No. 35, was organized at Middleburg February 23, 1881, by W. State Deputy J. A. Herr, of Clinton County, Pa. The following were elected officers: W. M., Isaac S. Longacre; W. O., Wm. J. Wagenseller; W. Lecturer, Robert Leshier; W. Chaplain, H. P. App; W. Steward, A. A. Romig; W. Assistant Steward, D. J. Hassinger; W. Secretary, Miss V. Mitman; W. Treasurer, John Hetrick; W. Gate-Keeper, J. H. Hendricks; W. Ceres, Mrs. Elmira App;

W. Pomona, Mrs. Rebecca Wagenseller; W. Flora, Mrs. Mary Longacre; W. L. A. S., Mrs. Anna Longacre.

The Pomona Grange has, since its organization, initiated sixty-nine members—forty-six men and twenty-three women.

The Grange is undoubtedly the best institution ever organized for the benefit of the farming community, but its success depends entirely on the fidelity and perseverance of its members.

The cares and household duties of farm-life are apt to engross too much of the time that should be devoted to social improvement, and instead of making farm-life a joy and delight, the farmer places himself in Egyptian bondage to those whose whole study is, how to profit by the labor of their farmer brethren.

POPULATION OF SNYDER COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Beaver	2036	2280	2609	1659	1835	1766	1107
Centre	2094	2130	1801	2171	991	885	1060
Chapman		1050	1297	1591	1761	1007	1126
Franklin					1351	931	1217
Jackson					709	712	728
Middleburg Bor.						370	308
Middle Creek			562	614	600	574	727
Monroe					1092	1126	1177
Penn's	2099	2304	2280	2736	1227	1415	1373
Perry	1330	1097	1251	1341	1055	1016	1212
Selin's Grove Bor.					1261	1153	1131
Union						1091	1253
Washington	1437	1697	1135	1238	1379	1541	1725
West Beaver				1192	1172	1131	1355
West Perry					635	585	789
Adams							831
Spring							
	8896	9958	11028	12152	15035	15606	17339

CHAPTER VI.

SELIN'S GROVE.

ALONG the western bank of the Susquehanna, surrounded by fertile fields and woodland dells, in the midst of picturesque landscapes, fifty miles north of the capital of the State, stands the borough of Selin's Grove, with its fifteen hundred inhabitants.

As early as 1755 an extensive settlement was made by the Scotch-Irish from Kittatinny Valley, at Penn's Creek, a few miles below Snubury. Since part of this settlement was at a place now embraced in the upper part of Selin's Grove, it will no doubt prove interesting to its citizens.

Among these settlers we find the names of John McCahan, George Gliwell, George Snabble, Abraham Sourkill, George Auchmudy, Jacob Le Roy (King), George Linn, Dennis Mucklehenry, Gottfried Fryer, Daniel Brough, George Aberheart, John Simmons, William Darau, Mark Curry, John Young and Edmund Matthews. On October 15, 1755, this settlement was attacked by the Indians, who had become unfriendly, and all, including the men, women and children, excepting one man, were either killed or made prisoners. Their houses were destroyed and their fields turned into a wilderness. The following description of the massacre will give the reader some conception of the horrors and privations which our forefathers encountered in order to prepare the way for our present comfort and prosperity:

"We, the subscribers, living near the mouth of Penn's Creek, on the west side of the Susquehanna, humbly show that, on or about the 16th October, the enemy came down upon said creek, killed, scalped and carried away all the men, women and children, amounting to twenty-five in number, and wounded one man, who, fortunately, made his escape and brought us the news. Whereupon the subscribers went out and buried the dead. We found thirteen, who are men and elderly women, and one child, two weeks old; the rest being young women and children, we suppose to be carried away. The house (where we suppose they finished their murder) we found burned up, the man of it, named Jacob King, a Swisser, lying just by it. He lay on his back, barbarously burned, and two tomahawks sticking in his forehead; one of them newly marked W. D. We have sent them to your honor. The terror of which has drove away all the inhabitants except us. We are willing to stay and defend the land, but need arms, ammunition and assistance. Without them we must flee and leave the country to the mercy of the enemy."

About five days after this massacre a party of forty-five men, under the command of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, set out from Harris' Ferry for the purpose of pacifying the Indians and restoring the friendly relations which had for some time heretofore existed. After having visited the scene of the massacre, they proceeded to Shamokin (Sunbury) for the purpose of accomplishing the object of their visit. But the Indians were distrustful and inclined to murder and rapine, and seeing this, the Harris party departed toward their homes.

Before leaving they were advised to take the east side of the river on their return; but, mistrusting the advice, they crossed over and proceeded down toward the mouth of Penn's Creek, where, after having crossed the creek, they were attacked by a party of Indians in ambush. A fight ensued, but the natives outnumbering the whites, put the latter to flight across the river. In this fight Harris lost seven men, and in crossing five were drowned; the Indians lost five. Harris made a remarkable escape. Being mounted upon his horse, he was entreated by one of his party, a large and corpulent doctor, to be allowed to ride behind him. It was fortunate for Harris that he yielded to the doctor's request, as he had proceeded but a short distance into the river when the doctor fell, mortally wounded by a rifle-ball. Urging on his steed, he continued his flight, when his horse also was taken from him through the sure aim of the enemy. Harris was thus compelled to swim to the eastern shore, and in this manner made his escape. All this occurred in the neighborhood of where the Maine Saw-Mill now stands. The scene of this fight was shortly after marked by driving a wedge into a linden sapling, and is now included within the limits of the borough of Selin's Grove. Before penning these lines the writer visited the spot in order to ascertain if, after a period of one hundred and thirty years, any traces of this sapling still existed. There, almost at the water's edge stood the remains of what had grown to be a mighty tree. Upon measurement, it was found to be eleven feet, three inches around the trunk. The top limbs were mostly gone; the tree has become hollow, with an opening on the west side of three feet in width, from the ground up. On the south side, about nine feet from the ground, are the plain evidences of where the wedge was driven, since there is an opening in the v shape, from the lower part of which, down to the ground, is a distinct split, which extends through to the inside and bears the indications of many years' existence. About 1874, while digging near this tree, there was exhumed a very fine sample of an Indian pipe. It is about five inches in length, and is made of a smooth, dark-red stone, said to be found in the State of Michigan. This

relic is now in the possession of H. D. Schumre, and is highly prized. Many of the citizens of Selin's Grove and of the adjoining country have numerous relics, which formerly belonged to the red man. During the great flood of 1865 large quantities of arrow-heads, pieces of earthenware, spears, etc., were washed from the sandy soil to the surface. Though traces of the Indian have nearly all vanished from the surface, the ground in this locality contains many valuable and interesting products of his handiwork and ingenuity.

The first settlement of the place dates back to a period of one hundred and thirty-one years, since it is recorded that in 1754 a man by the name of George Gabriel built a house where Selin's Grove now stands. John Snyder, a brother of the Governor, laid out the town, but the exact date when and the name he gave it is not known. In 1787 he met his death, by being thrown from his horse. Anthony Selin, a Swiss, who bore a captain's commission in the American army during the Revolutionary War, became the purchaser of his property. Selin re-surveyed the town, laid it out anew and named it Selin's Grove. Anthony Selin was also a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and his certificate of membership, signed by George Washington, is in the possession of James K. Davis, a grandson of the founder of the town.

For some years the site now occupied by the principal part of the town remained a dense forest. All locating seemed to be toward the Isle of Que. The first house on the main land of which we have any record was built by a man named Kern, who was a clock-maker. This house stood on the south side of Pine Street, half-way between Market and Water Streets, and remained until about 1870. During the early history of the town all business was done along the river-bank, and it is narrated by some of the older citizens that in their day there still remained three business places along the river-shore. This location of business is accounted for from the fact that transportation was entirely done in arks and keel-boats, floated down the river and pushed up with poles. When the public roads were more opened, and when transportation by canal began, the busi-

ness activity of the place, and with it the residences of the people, receded from the river to where the principal part of the town now is, which was on both sides of the great public highway leading from Northumberland to Harrisburg. The manner in which the founder of the town disposed of the lots will no doubt be interesting to the reader. This was done by lot. Two of the originals, printed on old style paper, now in the possession of H. D. Schumre, a great-grandson of the founder of the place, were handed the writer, and read as follows:

"PLAN AND CONDITIONS OF SELIN'S GROVE."

"The lots are fifty feet front by one hundred and sixty feet deep, except the lots from Nos. 1 to 8, which are one hundred and fifty feet deep. Conditions for purchasers are as follows, viz: As soon as eighty lots are sold, the lot of each purchaser shall be determined by drawing, under the inspection of chosen, honest men, who shall be appointed judges to superintend the drawing, so that each purchaser shall have the lot coming out against his name, a book of which shall be kept, and lodged with the judges for that purpose; that the proprietor engages, as soon as the drawing is completed, to convey to each purchaser a clear and indisputable title, free from ground-rent forever, to his lot or lots, with all the privileges set forth in the plan, the purchaser to be at the expense of said title. Lots will be reserved for the use of religious societies. The proprietor reserves the lots Nos. 2, 55, 57, 54 and 41. Each purchaser shall receive a ticket for a lot, and have his name enrolled in a book, to be kept for that purpose, on paying the sum of five pounds."

TICKET.

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+*****+
+
+ NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.
+
+ SELIN'S GROVE.
+
+ (No.....)
+
+ This ticket entitles the bearer to such lot
+ as shall be drawn against its number, free
+ from ground rent forever, agreeably to the
+ conditions of the plan of said town.
+*****+

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The reserved lots were as follows: No. 2, Southwest corner Market and Pine Streets; No. 55, Southwest corner Market and Chestnut Streets; No. 57, on west side of Market Street, third lot north of Pine, now occupied by J. Rohrbach and E. Dentz; No. 54, Northwest corner Market and Chestnut Streets; No. 41, Northeast corner Pine and Water Streets.

PIONEER SETTLERS.—Among the first settlers where now stands Selin's Grove, was Conrad Weiser, a grandson of the Indian agent and interpreter. He was possessed of vast tracts of land in this immediate vicinity, which doubtless descended to him from his grandfather. The following narrative may give some idea how ingeniously the Indian agent became possessed of his land: On one occasion an Indian chief came to Weiser stating "me have a dream," whereupon Weiser asked him what it was. The chief replied: "Me dream you give me good rifle, shot-pouch and powder-horn." This made Weiser study; but being equal to the emergency, said: "You shall not dream in vain," and accordingly presented the chief with a fine rifle and the accoutrements desired. Shortly after this they met again, when Weiser informed the chief that he also had had a dream, whereupon the chief inquired: "What you dream?" Weiser then told him his dream: to the effect that he dreamed the chief had given him all that land beginning at this point, and extending to that point, and so on, until quite an area was embraced. The Indian was somewhat chagrined, and after deep meditation replied: "You shall have it. Me dream no more."

Conrad Weiser made an addition to the lower part of the town, which to this day is sometimes called Weiserburg, its northern boundary passing through the town hall at an angle about north sixty degrees east.

Captain Benjamin Weiser, of the Revolutionary War; John Snyder, a brother of the Governor; Anthony Selin, who was married to a sister of John and Simon Snyder (opened the first hotel in Selin's Grove 1781); Simon Snyder, who moved here in 1784, and purchased a store and mill; Jacob Kendig, who married John Snyder's widow, were among the principal inhabitants of Selin's Grove in its early history. Descendants of the Snyders are numerous, though but few remain in Selin's Grove, viz., Mary K. Snyder and Mrs. Utica V. Musselman, daughters of John Snyder, who was a son of the Governor. Of the founder of the town there are also descendants living. Anthony Selin left a son, Anthony Charles, and a daughter, Agnes. Agnes was married to

James K. Davis, Sr.; hence Anthony Selin was the grandfather of James K. Davis, now living in Selin's Grove; of Mrs. Spyker, of Lewisburgh; and of Mrs. Mary O. Eyer and Mrs. Cordelia Schmure, late of this borough.

INHABITANTS IN 1802.—For the names of the early inhabitants of this town in 1802 the writer is indebted to Linn's "Annals of Buffalo Valley."

Isaac Clymer, Charles Drumm, John Dusing, George Etzweiler, Peter Fisher, Joseph Four (weaver), Nicholas Gangler, Charles Gemberling, Frederick Gettig, Adam Good, Charles Hegins (tavern), Widow Hughes, Christian Kemmerer, Isaac Krider, Valentine Laudenslager (tavern), Widow Meyer, Henry Memhorter (tavern), Jacob Myer, Michael Newmaur, Henry Oberdorf, Thomas Price, Francis Rhoads, Henry Rhoads, Daniel Rhoads, Nicholas Reim, Alexander Robins (tailor), George Roop, James Silverwood, Simon Snyder, Frederick Tryon, George Ulick.

Inhabitants previous to this period are included in the lists of Penn township.

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN 1820.—The following is a list of some of the citizens, together with their occupations, during the year 1820.

Jacob Albert, wagon-maker; Thomas Armstrong, tavern; Peter Arnold, tailor; Peter Bergstresser, carpenter; Daniel Becker, inn-keeper; Mathias Brewer, shoemaker; John Bassler, esquire; George Bergstresser, saddler; John Baskins, doctor; John Baker, carpenter; Fred. Bergstresser, farmer; Isaac Clymer, laborer; Jacob Clauser, distiller; Wm. Coulter, chair-maker; Henry Dering, millwright; John Deitrich, shoemaker; James K. Davis, inn-keeper; Stephen Duncan; Solomon Fisher, laborer; James Fitzsimons, distiller; David Fitzsimons, distiller; Joseph Fechrer, esquire; Henry Fried, inn-keeper; Philip Gemberling, Jr., farmer; Jacob Gemberling, Sr.; John Grobb, carpenter; Sam'l Huy, boatman; John Huggins, inn-keeper; Jacob Hettrick, carpenter; John Houseman, mason; Sam'l Haslet, chair-maker; Henry Haas, weaver; Peter Hosterman, store-keeper; Valentine Haas, farmer; Reuben Hathaway, fuller; John Houseworth, carpenter; Valentine Hare, farmer; Jonathan Jones, blacksmith; Henry Keely, weaver; Samuel Keller, carpenter; James Kraus, comb-maker; Joseph Long, merchant; Daniel Lebo, tailor; David Lloyd, shoemaker; Jacob Long, Jr., farmer; John Miller, cooper; Meyer Martin, blacksmith; James Merrill, laborer; Henry Overdort, mason; David Robison, laborer; Jacob Rhoads, inn-keeper; George Rupp, carpenter; Peter Richter, merchant; Jacob Stauffer, shoemaker; John Snyder, blacksmith; Adam Stam, hatter; Lewis

Stark, butcher; Samuel Shadle, hatter; Simon Snyder, deceased, grist-mill, saw-mill, fulling-mill, distillery, stone house, etc.; Martin Vogel, tailor; John Walborn, carpenter; Robert Willet, doctor; David Weiser, tinker; Jacob Yoner, tanner; Samuel Yerrick, hatter.

In 1827 Selin's Grove, by an act of the Legislature, was incorporated into a borough; but so strenuously was this opposed by the inhabitants of Penn township that the next Legislature in 1828 repealed the act. It was not until September 24, 1853, that the court of Union County, under the general borough law, decreed it a borough. Upon being thus incorporated, George Schmure became its first chief burgess.

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN 1836.—Jacob Albert, wagon-maker, south side of Market street, second lot east of Third, Isle of Que; George Bletcher, blacksmith, southeast corner Water and Snyder Streets; Peter Bergstresser, cabinet-maker, Isle of Que; William Byers, hotel, northeast corner Market Square; William D. Bradley, hotel, Market Square, next to southeast corner, building destroyed by fire 1872; John Bassler, justice of the peace and tavern, southwest corner Market and Bough Streets; Charles Cummings, general store, Market Square, west side, second lot south of Pine; James Crouse, combs, Isle of Que; Charles Doebler, tobacconist, brick house, east side of Market street, near bridge crossing to Monroe township; John Deitrich, shoemaker, west side of Market Street, second lot south of Bough; James K. Davis, Sr., hotel, east side of Market Street, third lot north of Bough Street; John Emmett, Cross-Keys Hotel, northwest corner Market and Pine Streets; Michael Frank, tailor, southwest corner Market Square; William Gaugler, tailor, northwest corner Market and Sassafras Streets; John Hall, general store, northeast corner Market and Pine Streets; Abraham Haas, harness and saddle-maker, northwest corner Market and Walnut Streets; Henry Keefer, blacksmith, east side Market Street, fourth lot north of Walnut; Richard Lloyd, shoemaker, on lot on northwest corner of Market Square; Samuel McCormick, hatter, east side of Market Street, third lot south of Chestnut Street; Charles Rhodes, cooper, west side of Market Street, second lot north of Chestnut

Street; Jacob Rhoads, tavern, southwest corner Market and Pine Streets; Jacob Riblett, justice of the peace, Isle of Que; C. M. Straub, general store, east side Market Street, near northeast corner Market and Bongh Streets; Sterrett & Schmece, general store, grain, etc., east side Market Street, second lot north of Walnut; John G. Schwint, tobacconist, west side Market Street, third lot north of Chestnut; John Scharf, watch-maker, southwest corner Market and Chestnut Streets; Samuel Stuck, black-



FIRST CHURCH.

smith, next to John Scharf; Jonathan Ulrich, tanner, northeast corner Water and Pine Streets; Daniel Ulrich, tanner, northwest corner High and Sassafras Streets; Jacob Wagenscheller, large brick house, southwest corner Third and High Streets, Isle of Que, tavern in north end, store in south end of building; Joseph Walter, butcher, southwest corner Market and Sassafras Streets; Jacob Woodley, tavern, in log house on river-bank.

CHURCHES.

THE UNION CHURCH (afterwards the First Lutheran congregation of Selin's Grove).—The first church building in Selin's Grove was one erected by the United Lutheran and German Reformed congregations. In 1801 subscriptions were first taken for the erection of this building. The following is a list of the names of contributors toward paying for the new church:

Matthias App, George Ewig, Michael Bieber, Michael Wartman, John Weisz, John Miller, Michael Werlein, John Hartman, Heinrich Hummel, Jacob Bastian, Peter Bastian, — Bastian, George Bastian, Jacob Kindig, Jacob Streininger, John Bucher, George Ott, Jacob Jarrett, Adam Ewig, Conrad Hoehn, Jacob Wartman, Jacob Schup, Jacob Weis, Conrad Geist, Val. Landenschlegler, Samuel Greiner, George Bassler, John Manrer, Jacob Kratzer, John Geist, John Roth, Jacob Hummel, Peter Bucher, Frantz Roth, — Roth, — Kratzer, Philip Meyer, Jacob Houszwerth, Peter Friesz, George Mootz, John Arbogast, Philip Mertz, Christophel Meyer, George Glass, George Rausch, Jacob Joim, Daniel Roth, Fred. Sharartz, John Gelingier, Philip Gemberling, Peter Walter, Matth. Spotz, P. Hosterman, Frantz Roth, Benj. Weiser, George Rupp, Jacob Gemberling, Jacob Lechner, Charles Drum, Chris. Fisher, Jacob Drester, Jacob Rausch, John German, James Hoff, Henry Blum, Abraham Stump, Adam Meyer, Conrad Walter, George Ulerich, George Ulerich, Jr., John Adam, John Conrad, Nicolaus Rihm, Josiah Kleimer, Peter Eyher, Jacob Adam, George Etzweiler, Henry Mewhorter, Robert Smith, Fridrich Trion, Adam Stam, Alex. Kalis, Jacob Rhoads, Jacob Reichenbach, Chris. Walter, Adam Guth, George Guth, Ludwig Stard, John Hall, Peter Rhoads, George Gangler, John Dusing, Richard Hudson, John Moyer, Jacob Sterner, Geo. Kremer, John Becker, John Harlem, Philip Bobb, J. Moyer, D. Becker, M. Numan, Caleb Way, Philip Miller, John Hoehn, Jacob Gemberling, Jacob Way, George Good, Joseph Pawling, George Miller, Abraham Haas, Matth. Spotz, Simon Bickel, Peter Schwartz, Jacob Friederich, John Epler, John Fisher, Catharine Snyder, Adam Fisher, Peter Epler, Fred. Hoehn, John Dietrich, Simon Schneider, Jesse Reichenbach.

The total amount subscribed was \$2149.56.

A statement, dated 1807, places the total amount subscribed and collected at corner-stone

lying and dedication at twenty-two hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-two cents.

This church, of which a representation is here given, was built in the years 1802-3, on the northwest corner of Market and Bough Streets, and stood until 1884. It was originally made of pine logs, which, after a number of years, were weather-boarded. Its size was forty by thirty-eight, and it was built all in one story of about twenty feet high. The pulpit was on the west side, about half-way between the ceiling and floor, and on a line with the lower part of the galleries, which extended around the other three sides. Underneath these galleries were seats with high, straight backs. The entrances were on the east and south sides. The building was erected under the supervision of John Housewerth, a member of the Reformed congregation. When this land-mark was removed, upon opening the corner-stone there were found a few leaves of the Smaller Catechism and two lead tablets, with inscriptions in German by one Joseph Epler.¹

In 1855 a separation of the two congregations took place, the Reformed congregation selling out all their interest in the property for one thousand dollars. Under the union their charter name was "United Lutheran and Reformed Congregations of Selin's Grove." In

¹ In the name of the Triune God, the members of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations have determined to build a union church, in Selin's Grove, Penn Township, Northumberland County, and laid the corner-stone of it, June 7, 1802. 1. This church shall be built, supported and remain forever a union church. 2. The above-named denominations, viz.: the Reformed and Lutheran, shall have equal rights, nor shall any minister who is pastor here be hindered in his work on his appointed day. All receipts shall be in common and all expenditures shall be made for the common good. The grave-yard shall be kept in good order. A stranger who may happen to die among the members of the congregation shall be permitted to be buried in the grave-yard. All manner of strife in the congregation shall be settled by a majority of the church council and twelve men, selected by the council (six of each denomination). The ministers are: Rev. George Geistweil, Reformed, and Rev. John Herbst, Evangelical Lutheran. Building Committee: Francis Roth (Rhoads), George Ulrich, Jacob Gemberling, Mathias App, Conrad Bohn, Jacob Hummel. 'Behold, I will build a house to the Lord my God,' 2 Chronicles 2: 4. 'Christ Jesus is the true corner-stone. Build on Him. To God alone be praise' (written by Joseph Epler)."

1862 the Lutheran congregation was incorporated by the Legislature as "The First Lutheran Congregation of Selin's Grove," and on the site of the old building a much larger place of worship was built, of brick, with tower for bell and clock. Its style of architecture is Gothic; the windows contain beautiful cathedral glass, with emblems and inscriptions. It is a beautiful church, and its completion is a credit to the Rev. S. E. Ochsenford, his congregation and the citizens who aided them in this worthy cause. It was dedicated October 25, 1885, when the clergymen present were Revs. S. Laird, of Philadelphia, J. W. Early, H. H. Brunning, E. L. Reed, J. H. Neiman, J. Yutzky, and the pastor, S. E. Ochsenford. The building committee were A. Marburger, D. A. Ulrich, Frank Ulrich, Isaac Koehler and N. S. Fisher; architect, C. S. Weizel, of Danville, Pa. The building cost nine thousand dollars. The excellent bell was placed in the belfry on Saturday, August 1, 1885, and was tolled for the first time during the burial of General U. S. Grant, in the afternoon of the 8th. It weighs ten hundred and twenty-five pounds and cost two hundred and eleven dollars. The church membership in 1886 is one hundred and seventy.

The following is a list of the pastors of this congregation:

Revs. Enderly; John Herbst, 1802; Jacob Walter, 1819; J. P. Shindel, 1820-43; A. Erlenmeyer, 1843-59; Peter Anstadt, 1860-63; J. W. Early, 1868-70; H. H. Brunning, 1872-74; E. L. Reed, 1875-78; S. E. Ochsenford, 1879, present pastor.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.—Settlers of this denomination were in Selin's Grove as early as 1780, and in that year they commenced the erection of a place of worship on a lot which Anthony Selin had donated to the members of the Reformed Church. This lot is the one now occupied by the school building. Jacob Gemberling, Francis Rhoads and Conrad Hahne were the building committee. The church was completed as high as the roof, when the project was abandoned and the lot reverted to the town and the building became a school-house.

In 1802 the Reformed congregation united with the Lutheran in the erection of the Union

Church. Thus the two congregations remained together until 1855, when the Reformed people sold their interest and began the erection of a church of their own, the corner-stone of which was laid August 18, 1855, and the church dedicated December 25, 1856. The building is of brick, two stories high, and was the fourth church built in the town. The present membership is one hundred and thirty-six.

The names of the pastors of this congregation were,—

Revs. George Geistweit, 1800; Jacob Dieffenbacher, 1818; Isaac Gerhart, 1813; Yost Henry Fries, 1818; Daniel Weiser, 1824; Benjamin Boyer, 1834; Samuel Seibert, 1840; R. A. Fisher, 1845; Joshua Derr, 1850; C. Z. Weiser, 1854; I. E. Graef, 1857; C. Z. Weiser, 1858; A. R. Hottenstein, 1862; J. W. Leshner, 1866; J. S. Slade, 1869; W. H. Hass, 1871.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH resulted from a religious revival conducted in 1813 by Rev. J. P. Shindel, who at that time was pastor of the Lutheran congregation that worshipped in the Union Church building. The new measures adopted by Rev. Shindel brought forth violent opposition, and in order to avoid further commotion, he and his followers resolved to seek some other sanctuary.

Rev. Shindel met with considerable opposition in introducing new measures. The result was that they organized themselves into another Lutheran congregation, under the name of "The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Selin's Grove." The new building was dedicated late in 1813. At the first communion, February 11, 1814, two hundred and thirty-five persons partook of the holy sacrament. This was the second church in the town, and at the time of its construction was one of the finest churches outside the larger towns; it has since been much improved. In 1885 it was re-frescoed and all the wood-work grained in walnut. A fine pipe-organ was purchased, being the first instrument of its kind in the town. The pastors were as follows:

Revs. J. P. Shindel, 1813-16; Henry Ziegler, assistant, 1813-15; Reuben Weiser, 1816-18; Jesse Winecoff, 1818-52; Daniel H. Bittle, 1853-54; Samuel Domer, 1855-67; M. L. Shindel, 1867-71; H. B. Belmer, 1874-82; Jacob Yutzky, 1882.

The church membership for 1886 is two

hundred and seventy-two; the Sunday-school has three hundred and thirty-one members.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—For many years the Methodists were without a church building, their services being held in the Union school-house on Pine Street, the school-house on the Isle of Que, built by Peter Richter, and in private houses. In 1818 they commenced the erection of their own church, on the west side of Water Street, half-way between Pine and Chestnut Streets, and which was completed in 1850, during Rev. Conser's pastorate. This was the third church edifice built in Selin's Grove, and stood until October 30, 1874, when it was destroyed by fire. In 1875 a new building was erected on the same foundation of the one destroyed, and is now the place of worship for the congregation. Both buildings were of brick. The pastors who have served this congregation have been,—

Revs. Prettyman, 1820; Strallon, 1829; J. H. Brown, 1831; Josiah Forest, 1833; Oliver Ege, 1834; James Sarks, 1835; Elisha Butler, 1837; Thomas Tanyhill, 1840-41; Ewing and William R. Mills, 1842; William Clemm, 1843; B. H. Creaver, James Guyer, 1844; B. H. Creaver, N. S. Buckingham, 1845; J. J. Pearce, 1846; Samuel A. Wilson, 1848; B. B. Hamlin, 1849; S. L. M. Conser, James Cums, 1850-51; John Morehead, F. Slosser, 1852; Thomas Barnhart, J. Y. Rothrock, 1853; Thomas Barnhart, John W. Parks, 1854; Joseph A. Ross, A. M. Kiester, 1855; J. A. Ross, Thomas Sherlock, 1856; E. H. Warring, E. E. Allen, 1857; Frank Gearhart, 1858-59; J. A. Price, 1860-61; A. R. Riley, 1862-63; Henry G. Dill, 1864-65; John W. Olewine, 1866-67-68; G. W. Miller, 1869-70; John Stine, 1871-72; John Morehead, 1873-74-75; E. T. Swartz, 1876-77-78; J. W. Buckley, 1879-80-81; T. O. Clees, 1882-83-84; G. W. Stevens, 1885.

The membership of the congregation in 1886 is one hundred and fifty; Sunday School membership, two hundred and three.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—About 1860 the Baptists built a neat brick church on the east side of Water Street. During the fire of 1872 this building was burned. It was never rebuilt and the congregation soon after disbanded. Among the pastors who served this congregation were the Rev. Frederick Bower and Rev. O. L. Hall.

ROADS, ETC.—At December sessions, 1821, a petition for a public road was presented, ask-

ing that a road be laid out from the river, running along the street on the east end of Charlestown, "beginning at John Higgins', running north seventy-three degrees west until it intersects the road that leads through Selin's Grove, near the church." This is doubtless the same road that crosses the lower bridge. The viewers appointed made an unfavorable report, February, 1822, and reviewers were appointed. What the result was could not be ascertained; but at May court, 1831, a petition was presented, which was accordingly granted, and resulted in declaring all streets, lanes and alleys in Charlestown, on the Isle of Que, to be public highways, according to the original plan of the town, viz.: Market, Water, Chestnut, High, First, Second and Third Streets; Blackberry, Strawberry and Penn Alleys.

On March 3, 1829, the river road from Lewisburgh to Selin's Grove was surveyed and laid out by James F. Linn.

In the days of staging, Selin's Grove was one of the relays on the then popular route between Harrisburg and Northumberland. There was the coming and going of the stage, one of the daily events that engaged the attention of the citizens of the place. As the hour approached for the arrival of the mail and passengers, a crowd would gather at the popular tavern of James K. Davis, Sr., to while away the time in spinning yarns, and in such sports and diversities as would best entertain. In all this crowd no one was quicker at a joke, nor more hearty in his laugh, than the congenial and accommodating landlord. Presently the sound of the horn announced the approach; then came the lumbering stage, swinging to and fro on its large leathern springs, drawn by its four spirited and prancing steeds; then a flourish of the long whip-lash, with its clear crack; the authoritative whoa! as if to impress upon the gazers the fact that he who held the lines was a personage of no ordinary stamp; then the reining up before the tavern, and so much of the route was completed. Then came the dismounting; then the congratulations and inquiries; then the unhitching of the horses and the replacing of fresh ones; then the taking of seats again, inside, on top and beside the driver; then

the gathering up of the lines, the flourish and crack of the whip, the brisk starting off of the four-in-hand; then the fainter and fainter rumbling of the wheels, and the great event, which was to supply the conversation and gossip for hours, had passed. But the glory of the stage-coach has passed away; the sociability and comforts of the packet-boat have come and gone; and to-day the locomotive, pulling its train of luxurious coaches, enters and departs from Selin's Grove.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house, a log one, stood on the site of the present school building. It was torn down about 1870, and replaced by a two-story brick building; which was burned in 1874, and a large one built in 1876, which accommodates four schools. The second school-house in the town was built of brick, prior to 1830, by Peter Richter, on a lot given by Charles Drumm, the founder of Charlestown. It was torn down and rebuilt in 1876, and is situated on the Isle of Que, southeast corner of Market and Second Streets. The third school-house was built on the site of the Odd-Fellows' Hall. It was a two-story brick, octagonal structure, and was known as the "pepper-box."

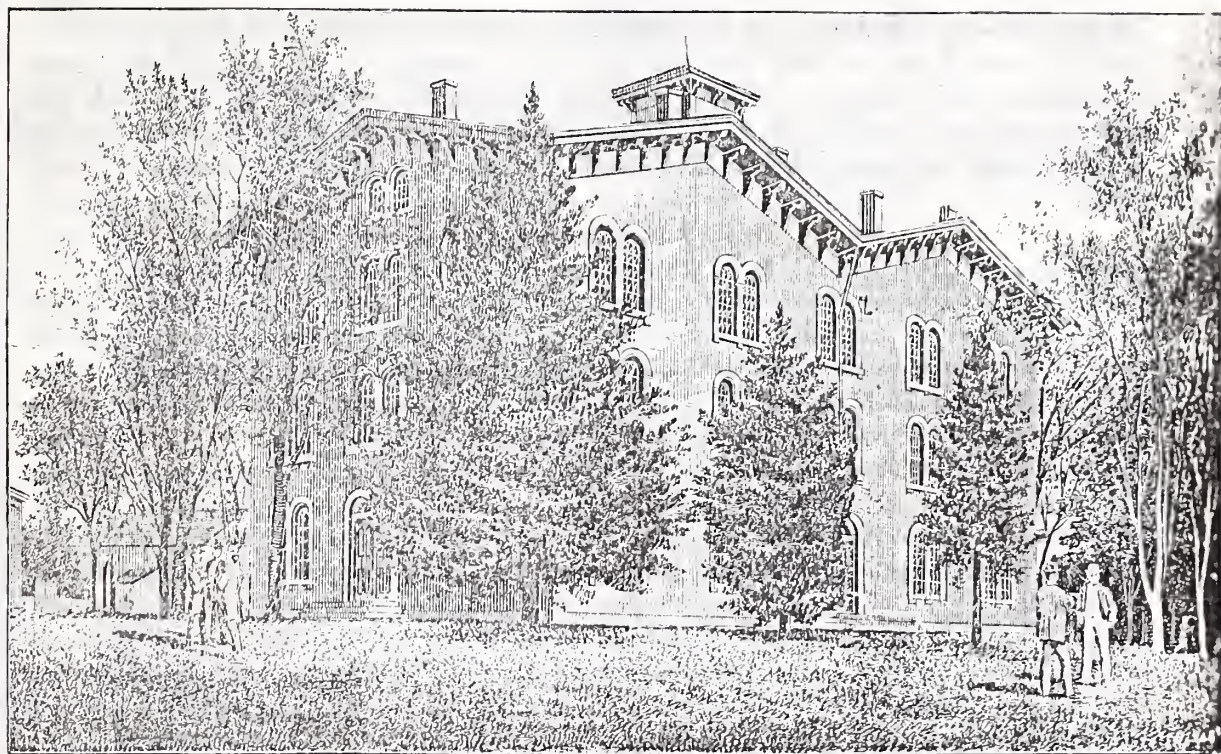
At the present day Selin's Grove has four public schools in the building on the corner of Pine and High Streets, and two in the building in that part of the borough known as Charlestown, on the Isle of Que. The average number of months taught is seven, and seven teachers are employed, one of whom is the principal, and has charge of the highest grade, the schools being regularly graded. In the highest grade, Algebra, Latin, the sciences and other of the higher branches are taught. There are in all about three hundred and fifty pupils, with an average attendance of two hundred and eighty-five.

THE MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.—This institution owes its origin to the necessity arising from the inadequate number of ministers in the Lutheran Church. The importance of a school was first mentioned in the Maryland Synod, and, in 1856, an effort for its establishment was made by such men as Revs. Dr. B. Kurtz, J. McCron, George Diehl, L. R. Anspach, J. G. Butler, Dr. W. M. Kemp, Messrs. C. W.

Hummelhouse, William Bridges, W. A. Wisong and ——— Rehm. Dr. Benjamin Kurtz is the recognized founder of the school, and became its first president. In 1856, by resolution, this institution was designed to be established at Baltimore. In 1857 this resolution was rescinded, and preference was given to the neighborhood offering the largest contributions. The committee appointed by the board to visit places making offers reported, March, 1858,

App. The corner-stone was laid September 1, 1858, and the building first occupied in 1859.

The design of the institute is to educate young men for the ministry in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, including the missionary field at home and abroad. There is a classical and a theological department. This institution has had an existence of twenty-seven years, during which time the Theological Department have sent out into the active ministry one hun-



MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.

that they had selected Selin's Grove since it offered the best inducement, by subscribing \$15,-112. Their selection was approved May 3, 1858. On May 17, 1858, the site for the building was fixed on land of John App.

At the time of building, the officers of the board were,—President, Rev. Benjamin Kurtz; Vice-Presidents, Rev. H. Ziegler and Rev. S. Domer; Recording Secretary, L. R. Hummel; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. H. Ziegler; Treasurer, James K. Davis. The building committee were William F. Wagenseller, George Schure, C. A. Moyer, John App and Leonard

dred and twelve graduates, only six of whom have died.

Instructors in the Theological Department have been Benjamin Kurtz, D.D., LL.D., 1858-61; Henry Ziegler, D.D., 1858-82; Rev. P. Anstadt, A.M., 1858-65; Peter Born, D.D., 1882; Rev. Jacob Yutzy, 1884.

The Classical Department, besides fitting many students to begin the study of theology, has prepared many young men for college for the profession of teaching and various pursuits. The classical course extends over a period of four years, awarding a diploma at the end of the

sophomore year. This department is under the management of an effective corps of instructors, viz.: Revs. J. R. Dimm, D.D., principal of the Classical Department and professor of Latin and Greek; G. W. W. Amick, A.M., vice-principal and professor of mathematics, etc.; J. Eugene Deitterich and G. F. Sill, assistant teachers of English branches; B. F. Wagenseller, M.D., lecturer on physiology and hygiene; Miss E. L. Dimm, teacher of music; Rev. W. H. Diven, A.M., financial agent.

It is in place to here state that had it not been for the liberality of our former citizen, Mr. John App, in tendering fifteen acres of land and one thousand dollars, it is altogether likely the Missionary Institute would never have been at Selin's Grove. When others were despairing of locating here, he it was who gave a new impetus to the enterprise, and decided its location. During his life his aid and efforts in behalf of the Institute were repeated and liberal. An incident connected with the founding of the Institute is the fact that Mrs. E. B. Winters, of Easton, Md., made the first contribution. This she accompanied with her prayers for the success of the enterprise.

SUSQUEHANNA FEMALE COLLEGE.—At the time of locating the Missionary Institute, another institution of learning was established under the supervision of the Lutheran Church. This was the Susquehanna Female College. The building, a three-story brick, is still standing on the northwest corner of Market and Snyder Streets, and is now the property of Prof. William Noetling. This school flourished for about ten years, being patronized by the church, but when it became an individual enterprise it began to decline, and was finally abandoned in 1873. This institution was under the following-named principals: Rev. C. C. Baughman, 1858 to 1863; Rev. Samuel Domer, 1863 to 1868; Prof. William Noetling, 1868 to 1873.

MUSICAL.—Selin's Grove has for many years been noted for its musical talent, and the encouragement and patronage it has given to music as one of the fine arts. From the few musical instruments found only in the homes of the wealthy, the number has grown to hundreds, so that

to-day, in almost every household, is found a piano or an organ, or both. Many of the citizens are good musical readers, skillful performers on instruments, and not a few endowed with most excellent vocal powers. Prior to 1817, John Frederick Eyer is mentioned as one of ability in this art. He was noted chiefly as a composer. He prepared and published a book entitled "The Union Choral Harmony." In 1837 his son, Henry C. Eyer, revised the work and issued a new edition of it. Prof. Joseph H. Fehrer was noted as a composer and instructor. His talent has been more particularly directed to the composition of band music, and to the organizing and instructing of bands. He has frequently been awarded prizes for the best composition in contests wherein many of the noted composers in the State strove for superiority.

Of late years A. W. Potter, Esq., has manifested great interest in the beautiful art of music, and to him the inhabitants are indebted for an increased development of a taste for classical music. He has proven himself a competent conductor in the choir and large choruses. Many excellent voices have been brought to public notice through his efforts. Scarcely a winter passes that Selin's Grove has not some musical treat, brought about through Mr. Potter's efforts. The Central Pennsylvania Musical Jubilee was held in Selin's Grove in June, 1883, and was a very interesting event, and was the natural result of the talents that for previous years had been improving under the leadership already mentioned. Visitors and musicians came from all directions. The chorus was composed of about five hundred voices, and instruments of various kinds joined to swell the harmony. Ten brass bands were in attendance to enliven the occasion. The noted specialists present were Dr. W. O. Perkins, New York, director; Walter Emerson, Boston, cornetist; Helen E. H. Carter, Boston, soprano; Mrs. H. F. Knowles, Boston, soprano; Mrs. E. C. Fenderson, Boston, contralto; Mrs. M. D. Shepard, Boston, pianist; Prof. W. F. Meyer, Aaronsburg, pianist.

This jubilee was held in a large frame building, erected by the citizens especially for the oc-

cession, and stood on the west side of Market Street, and had a seating capacity of three thousand.

LIFE OF GOVERNOR SNYDER.¹—Simon Snyder became and continued for many years a resident within the boundaries of the county which bears his name. He served the State of Pennsylvania as Governor for three full terms; was born at Lancaster, in November, 1759. His father, Anthony Snyder, a German by birth, emigrated from his native land to Pennsylvania about 1740, and died at Lancaster in April, 1774. Two years later Simon Snyder removed from Lancaster to York, where he learned the tanning and currying business, and remained about eight years. As showing his integrity of character, it is related of him that he faithfully served out an apprenticeship of four years at his trade, without being bound by any indenture or written contract. While at York he attended a night-school taught by John Jones (a worthy member of the Society of Friends), where he learned reading, writing and arithmetic. Often at midnight, after a hard day's work, Simon Snyder might have been found deeply engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, to which also his Sunday's leisure was almost constantly devoted.

In July, 1781, he removed from York to that part of Northumberland which is now Snyder County, where he became proprietor of a mill and store, and also acting as a scrivener, was one of the most useful and respected men in that community. He was, in all situations and at all times, the friend of the poor and distressed. He was modest and unassuming; yet his sound judgment, impartiality and love of justice were so well known and appreciated, that he became a justice of the peace, continuing in the office for twelve years, under two commissions, the first being under the Constitution of

1776, and the last under that of 1790. So universally were his decisions respected that there never was an appeal from any judgment of his to the Court of Common Pleas, and only one writ of *certiorari* was served on him during his terms of office. Though the inhabitants of his jurisdiction were largely of that class of persons who are settlers of all new countries, among whom quarrels and disputes are very frequent, yet so great was his personal influence and so strenuous his efforts to reconcile contending parties, that he generally prevailed; indeed, so efficient was his influence that, of the many actions brought before him for assault and battery during the whole period of twelve years, he made return to the Court of Quarter Sessions of but two recognizances. These are evidences of an extraordinary degree and extent of public confidence in his disposition, judgment and general good principles and character—a confidence which his whole life proved to have been well and fully deserved.

In 1789 he was elected a member of the convention called to amend the State Constitution. Up to that time he had taken but little part in the political contests of the day; yet his principles seemed to have been well understood, and his votes in the convention proved him to have been then, as he continued through life, the steady supporter of principles best calculated to maintain the rights and promote the happiness of the people of Pennsylvania.

In 1797 he was elected a member of the Legislature. He was never regarded as a fluent or impressive speaker, nor did he ever make long or labored speeches, but what he did say was always listened to with marked attention, and carried weight, because he never spoke except when he felt assured it was his duty to do so, and that he had something of fact or information to communicate which should influence the minds of his fellow-members. He frequently served on important committees, and in such positions he did good service, which was highly valued and appreciated.

In 1802 Mr. Snyder was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. In that position he presided with much dignity, with a full knowledge of his duties and a most accurate

¹ The steel engraving of Governor Simon Snyder, which appears in this work, was executed from a painting in the possession of General Simon Cameron, which was made by the celebrated artist Jacob Eicholtz, and was presented to General Cameron by the Eicholtz family. In a note to the publishers, General Cameron says, in referring to the painting, "My clear recollection of the person of Governor Snyder enables me to assure you that it is a very excellent portrait of him."—[PUBLISHERS.]



Pm Gruen

recollection and prompt application of the rules of the House. None of his decisions were reversed, and his amendments, which were frequently of importance, were almost always adopted, with unanimity, showing the high respect entertained by the House for his judgment.

With him originated, in the Legislature, a proposition to engraft the arbitration principle on the judicial system of the State, as also many other wholesome provisions for the adjustment of controversies brought before justices of the peace. He continued, after repeated unanimous elections, to preside as Speaker to the session of 1805. During that session he was taken up as a candidate for the office of Governor, running in opposition to the then Governor, Thomas McKean. In that campaign the question of the calling of a convention to amend the State Constitution was so intimately interwoven in the gubernatorial contest that it was conducted rather with reference to the question of the convention, than upon the popularity of the candidates. The result was that Governor McKean was re-elected by a majority of five thousand votes.

In 1806 Mr. Snyder was again elected to the House of Representatives, and again chosen Speaker, and was re-elected to both positions in 1807. In 1808 he again became a candidate for Governor, and, after a warm and arduous contest, was elected by a majority of twenty-eight thousand. In 1811 he was re-elected, and again in 1814. In the War of 1812-15 his course was highly patriotic and creditable to the great State of which he was Governor.

In the session of 1813-14 a very large majority of both branches of the General Assembly passed a bill chartering forty banks. The candidate for Governor was at that time nominated by the members of the Legislature. Having assembled in caucus for that purpose, it was remarked, after the meeting had been organized, that the bill to charter forty banks was then before Governor Snyder, and that it would be prudent to adjourn the caucus without making any nomination of a candidate for Governor until it was ascertained whether he would or would not approve of the bill. Within three days Governor Snyder returned the bill with his ob-

jections, and it did not pass during that session. His independence in the matter was the theme of almost universal praise, and he was that year re-elected by a majority of nearly thirty thousand votes.

Having served as Governor for the constitutional period of nine years, he retired to his former place of residence, Selin's Grove, where, at the general election, he was chosen, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, as a guardian of the poor of the township.

At the next general election he was elected a State Senator, and served in that office during one session. He died November 9, 1819, at Selin's Grove, which had been his home for thirty-six years, and where he had enjoyed the confidence, respect and love of his fellow-citizens to a degree in which they are seldom possessed by a man of long public career involving oftentimes very rigid official action.

The following terse estimate and characterization of Governor Snyder is from a letter written to Miss Mary K. Snyder by Hon. Simon Cameron:

"HARRISBURG, November 26, 1885.

"My dear Miss Snyder :

"It is not possible for me to endure the labor of penning all I know about Governor Snyder. At my time of life writing is laborious. I knew Governor Snyder as well as an obscure man of eighteen could know one as distinguished as himself. . . .

"Governor Snyder was greater in all the qualities that make a statesman than any of the Governors we have had since, as you will find by examining his State papers. He was the early advocate of all the internal improvements which the State perfected during his term, including turnpikes, bridges and canals. One of his great ideas was to make a canal from Chesapeake Bay to Lake Ontario, so as to connect the Susquehanna with the lakes. He was personally a man of fine address, spoke remarkably well in public and wrote with great ease. . . .

"Very truly yours,

"SIMON CAMERON."

Professor Daniel S. Boyer, in a historical memoir (hereafter mentioned), says that Governor Snyder was the first executive of the State to advocate a free-school system, and quotes his message to the Legislature on this subject as follows :

"The importance of education is still more enhanced by the consideration that in a republic or

representative government every citizen may be called upon to assist in the enactment or execution of the laws of this country. To establish, therefore, a system of education calculated to diffuse general instruction is at once of primary importance."

Concerning the descendants of Governor Snyder there remains something to be said. His first wife was Elizabeth Michael, of Lancaster, by whom he had two children. Amelia, born June 21, 1791, was married to Dr. Phineas Jencks, a member of the House from Bucks County. Her only daughter was married to Rev. J. I. Elsegood, of East New York. Hon. John Snyder married Miss Mary Louisa Kittera, daughter of Hon. John W. Kittera, Congressman from Lancaster. His children by this marriage are Miss Mary K. Snyder, of Selin's Grove; Mrs. Vandyke, married to James C. Vandyke, who was United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Among his children by subsequent marriages are Mrs. G. W. Walls, of Lewisburgh, and Mrs. Daniel Musselman, of Selin's Grove. Hon. John Snyder died at Selin's Grove August 15, 1850.

The children of Governor Snyder by second marriage were—Henry W. Snyder, born July 20, 1797; he was a paymaster in the late war and died at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. George A. Snyder, a man of unmistakable genius, was the second son. He died at Williamsport, July 6, 1865. His children were Mrs. Matthias App, of Michigan, Mrs. Kate Crane, Henry and George S., Mrs. Riley, Antes and Jesse D. Antes Snyder, who died at Pottstown in December, 1861, was the child Mrs. Carson wished to kidnap in order to obtain, from Governor Snyder the pardon of Smith, who was under sentence of death at Philadelphia. Antes was educated at West Point, where he graduated with high honors, and was sent by our government to England on business connected with the railway system, then in its infancy here. He was the engineer who designed and built the large stone bridges over the Schuylkill at the Falls and Peacock's Lock, above Reading, and one at Schuylkill Haven and a number of small ones along the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Governor Snyder was married, the third time,

to Mary Slough Scott, a widow, of Harrisburg, October 16, 1814. She survived him, and died at Harrisburg, October 8, 1823. She was a member of the Episcopal Church and was the first person who commenced a Sabbath-school at Selin's Grove. She is spoken of as a brilliant woman in society.

MARY KITTERA SNYDER, a prominent and well-known lady of Selin's Grove, Snyder County, was born in that town, and is a granddaughter of Hon. Simon Snyder, who was Governor of Pennsylvania, after whom this county is named. A sketch of him and another of his distinguished son, Hon. John Snyder, who was the father of Miss Snyder, appear in this volume. On her mother's side Miss Snyder is descended from old Scotch-Irish Pennsylvania stock. Her maternal grandfather was Hon. John Wilkes Kittera, who was the son of a Presbyterian minister and was born in Lancaster County, in a district which he afterwards represented in Congress for ten years, from 1791 to 1801. Having been graduated in the arts at Princeton College in 1776, he studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1782. Subsequently he served as United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He married Ann, daughter of Captain John Moore and Elizabeth (*née* Doyle), his wife, who was a noted belle and beauty, at Lancaster, November 8, 1786, and he died June 6, 1801, at the age of forty-eight.

He left to survive him his widow and several children, one of whom was Hon. Thos. Kittera, one of the most eminent lawyers of the Philadelphia bar, whither he came with his father shortly before the latter's death. He also was graduated at Princeton College and shortly afterwards was admitted to practice as an attorney—March 8, 1808. He was deputy attorney-general of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1817, and again in 1824. He represented Philadelphia in the United States House of Representatives in 1826–27. He died June 16, 1839, aged fifty. As he was an only son and never married, the direct male line ended with him. He was a man of varied culture, learned, not only in his chosen profession, but well versed in literature and the arts. He was a public speaker of great



Mary Willson Snyder

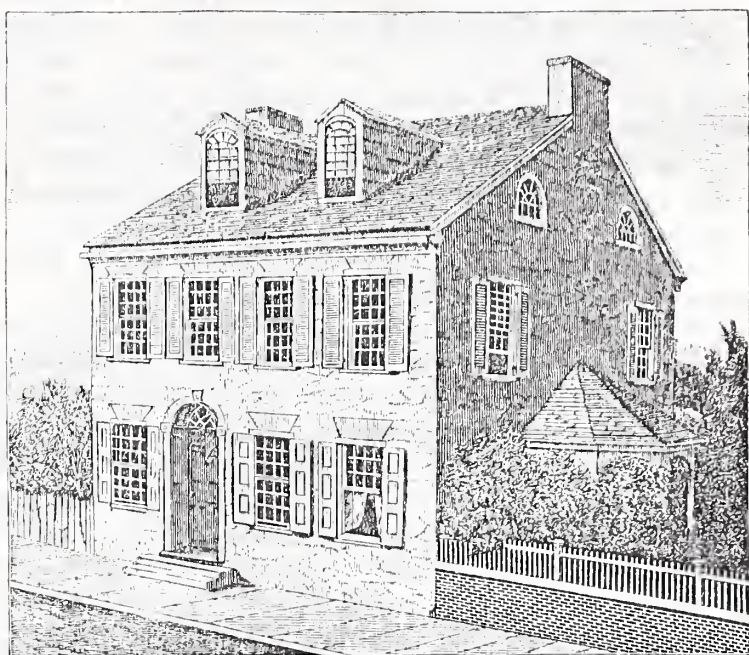
eloquence and power, and his handsome and intellectual face always commanded attention. He was Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania and presided over the Grand Lodge of that fraternity in 1826, 1827 and 1828. An elegant oil portrait of him, painted by Thomas Sully, and presented to the Grand Lodge by Miss Snyder, hangs in the Grand Master's office in the Masonic Temple at Philadelphia.

The mother of Miss Snyder was Mary Louise Kittera, a daughter of John Wilkes Kittera and a sister of Thomas Kittera. She was married to Hon. John Snyder, as above mentioned, and resided with him at the old family mansion at Selin's Grove until the time of her death, (which happened when the subject of this sketch was only two months old), leaving two children, both daughters.

Upon the death of Mrs. Snyder her children were taken charge of by their maternal grand-mother, Mrs. Kittera, in Philadelphia, who lived with her son Thomas in a large house on the south side of Walnut Street (old number 140), between Fifth and Sixth Streets, opposite Independence Square, where Thomas Kittera had his office.

Mary Kittera Snyder was educated at Professor Picot's French School, at that time the leading seminary for young ladies in the city of Philadelphia, and was taught all the accomplishments of a young lady of high social position. It was the intention of Mr. Thomas Kittera to travel abroad with his nieces to finish their education, but the projected tour was prevented by his death. Occupied in social duties and actively engaged in church-work of various kinds, the life of Miss Snyder was uneventful until 1861, when she left Philadelphia and returned to Selin's Grove, where she had the income of a farm which had been left her by her father. In 1869 President Grant, at the request of the

Hon. Simon Cameron, who was her father's warm friend, appointed her postmistress of Selin's Grove. It was, perhaps, in this capacity, more than any other, that she became best known to the inhabitants of Selin's Grove and its vicinity. She continued to discharge the duties of this office for ten years by successive reappointments, until she resigned it, in 1879. That she performed these duties faithfully and well is the universal testimony of the leading bankers, merchants and professional men who came into business relations with the post-office under her



THE GOVERNOR SNYDER MANSION.

management. She still resides in Selin's Grove, making occasional visits to Philadelphia, where she has a large circle of old friends and acquaintances, who regard her with a great deal of affection and respect. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, and combines an earnest, Christian character with the courtly manners and elegant good-breeding which is naturally to be expected from her birth and education.

THE GOVERNOR SNYDER MANSION.—The old Governor Snyder mansion, in Selin's Grove, with its massive walls, stands out prominently, as if to call attention to something of interest. Here the honest and patriotic Governor, with

the honors of a conspicuous career, spent the last years of his eventful life. The grounds surrounding this mansion were cultivated and ornamented with great care. The large, old-fashioned stairway, easy to ascend, with its several broad landings at every turn; the arched doorways, ten feet in height; the open hearth in all the rooms, even to the third floor; the wide, open fire-place in the kitchen, with its swinging crane, still linger to tell us what was once the delight and comfort of its first occupant. This edifice was built in 1816, during the Governor's last term of office, and he died in it while a member of the State Senate. Different families resided in this house as lessees of the Snyder family, until 1827, when its ownership passed to Henry W. Snyder, son of the Governor, and in 1852 he conveyed it to his brother Antes, who by will devised the property to his wife, Mary B., who was the last representative of the Snyder family owning the old homestead. In 1864 she transferred it to George W. Ziegler, Esq., now of Sunbury. In 1865 Hon. Samuel Alleman and family became the occupants, the title passing to his wife, Ann E. Alleman. Mr. Alleman lived in this property until his death, February 28, 1881. In the fall of the same year his son, Horace Alleman, Esq., and family moved into the property and are still the occupants. Prior to 1864 this place was often occupied by tenants, during which time many things around the premises were allowed to go into decline, and it was not until occupied by the Alleman family that a change was made in the way of improvement and ornamentation. Evergreens, shrubbery, lawn and summer-house were among the improvements. In 1874, during the great conflagration the third story of this building was greatly damaged and the large side porch consumed. But repairs were soon made, and although marked changes can be observed, showing modern improvements, yet the old solid walls and nearly all of the interior still show the original architecture of the building. The above engraving shows the building before the fire.

THE SNYDER MONUMENT.—Governor Snyder was buried in the old Lutheran grave-yard,

in the town of Selin's Grove. There have his remains reposed since 1819. For fifteen years all that marked his grave was the humble mound of mother earth. In 1836 a plain marble slab, without any inscription, was placed over his remains. This now marks the tomb of his son, John Snyder, in the grave-yard of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

For sixty-two years the last resting-place of the distinguished dead was comparatively unknown, and it remained for the Hon. Simon P. Wolverton, State Senator from the district composed of Northumberland, Snyder and Union Counties, to render to Simon Snyder the homage and respect which his high character merited, by securing the passage of a Legislative act, May 24, 1881, appropriating three thousand dollars toward erecting a suitable monument to his memory. Those entrusted to carry out the provisions of the act proceeded to the performance of their duty, and the present beautiful and artistic monument was placed in position. It was made of Quincy granite, is surmounted by a life-size bronze bust of the Governor facing the south, while on the east, south and west sides are fine bronze medallions, representing him as a tanner, a statesman and a farmer. On the south side there is also in polished granite the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, and the following inscription: "Erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the memory of Simon Snyder." On the north side of the monument are inscribed the dates of his birth and death, together with the several positions of honor and trust held by him.

The unveiling of this monument, and the delivering of it from the State to the custody of the citizens represented by a committee, and also the ceremonies connected therewith, combined to make the 27th of May, 1885, at Selin's Grove, one of historic importance, and such as can never be obliterated from the minds of those who beheld it. The day was propitious and the town was crowded with people. A large number of the descendants of Governor Snyder were present. A special train from Harrisburg brought the Governor, the chiefs of the several State departments and the members of both Houses of the Legislature. Prominent

among the arrivals were Governor Pattison, ex-United States Senator Simon Cameron, ex-Governors Curtin and Hartranft, Judges Finley and Bucher, Hon. John B. Packer, Hon. Hugh M. North and Major William P. Elliott, in his ninety-third year, who held a commission under Governor Snyder. The citizens were justly proud of the occasion, and they strove to show their appreciation by their generous hospitality. The old mansion, decorated with the national colors, had its doors thrown wide open, and many visited this place of interest, and partook of the hospitality of its host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. H. Alleman. At the residences of Messrs. George Schumre, Philip Hilbish, James K. Davis, Calvin B. North, Dr. B. F. Wagenseller, Franklin J. Schoch, J. G. L. Shindel and others were also entertained many of the distinguished guests. At the residence of Miss Mary K. Snyder, a granddaughter of the Governor, most of the Snyder descendants were entertained.

Among the distinguished personages present was Captain William Wayne, a descendant of General Anthony Wayne. He was the guest of Horace Alleman, Esq.

The parade took place in the afternoon, under the chief marshalship of Dr. B. F. Wagenseller. Arriving at the grave-yard, the following order of exercises were carried out:

Music—Middleburg band.

Prayer—By Rev. J. Max Hark.

Music by band, and unveiling of the statue by Miss Mary Lilian Snyder, great-granddaughter of Governor Snyder.

Address by Gov. Pattison, delivering the monument to the custody of the citizens of the town.

Address by A. W. Potter, Esq., accepting the trust on behalf of the citizens.

Addresses by ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, Hon. Simon Cameron, ex-Gov. John F. Hartranft.

An address, delivered by Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., at the burial of Governor Snyder, in 1819, was then translated and read by Professor D. S. Boyer, after which Rev. J. P. Shindel, Jr., a son of the former, read the original address, as delivered in German.¹

After extending to the local committee a unanimous vote of thanks, the ceremonies closed. In a few hours the town was left to its usual quiet, and the events of the day had passed into history. The marked success attending the ceremonies was due chiefly to the untiring efforts of the local committee, composed of B. F. Wagenseller (chairman), J. A. Lombard (secretary), George Schumre, James K. Davis, C. B. North, Horace Alleman, F. J. Schoch, A. W. Potter, J. W. Gangler, M. S. Schroyer, George R. Hendricks, James P. Ulrich and S. V. Dye.

THE BIG FIRES, ETC.—The first great conflagration in Selin's Grove was on the night of February 21, 1872; and the second and larger one was on the evening of October 30, 1874. Much valuable property and many houses were consumed. More handsome residences and larger places of business have since taken the place of those destroyed. Market Square, which formerly extended one hundred feet north and south of Pine, was extended north as far as the Snyder mansion, an addition in length of about three hundred and fifty feet.

A steam fire-engine and two hose-carriages were purchased by the borough in 1873, and a hook-and-ladder truck was soon after added to the fire equipments. The Fire Department now consists of the Susquehanna Fire and Hose Companies, and the Dauntless Hook-and-Ladder Company.

On account of the unsatisfactory supply of water in case of fire, the subject of water-works was then agitated, and after considerable discussion was, on June 30, 1885, submitted to a vote of the people, who thus decided the question in the affirmative. The Town Council, after publishing for proposals for the supply of water and fire plugs to the borough, entered into a contract with Peter Herdic, who agreed to furnish the same, the plugs to be thirty, at the annual rental of one thousand dollars for ten years. August 27, 1885, a charter was granted to Peter Herdic and others, and on November 9th work was commenced on the trenches for the

accounts of the proceedings, as a document giving, perhaps, the fullest biography of the Governor which appeared in connection with the ceremonies of the monumental dedication.—Ed.

¹An historical address was also prepared by Professor Daniel S. Boyer, which was published in the newspaper

pipe. On the 9th of January, 1886, water was pumped into the pipes, and the first stream of water thrown from the fire-plugs.

BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.—Ever since Selin's Grove had an existence down to 1872 it was a place of note and activity, on account of its being a great shipping point. The products of agriculture were continually being delivered at the place, to be shipped to the Eastern cities—at first by means of arks and river-boats floated down the Susquehanna, and later by means of the canal-boat. Pig-iron from Beaver Furnace was hauled to this point for transportation. Two, four and six horse teams, coming in all directions from as far distant as twenty-five and thirty miles, filled the town and daily made its streets the scene of bustle and business activity. After unloading their products came the purchases from the merchants of the place. Coal, plaster, dry-goods, groceries, hardware and iron were among the articles always returned with these teams. The construction of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad through Middle Creek Valley, in 1871, put an end to this activity in Selin's Grove. Stations and shipping-points were established along the line, thus giving to the people of the valley great advantages and depriving Selin's Grove of what had heretofore been its life and support. What is now required to give the place a new impetus must come in the way of manufactories. For this purpose its location cannot be excelled; its shipping facilities by rail are excellent and its water-power is among the best. Prior to 1836 Mathias App, brother to the late John App, carried on the distilling business in the building at the end of Walnut Street. Water was supplied to the distillery out of a well located on a lot on the northeast corner of Market and Walnut Streets. This water was pumped by dogs placed inside a wheel about fifteen feet in diameter. Inside this wheel the dogs started on their journey, which set the wheel in motion, and thus was furnished the motive-power to the pump. It is narrated that when dogs became so degraded as to molest innocent sheep they were captured and shipped to this distillery. It was afterwards changed to a brewery, then to a foundry, owned for

many years by Rohrbach & Rudy, and later by Holmes & Koehner.

In the upper part of the borough stands a large brick flour-mill, owned and operated by G. & H. D. Schure. This site for many years was occupied by a grist-mill and a saw-mill, though at this date there are no traces of the latter.¹ Above Schure's mill stood a steam saw-mill, built by Leonard App and George Gundrum. It was burned in 1850, and soon afterward Dean & Schoch built a large machine-shop and foundry on the same site, which, in 1864, was removed to Milton. This ground was again occupied by a large steam saw-mill about 1870, and operated by L. R. Hummel & Co., which was also burned in 1875.

The Maine Saw-Mill was built in 1850 by Messrs. Scribner & Perkins, two gentlemen from the State of Maine. At first most of the sawing was done by a "gang-saw," containing six or eight saws. This mill has always been operated by steam, by the original owners and by Carey & Schure, Carey & Cooper, John Hummel & Co. and Edwin Hummel.

Keely's sash-factory, on the Isle of Que, for many years was the scene of much business and manufacturing. This was built by Messrs. Calisher & Moyer. It then passed into the possession

¹ The following is from Linn's "Annals of Buffalo Valley," "On the 28th December, 1792, a petition was presented to the Senate, on the part of Simon Snyder and Anthony Selin's heirs, to enable them to maintain a dam across Penn's Creek, of the height of two and one-half feet. This aroused the settlers along the creek and produced a remonstrance, read in the Senate March 4, 1793, which stated 'that Simon Snyder and Anthony Selin, before his death, erected a dam across the main current of Penn's Creek; that there were no less than ten mills within nine miles of Snyder's, some of which grind the year round, unobstructed by ice, and they subjoin a list of the mills, with their distances from Snyder's,—Lauterslager's and Bickle's, within three miles; Moor's, three miles and a half; Shuch's, four miles; Ruch's, five miles; Hickadron's, six; MacLay's, seven miles; Swineford's, ditto; Weitzel's, eight; and Frederick Stees', nine miles. This being the case, we consider it highly injurious to stop the whole navigation of Penn's Creek in order to promote the individual interest of Simon Snyder, Esquire,'" &c. Notwithstanding this remonstrance being signed by many of the leading citizens, the Legislature, April 10, 1793, passed an act authorizing the dam.

of Z. S. Keely and is now owned by Z. S. Keely and Jacob Wagner. This factory is located on the Isle of Que.

George Gindrum at one time had a small saw-mill on the west side of the canal, opposite the west end of Market Street, Charlestown. About 1867, Charles A. Moyer, Isaac Burns and A. J. Gross erected a steam saw-mill and sash-factory on this site. Considerable business was done. It was torn down in 1884.

Richter & Gaugler's foundry and machine-shop were built in 1869. At the present time it is operated by Charles E. and William Kline.

The manufacture of bricks was conducted by J. W. Gangler and by Samuel Gemberling for a number of years.

Carriages, wagons and sleighs have, for a long period, been made in the town. At the present time the three principal manufacturers of them are Philip K. Bleeker, John Laudenslager and William Hains.

The principal business places at present are Schoch Brothers, general store; William J. Wagenseller, general store; H. E. Miller, A. M. Carey, A. Marburger, N. S. Fechner, W. F. Hummel, H. E. McKelvy, Philip Schnee, groceries; J. G. L. Shindel, George Wagenseller and J. H. Ulsh, drug-stores; S. Oppenheimer and Dreifoos Brothers, clothing-stores; M. S. Schroyer and J. Potter, shoe-stores; E. Deutz, jewelry-store; George Eby and W. B. Reigle, saddle and harness-shops; insurance agents are F. A. Norman, H. E. Miller and William H. Snyder; the Keystone Hotel, by Samuel T. Frain; the National House, by William Haltzworth; the Richl House, Joel L. Richl; the First National, John B. Fockler.

BANKS.

The first bank established in this county was chartered under the name of "The First National Bank of Selin's Grove." On the 1st day of January, 1864, a number of the prominent citizens of the town, as well of the county, entered into articles in writing for the purpose of organizing a banking association to carry on the business of banking, as provided by act of Congress approved February 25, 1863, and to be known as the First National Bank of Selin's

Grove. In pursuance to the articles of association entered into, the stockholders met on the 18th day of January, 1864, at the public-house of Mrs. Scharf, in the borough of Selin's Grove, which then stood on the southwest corner of Market and Chestnut Streets. James K. Davis, William F. Eckert and Benjamin Schoch were chosen as judges to hold an election for nine directors. This election resulted in the selection of the following persons, who composed the first board of the bank, viz.: George Schnure, Henry C. Eyer, William F. Wagenseller, A. C. Simpson, Joseph Eyster, Henry N. Backus, Moses Specht, George C. Moyer and M. B. Holman. This board met for the first time January 21, 1864, at the office of George Schnure, then standing on the north side of Pine Street, a short distance west of Market Street, and unanimously elected George Schnure, Esq., their first president. On the 5th of March, 1864, Calvin B. North, Esq., was unanimously elected cashier of the bank, and at once entered upon the performance of his duties, which at this time consisted in arranging books, and papers prior to the transaction of banking business. On the 5th of April, 1864, the certificate of the controller of currency was received authorizing the First National Bank of Selin's Grove to commence the business of banking. This banking institution first opened its place of business two doors above the northeast corner of Market and Walnut Streets, where business was conducted until December, 1868, when they moved into the new building just completed by the bank, standing on the third lot above the said corner of Market and Walnut Streets. Here they still continue to do business. Mr. Schnure and Mr. North since their first election have continued as president and cashier to the present time. In this connection it is proper to state that Mr. B. F. Gregory has been the efficient and well-trusted teller of the institution from September, 1864, to the present time.

At this writing the bank is conducted by the following officers: President, George Schnure; Cashier, Calvin B. North; Teller, B. F. Gregory; Clerk, F. A. Norman.

GEORGE SCHNURE, Esq., was born in Penn

township on December 23, 1811, of German ancestry. His grandfather, John George Schnure, according to the records of the church in Dudenhopfen, Germany, was married to one Anna Catharine Mennor. Of this union John Christian Schnure, the father of George, was born at Dudenhopfen, in the principality of Hesse Cassel, July 2, 1763. In 1781, John Christian Schnure left his home and native land and emigrated to this country, knowing that upon the termination of the voyage a bondage for a term of years awaited him to pay his passage. Upon his arrival the captain of the vessel bound him for three years to a farmer named Ege, residing in Berks County, and all he earned in that time went to pay his fare, clothing and board. After serving out his time he moved to what is now Middle Creek township, Snyder County, where he was married to Elizabeth Pontius, who, at an early age, had removed with her parents from Philadelphia to that locality. She was born February 19, 1776, and died in Hartley township, Union County, Sept. 17, 1852. John Christian Schnure died July 27, 1827. Their children were Catharine, who married Tobias Miller, and settled in Venango County; Henry, who has descendants living in Michigan and Indiana; Elizabeth, married to Charles Smith, descendants living in Centre and Union Counties; Christian, descendants living in Centre and Union Counties; Michael, descendants living in Union County; Mary, died unmarried; George, who is the subject of this sketch; Levi, descendants living in Ohio; Margaret, married to Robert Lucas, descendants living in Union County.

During his early life George Schnure assisted his father on the farm. During the winter season he had from two to three months' instruction in schools where some were taught in English and others in German. The remainder of the year was spent at work. When but nine years of age he left the parental roof and was employed by Robert Foster, who kept a store in Hartleton. This early beginning impressed upon his youthful mind a love for mercantile pursuits and laid the foundation for that industry and thrift, which, in after years, resulted in financial success. After serving Mr. Foster a short time, he returned to his father's farm,

where he remained during the summer, and then entered the service of A. D. Hahn, who kept store and tavern in Hartleton, and remained four years. In 1825 Mr. Hahn moved to New Berlin and engaged in the mercantile business, and George Schnure accompanied him, remained his clerk for one year and then went to Northumberland, and for three years was a clerk in the store of John A. Sterrett. The store then being purchased by John Guyer, he continued with the new owner nine months.

In 1833 Mr. Schnure came to Selin's Grove, and at the age of twenty-two entered into partnership with his former employer, John A. Sterrett. Their store stood on the second lot from the northeast corner of Market and Walnut Streets. After continuing this partnership for three years, Mr. Sterrett, having sold his interest to Henry C. Eyer, retired from the firm. Eyer & Schnure remained in business for seven years, when they disposed of the store to Gundrum & Reichard. Two years later Mr. Schnure entered into partnership with James K. Davis, Jr., and opened a general store on the southeast corner of Market and Pine streets. Mr. Schnure having bought the property on the northwest corner of the said streets, the store was moved to that place, where he and Mr. Davis continued in the general mercantile, grain and shipping business for twelve years. In 1858 the store was sold to Charles S. Davis and Lewis R. Hummel. About 1860 Mr. Schnure bought back Charles S. Davis' interest, and engaged in business with Mr. Hummel. This new firm continued four years, when Mr. Schnure withdrew and devoted the several years following to settling up the partnership affairs. In 1868 he formed a partnership with Daniel Carey, and purchased the Maine Saw-Mill property from Scribner & Perkins, at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars, and continued in the lumber trade until 1873, when, upon the death of Mr. Carey, he devoted his time to settling up the business affairs as well as the estate of his deceased partner. In September, 1879, Mr. Schnure bought out A. Krieger's and J. Pawling's interest in the flouring-mill at the upper end of Selin's Grove, and became a partner with his son,



G. Schmarf

H. D. Schnure, who had previously been in partnership with Krieger & Pawling. Mr. Schnure continued in the milling, grain and flour business with his son. They have rebuilt the mill, added new and improved machinery, erected a large grain-house and connected the mill with the railroad by means of a siding. About 1850 Mr. Schnure was elected a director in the Northumberland Bank, and was frequently re-elected. Upon the removal of the bank to Sunbury he was continued, and is a director at the present time. On January 21, 1861, he was elected the first president of the First National Bank of Selin's Grove (formerly the Northumberland Bank), and for almost twenty-three years has continued to fill this position. He has frequently served as a school director, as chief burgess and as Councilman. About 1868 he was president of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, then known as the Middle Creek Railroad, and during his administration part of the grading was done. For many years he was president of the board of directors of the Missionary Institute. Throughout this eventful business career Mr. Schnure was always successful, resulting in the accumulation of much wealth and property. He was married, September 23, 1841, to Miss Cordelia Davis, a daughter of James K. Davis, Sr., and a granddaughter on her maternal side of Anthony Selin, the founder of the town. Mrs. Schnure died March 1, 1859. Their children are Francis Marion, born November 13, 1845, married to Miss Laura Gross, of New Berlin, November 11, 1868, died October 5, 1871; John Sylvester, born January 21, 1848; died March 15, 1881; Howard Davis, born October 30, 1850, married to Miss Sarah J. Six, of Mechanicstown, Md., September 20, 1876; Mary Elizabeth Eyer, born January 12, 1853, married to Ira C. Schoch October 23, 1878, died June 5, 1881; Emma Catharine, born January 4, 1857, married Harvey H. Schoch September 20, 1882.

On the 15th of April, 1863, Mr. Schnure was married, the second time, to Miss Amanda Spyker, of Lewisburgh. She died January 11, 1877, after an illness of a few hours.

In the various walks of life Mr. Schnure

has ever been held in the highest esteem. His opinion and advice have for many years been sought and carefully followed by many of his fellow-men. His economy, perseverance and discretion have been carefully studied and practiced by those desiring to advance in life. When a cause was just and deserving of aid, his heart contained a sympathetic chord that could always be touched by the hand of charity.

CALVIN B. NORTH, now one of the leading citizens of Selin's Grove, is a native of Juniata County, and was born at McAlisterville March 28, 1824. His early years were spent under the parental roof and in attending the public schools of that day. At the age of sixteen he entered a store at Thompsontown as clerk, where he remained five years. He then went to Philadelphia, and for six months clerked in a wholesale dry-goods store. Returning to his native place, he embarked in general merchandising, in partnership with his father, and continued in this relation for eight years. He then spent about one year in the Western States. In 1857 Mr. North received an appointment as clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, D. C., under President Buchanan's administration. Here he remained until November, 1861. In February, 1862, he entered the Millin County Bank, at Lewistown, as teller, and continued until March, 1864, when he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Selin's Grove. On the 5th of January, 1865, Mr. North was married to Miss Annie Richter, daughter of the late Peter Richter, a prominent citizen of Selin's Grove. Their only son and child living, Roscoe C. North, was born July 25, 1866, and is now attending the Media Academy. The parents of Mr. North are John North and Jane Huston, a daughter of Hugh McAlister, the founder of McAlisterville. They both had an extensive relationship in Juniata County, and reared a large and intelligent family, viz.: Calvin B.; Hugh M., of Columbia, Pa.; Thomas E., of Carbondale, Ill.; Adolphus, of St. Clair County, Ill.; Samuel E., of Carbondale, Ill.; Edmund D., of Lancaster, Pa.; John Dallas, of St. Clair, Ill.; and Jennie E., intermarried with Dr. Washington Richter, of Columbia, Pa.

THE SNYDER COUNTY BANK was established in 1869. It was a private association and carried on the business of deposits and discounting until 1874, when it suspended.

Its business was conducted in the room first occupied by the National Bank, and afterward in the building now occupied by the post-office.

NEWSPAPERS.—The papers now published in this borough are the Snyder County *Tribune* and the Selin's Grove *Times*. For a time the *American Lutheran* was published here, by Rev. Peter Anstadt, who was its editor; also the *Post*, Amos Stroh and Israel Gutelius, editors. It is now published at Middleburg. The *Courier*, E. P. & A. G. Rohbach, editors, now published at Freeburg, was started here. The *Tribune* was established in 1854 at Middleburg; in 1858 John Bilger became the proprietor and editor, who conducted it with success until 1867. Mr. Bilger then sold it to Joseph A. Lombard, who continued to publish it at Middleburg until 1871, when he removed to Selin's Grove and has here continued its publication to the present time. Mr. Lombard has a well-equipped printing-office, both as to type and presses. The paper is a weekly, and has always been Republican in politics.

The history of the *Times* is as follows: As far back as 1815, J. Y. Kennedy edited and published a paper in New Berlin called the *Union*. About the 1st of September in the same year Kennedy sold out to Henry Shoup, who then became the editor and publisher.¹ In 1822, Nathaniel Heurie bought the New Berlin *Gazette* from Frederick Wise, and, uniting it with the *Union*, started the *Union Times* at New Berlin. In 1825, John Cummings, Jr., became the proprietor; and after him, John A. Sterrett. On September 12, 1831, John S. Ingram, who had become the proprietor, disposed of the paper to James M. Kuester, who also retired December 19th following, whereupon Gabriel Yerick became the editor and proprietor. In 1842 the paper was published by Jacob Reichley & Co., with John M. Baum as editor. Mr. Baum afterwards became the proprietor. Shortly

after the formation of Snyder County, Daniel S. Boyer, Henry Motz and others, having purchased this paper, removed the same to Freeburg, where it was published for three months, and then taken to Middleburg, the paper having been purchased by Simon Neuwahl, then publisher of the Snyder County *Journal*. Mr. Neuwahl combined the two papers in one and called it the *Journal and Times*, which he continued but a short time, and on December 28, 1857, Franklin Weirick purchased the one-half interest and became the editor. On the 1st of April, 1858, the paper was moved to Selin's Grove and called the Selin's Grove *Times*. Mr. Neuwahl continued his interest in the paper until 1861, when Mr. Weirick became the sole proprietor and editor, and continued the publication until January 1, 1882. He then disposed of the paper to T. Benton Ulrich, who since that time has continued to be the editor and proprietor. This paper has always been Democratic in principles and is published weekly.

SELIN'S GROVE DRIVING AND PARK ASSOCIATION.—At May term of court, 1877, the following-named persons presented a petition to court asking to be incorporated by the name and title "Selin's Grove Driving and Park Association," for agricultural and other purposes, viz.: Dr. B. F. Wagenseller, S. Gemberling, L. E. Pawling, Charles Miller, H. J. Ritter, George Schure, Jonas Trexler, C. H. Boyer, Philip Hilbish, F. J. Schoch and A. Z. Schoch. The organization owned ten acres of land, situate in Penn township, bordering on the Susquehanna River and Pennsylvania Canal. The capital stock was four thousand dollars. The shares of stock were forty dollars, and one hundred shares of stock were to be issued. The association was managed by ten directors. The court granted articles of incorporation at September term, 1877.

An agricultural society was organized in 1872, which has held annual fairs at Selin's Grove every year up to 1885, when the thirteenth annual fair was held. This association held their fairs on the ground of the Park Association, and erected buildings, etc., on which to place articles brought for exhibition, and stalls were erected for the accommodation of cattle.

¹The above is authentic, since access was had to the papers of that date, a file of which is now in the possession of Franklin Weirick, of Selin's Grove.

George Hilbish (deceased), of Freeburg, served one year as president. George C. Moyer, Esq., of Freeburg, served one year and Professor D. S. Boyer, of Freeburg, served eight years, and Jonas Trexler is now president. Miles Wetzel has been the efficient secretary from its organization to the present time. When Professor Boyer retired from the presidency he delivered an address, in which he stated "That this society has met all her obligations; fulfilled all her promises."

SOCIETIES.—Lafayette Lodge, No. 194, A. Y. M., was organized in 1823. The following is a list of the charter members: Henry C. Eyer, J. R. Lotz, M.D., Henry W. Snyder, G. Heberling, C. Grove, E. Dartnell, J. Stees, H. Amberg, C. Derring, George Herrold, Henry Lotz, John Munia and John Cummings. This lodge has always continued in a flourishing condition, and has numbered among its members some of the most highly respected and influential citizens of the county.

Selin's Grove Lodge, No. 197, I. O. of O. F., was organized August 17, 1846. The charter members were John Swineford, J. M. App, Frederick Gundrum, Jonas Bergstresser and Andrew Wingert. In 1877 it had one hundred and eighty-four members. In 1870 the Odd-Fellows' Hall, a large two-story brick building, was erected. The first story of this building contains a large hall, with theatrical stage, while the second story is arranged to accommodate secret societies. The present officers of the lodge are Frederick Hare, N. G.; R. W. Heintzleman, V. G.; L. D. Baker, Sec.; P. K. Blecker, Asst. Sec.; H. J. Doebler, Treas.; H. J. Doebler, Dist. Dept. G. M.

William Curtis Encampment, No. 164, I. O. of O. F., was organized February 29, 1868. The charter members were J. W. Gangler, H. E. Richter, A. B. Hiestand, J. P. Kantz, John H. Wenrich, William Genaberling and Joseph Wenrich. The present officers are H. J. Doebler, C. P.; G. A. Hopper, S. W.; J. B. Fockler, J. W.; H. E. McKelvy, H. P.; L. D. Baker, Scribe; J. B. Fockler, Treas.; J. B. Fockler, Dist. Dept. G. P.

Lodges of the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Patriotic Sons of America, and

Knights of Pythias each had an existence in Selin's Grove for a time.

Captain C. S. Davis Post, No. 148, G. A. R., was named in honor of Captain Charles S. Davis, who enlisted from this town August 26, 1862, and who was fatally wounded while gallantly leading his company at the battle of Ringgold, Ga., November 28, 1863. This post was chartered January 22, 1880. The following is the list of its charter members: A. W. Potter, J. A. Lombard, M. S. Schroyer, B. F. Wagenseller, J. B. Rarick, H. Alleman, B. T. Parks, John Spahr, Henry Doebler, M. B. Gardner, Henry Benner, Michael Shaffer, Lott Ulrich, Fred. B. Ulrich, Levi Fisher. Since the organization ninety comrades have been added to the roll. For two years after its establishment the post had the free use of the furnished room belonging to the survivors of Captain Davis' company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The post then rented the furnished room of the Odd-Fellows. In 1884 they rented the hall on the third floor of Holmes' building and beautifully furnished the same. Here they continue to hold their meetings. The following comrades have held the position of Post Commander, and in the order named: M. S. Schroyer, two years; J. A. Lombard, John Rarick, M. L. Wagenseller, B. T. Parks and H. Benner, each one year.

POSTMASTERS.—The following is a list of the postmasters from 1836 to date:

Matthew Coan, James K. Davis, Jr., Daniel Baker, Anthony Keenstler, James Agen, M. J. App, J. G. L. Shindel, Jeremiah Crouse, Aaron Hassinger, Calvin Gutelius, Mary K. Snyder, George R. Hendricks.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The names of the justices, together with the date of their election, were,—

John Emmitt, April 10, 1855; Jacob Riblet, April 10, 1855; S. W. Parks, April 12, 1859; John Emmitt, April 10, 1860; George A. Hassinger, April 12, 1864 (resigned); George Eby, April 24, 1865; Benj. Housewerth, April 24, 1865; George Eby, March 22, 1870; Benj. Housewerth, March 22, 1870; George Eby, March 13, 1875; Benj. Housewerth, March 13, 1875 (deceased); Isaac Burns, August 20, 1878 (*viz* Housewerth); Isaac Burns, March 27, 1879; Charles R. Rishel, March 30, 1880; Isaac Burns, April 15, 1884; Charles R. Rishel, April 18, 1885.¹

¹ The history of the Borough of Selin's Grove was written by Horace Alleman, Esq.

CHAPTER VII.

MIDDLEBURG.

MIDDLEBURG is centrally located ten miles west of Selin's Grove, and hence was selected as the seat of justice upon the formation of Snyder County, in 1855. The town was laid out in 1800 on the south side of Middle Creek, on the land of John Swineford, and was for many years called Swinefordstown. The survey of the town-plat of one hundred and five lots was made by Frederick Evans, a man of much prominence in his day and generation. In 1801 a number of lots were sold. At the time the town was laid out there were several houses standing, and as early as 1787 John Swineford had a tavern at the place. The lots were sold subject to a ground-rent of one dollar per year forever; when this burden was removed is not known, but at this time the lots are held clear of all encumbrances. In the year 1802 the following assessment is shown for Swinefordstown: John Aurand, joiner; John Epler; David Fry, shoemaker; Jacob Fry, Sr.; Mark Kennel; Jacob Lechner, inn-keeper; David List; Isaac Mertz; Zacharias Mussina; John Nelson; Martin Smith, cooper; Robert Smith; George Spade; George Swineford; David Spade; John Miller; Michael Nyant; Michael Wittenmyer, clock-maker. This was one of the voting-places for Penn's township. The election returns for 1802 show one hundred and twenty-nine votes cast for Hon. Samuel Maclay for State Senator.

Michael Wittenmyer was the first postmaster for Middleburg. He was appointed in 1811 and continued in office until 1826. His successors have been Frederick Stees, 1826 to 1829; Henry A. Smith; Judge Jacob Wittenmyer, 1811 to 1818; Samuel Wittenmyer, 1818 to 1852; Henry A. Smith, 1852 to 1861; Jacob Aurand, 1861 to 1865; John H. Wright, Robert W. Smith, Mrs. Robert W. Smith, Jacob Aurand, J. W. Dreese, Dr. G. E. Hassinger, Samuel Wittenmyer and Dr. I. G. Barker, present incumbent. The first postmaster to introduce the letter-boxes in his office was Jacob Aurand. The office when under the Smiths was in the bar-room of the Black Horse Tavern.

Beneath the heavy walnut bar was a large drawer, and from this were the letters for the citizens delivered.

Middleburg was in Centre township until the erection of Franklin, in 1853, and remained part of Franklin until 1861, when the town was incorporated into a borough. The first chief Burgess of the borough was A. J. Peters, and the first Council was composed of Dr. J. Y. Shindel, Robert W. Smith, Absalom Snyder, David Ranch, Samuel Allenman.

NEWSPAPERS.—The first newspaper in the place was established in 1854, called the *Volksfreund*, printed in German, and edited by Andrew J. Peters, who moved the paper here from New Berlin. Its publication was continued at Middleburg until about 1875, when it was removed to one of the eastern counties. The editors of the paper were A. J. Peters, John B. Stoll, Peter Hackenberg, D. Bolender, J. A. Ettinger, W. H. Beaver and Mr. Gearing. The Snyder County *Tribune* was established in 1855 by M. T. Heintzleman. The successive publishers were Heintzleman & Young, Young & Lewis, Bilger & Lewis, Bilger, Gift & Myers, Lombard & Myers, and, finally, J. A. Lombard, who now publishes the paper at Selin's Grove. The Snyder County *Journal* was established in 1855, Weirick & Newhall being the publishers. They then purchased the *Union Times* from Henry Motz, of Freeburg, and, consolidating the two, called their paper *The Journal and Times*. This paper was removed to Selin's Grove, and named *The Selin's Grove Times*, with Franklin Weirick as editor and proprietor. The paper is now owned and edited by T. B. Ulrich. The Middleburg *Post* was established in 1863 by Jeremiah Crouse, Esq. After continuing as its proprietor and editor until 1881, he sold to T. H. Harter, the present editor and proprietor.

FIRES.—Though Middleburg has been fortunate in escaping much loss by fire, yet there are several instances which should be recorded as matters of history. After midnight on June 1, 1851, the frame house of Albright Swineford, then used as a tavern, was burned. Mr. Swineford soon erected a fine brick house on the same site, which he has since used as a pri-

vate residence. In 1867 a fire destroyed the residence and store of S. S. Schoch, the tin-shop of D. T. Rhodes and the residence of John M. Smith. These properties extended from the northeast corner of Market and Sugar Streets to the residence of Mr. Albright Swineford. Samuel Wittenmyer has since erected a fine brick dwelling on the corner. About 1878 another fire destroyed the carpenter-shop of C. W. Catherman and the residence of Dr. J. W. Rockefeller. This site is now occupied by the residence of Jacob Gilbert, Esq. A few years prior to this last fire, about 1875, the store occupied by C. C. Seebold was destroyed, a little after midnight.

INHABITANTS AND OCCUPATIONS, 1814.—John Aurand, Frederick Hipple, Robert Hasslet, Jacob Miller, Philip Wetzel, Michael Shultz, carpenters; George Aurand, John Bower, saddlers; John Aurand, George Bolender, James Barbin, blacksmiths; John Bolender, Thomas Shipton, justices of the peace; Henry Bolender, Andrew Stalneck, Jacob Swineford, Henry Tittle, hatters; Jacob Bilger, Peter Eisenhour, Peter Frain, George Bilger, George Shambach, masons; John Bolender, Jr., Jacob Gilbert, Philip Ritter, Edward Fryer, William De Haven, Samuel Mertz, shoemakers; Benjamin Bowersox, Daniel Bowersox, Jacob Lawver, Isaac Mertz, Isaac Yarnell, George Yeager, George Smith, John Gumby, Jacob Miller, laborers; Jacob Baütler, weaver; Alexander Cummings, Jacob Oswaldt, Peter Reistle, Michael Deibert, tailors; Edward Fauls, Philip Deal, John Blate, inn-keepers; George Frederick, Christian Shambach, wagoners; Jeremiah Hassinger, Leonard Smith, John Smith, Henry Smith, Samuel Boyer, tanners; Abraham Lose, cooper; Peter Hackenbug, Peter Snyder, schoolmasters; George Heim, minister; Abraham Frederick, miller; John Moyer, Thomas Wallis, Christian L. Shlemm, doctors; William Reaser, blue dyer; Frederick Steese, Philip Deel, John Steese, store-keepers; Michael Wittenmyer, clock-maker. In 1814 there was one lot in Middleburg assessed in the name of Simon Snyder, Governor.

1829.—Jacob Fryer, inn-keeper until 1850; George Aurand, justice of the peace; John Bibighans, doctor; John Bower, inn-keeper until 1838; Lewis Bertram, inn-keeper until 1832; James Barbin, blacksmith until 1853; Samuel Gangler, inn-keeper until 1841; Daniel Bogar, store-keeper; John Cummings, Jr., store-keeper; Frederick Steese, store-keeper; Jonathan Holmes, doctor until 1835; John Highley, schoolmaster; Rev. Jacob Smith, minister.

1832.—Charles Cummings, store-keeper; Jacob Fisher, inn-keeper; Samuel Guss, tin-yard; William

Garman, Lutheran minister until 1841; Anthony Kinstler, apothecary; Michael Wittenmyer, justice of the peace; Jacob Wittenmyer, store-keeper; Samuel Wittenmyer, store-keeper.

1835.—George Boyer, tanner until 1850; Daniel Beckley, inn-keeper; Frederick Evans; Simon Frank, merchant until 1838; Lewis Gust, tanner; George Motz, tanner; George McGinnis, teacher; Isaac Smith, merchant until 1841; Jacob Shannon, saddler until 1841; John Smith, inn-keeper until 1844; George Swineford, carpenter until 1850; Jacob Wittenmyer, merchant until 1853; John Bower, inn-keeper; Peter Frain, tailor, still living (1886).

1838.—Jacob Aurand, constable, justice of the peace 1840, tinner 1847 to 1850, register and recorder, etc., died in 1884; Peter Dreese, blacksmith until 1853; Michael Wittenmyer, merchant; Henry Walter, merchant; David Swenk, hatter, assessor and justice of the peace; Henry A. Smith, inn-keeper until 1860; J. P. Shindel, Lutheran minister to present time.

1841.—Lewis Bertram, Justice of the Peace.

1847.—H. N. Backhaus, merchant until 1853; Joseph Eyster, physician; Swengle & Hassinger, merchants; John Smith was an inn-keeper from 1835 to 1844, when he was succeeded by his widow, Elizabeth Smith, who still keeps the Central Hotel, also known as the "Waffle House." Mrs. Smith has always led a busy and industrious life, has always been kind-hearted and hospitable, and in her extreme old age is still noted for her remarkable activity. She is known far and wide. Albright Swineford, inn-keeper; after the destruction of his building by fire, as previously narrated, Mr. Swineford ceased to keep tavern. He is a son of John Swineford, the founder of the town; is ninety years of age, hale and hearty, and no later than two years ago went on Shade Mountain and assisted in making a survey. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, as corporal, in Captain Ner Middlewarth's company. Mr. Swineford has been elected to many of the offices of the town and township. He was a member of the building committee of the Lutheran and German Reformed Church of this place, contributing liberally towards its erection in 1834, and afterwards towards its remodeling, about 1862.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH OF MIDDLEBURG was built, in 1834, of brick, with high gallery on three sides and a high pulpit on the east side. This church had a steeple with a fine-toned bell in it. The building committee were Albright Swineford, David Zieber, George Bolender and George Boyer. The services at the laying of

the corner-stone were conducted by Rev. William Garman, Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., and Rev. Henry Fries. The dedication services were conducted by Revs. J. P. Shindel, Sr., J. G. Anspach, Henry Fries and ——— Fisher. At this time the Reformed congregation was served by Rev. Henry Fries, followed by Revs. Seibert, Shultze, A. B. Casper, Hackman, S. Gutehus, C. Z. Weiser, D.D., and J. K. Miller. The Lutheran congregation was served by Revs. Garman, Erlenmeyer, Ruthrauff, Reiser and Klose.

About 1860 the church was remodeled and changed into a two-story building, with basement and audience-room, and was rededicated by Rev. Klose, J. C. Bucher, D.D. and Rev. Samuel Gutehus. The following Reformed pastors have since supplied the charge: Revs. Samuel Gutehus, L. C. Edmunds, Hoffmeier, Seiple, Yearick, Dotterer, Kohler and T. R. Dietz, the present pastor.

The Lutherans were served by Rev. Klose, Rev. Prof. H. Zeigler, D.D., theological students of Missionary Institute, R. Lazarus Breininger, Orwig, Irwine, Rote, Brodfeurer, Kendall, Spangler and S. P. Orwig, the present pastor. This church has, in connection, a large and prosperous Sabbath-school. This church was supplied by the following pastors during times when there was no regular pastor: Rev. Henry Aurand, Rev. Ephraim E. Kieffer, Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D.D., Rev. J. C. Bucher, D.D. (Reformed), and Rev. Prof. H. Zeigler, D.D., Rev. Willard and others (Lutheran).

CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.—In 1850 Rev. E. Hershey organized a class at Middleburg. Rev. Hershey was followed by the Rev. L. W. Krammer, under whose pastorate their church was built,—about 1853. This was a one-story brick structure, with steeple and bell. Prior to the completion of the court-house, the courts were held in this church, and the county offices were in the building on the opposite side of the street. The class, having become permanent at this time, has thus continued, yearly gaining in strength and influence. Rev. Krammer, having served from 1852 until 1855, was succeeded by the following-named ministers: Henry Dark-

son, 1855 to 1858; Joseph Dougherty, 1858 and 1859; Daniel Cauffman and Henry Hilbish (now pastor of the Trinity Reformed Church, at Hanover, Penna.), in 1860; Christian Cauffman and Barker, 1860 and 1861; Jacob Rank, 1862 and 1863; George W. Hoffman, 1864; George Lowery, 1865 and 1866; Jacob List, 1867 and 1868; Rev. Shade, in 1869; Samuel W. Moan, in 1870; William Dissinger, 1871; Amos Grawl, 1872; John R. Miller, 1873; Amos Grawl, 1874-77; Joseph Wenck, 1878; Peter Hains, 1879-80; W. Gamblin, 1881; Rev. Miller, 1882-84; J. W. Buchter, 1885. In 1871 the church was enlarged and rebuilt, a second story being added.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION has an organization in Middleburg. They have stated services, but no church building of their own. At present, they occupy the United Brethren Church.

SCHOOLS.—The public schools are graded, and are held in the large two-story brick building standing at the end of Walnut Street, on Pine Street. Prior to the erection of this building, a frame school-house, painted red, occupied the site. After climbing up steep steps, the pupils entered a small, square entry, which led to the main room. Within the door, to the left, sat the schoolmaster, well supplied with four-feet-long switches, and woe to the tardy or unruly pupil that came within his convenient reach, as he entered that door. The seats and desks were made of solid pine boards, planed smooth at first, but ere many winters had passed, deeply cut with some favorite initials and characters. This old school-house on the hill was called the *Gravel Hill Seminary*. There was a similar school-house at the east end of the town, on the lane that leads to the cemetery of the place. It stood back of Motz's tannery, close by Stump's Run, and was called the *Stump's Run Academy*. Great rivalries used to exist between the scholars of these two schools. The teachers were John A. Ettinger, Daniel Showers, Franklin Weirick, Charles P. Swengel, John Peckman and others. There are at present two schools in the town, with an attendance of eighty pupils.

SOCIETIES.—Post No. 56, G. A. R., was organized April, 1867. The charter members were John Y. Shindel, Aaron K. Gift, B. T. Parks, Joseph A. Lombard, U. P. Halley, Hiram Schwenk, James Musser, Joseph Ulsh, John H. Wright, Daniel T. Rhoads, William N. Kister and Aaron Renninger. The first Commander was B. T. Parks; Adjutant, Joseph A. Lombard. This post existed but a few years. The last Commander was Robert Eisenhour, now living in the West.

Captain George W. Ryan Post, No. 364, G. A. R., was named in honor of a gallant soldier who was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg. The organization of the post took place Aug. 7, 1884, with twenty-three charter members. The first officers were G. C. Gutelius, P. C.; J. W. Orwig, S. V. C.; Theophilus Swineford, J. V. C.; D. T. Rhoads, Q. M.; Dr. R. Rothrock, Surg.; Dr. J. Y. Shindel, Chap.; F. E. Bower, O. of D.; John S. Stetler, O. of G.; A. K. Gift, Adjt.; James P. Smith, Sgt.-Maj.; Thomas Rathfon, Q. M. S. This post has fifty-two members. Albright Swineford, a soldier of the War of 1812, is an honorary member. The present officers are: P. C., D. T. Rhoads; S. V. C., A. K. Gift; J. V. C., Ner B. Middleswarth; Surg., Dr. J. Y. Shindel; Chap., Rev. S. P. Orwig; O. of D., Reed Jones; O. of G., G. C. Gutelius; Q. M., Thomas Rathfon; Q. M. S., Aaron Renninger; Adjt., S. S. Schoch; Sgt.-Maj., Theo. Swineford.

George E. Hackenberg Camp, No. 76, Eastern Pennsylvania, Sons of Veterans, named in honor of Lieutenant George E. Hackenberg, was organized March 5, 1885. The camp has a membership of twenty-six.

MUSICAL.—Middleburg has for many years manifested an interest in the divine art of music. Among its citizens are found those who, as performers on instruments or as vocalists, will compare favorably with those of other parts of the State.

The first military band in Middleburg was organized in 1849. The original members were A. K. Gift, John S. Hassinger, William Swenk, John Bilger, Joseph Bolender, Edward Wetzel, John Y. Shindel, T. B. Bibighaus, Aaron G. Hassinger, Jacob A. Smith and

Charles Boyer. This band had an existence of about five years.

About 1855 a second military band was organized with upright-bell brass instruments. The original members were John A. Ettinger, C. L. Smith, Edw. Wetzel, John Reitz, Jacob A. Smith, Robert W. Kern, John Frain, Philip Swineford, Christian Steininger and Lewis King. This band existed until about 1860.

The third military band was organized in 1866. The original members were A. K. Gift, Philip Swineford, Henry Bachman, James C. Swineford, John Y. Shindel, Theophilus Swineford, Benjamin Bachman, John E. Bolender, James P. Smith, Jacob K. Snyder, G. Milton Motz and John A. Motz. This band had an existence of four or five years.

In 1871 the fourth military band was organized, and is still (1886) in existence. This band was incorporated September 26, 1884. Of the members at the organization, J. F. Stetler, A. J. Crogrove and Calvin Stetler are still active members.

Professor J. F. Stetler has been conductor since organization. The present officers are: President, M. K. Hassinger; Treasurer, A. J. Crogrove; Secretary, Calvin Stetler.

The band owns a hall building, two stories eighteen by thirty-six feet, an elegant wagon three sets of uniforms and a good set of instruments.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JEREMIAH CROUSE.

The subject of this sketch was born at Selin's Grove, Snyder County, Pa., October 1, 1828. He was a son of James Crouse. His mother's maiden-name was Lydia Singer, a sister of Dr. Singer, of Newport, Perry County, Pa. He had five brothers and three sisters, viz.: Dr. G. J. Crouse, of Philadelphia; Dr. W. F. Crouse, Cloverland, Clay County, Ind.; Anna, wife of Dr. J. M. Wallis, of Philadelphia; Harriet, wife of Rev. Jacob Peters, Lutheran minister, Manheim, Pa.; Mary, wife of J. P. Smith, merchant, Muncy, Pa.; B. F. Crouse, nail contractor, Selin's Grove; J. N. Crouse, Newville,

Pa.; Daniel Crouse, attorney-at-law, Harlan, Ia. He received his education in the common schools at Selin's Grove. He married Henrietta, daughter of Israel Gutelius, who died at Middleburg October 16, 1881, leaving two sons and one daughter. His oldest son, James Gutelius Crouse, is an attorney-at-law, practicing at Middleburg. He was clerk in the prothonotary's office a number of years, which brought him in contact with the business men of the county,

In the spring of 1855 he was elected high constable of the borough of Selin's Grove; re-elected in the spring of 1856. During his first term he escaped the unpleasant duties usually pertaining to the office; but early in his second term an execution was placed in his hands which required of him to make sale of the effects of a poor family. This was revolting to his generous nature, and he immediately resigned.

Under the administration of President Lin-



Jere Crouse

and secured for him a good practice. When quite young he became a clerk in the store of Benjamin Schoch, a leading merchant and dealer of grain and seeds at Selin's Grove, where he acquired a good business education. He was appointed postmaster at Selin's Grove under Taylor's administration, and served four years and six months. He was requested to continue in the office on the incoming of an adverse administration, but he declined, believing that "to the victors belong the spoils."

coln, in 1861, he was again appointed postmaster, and held the office four years and six months. In 1858 he went into convention for the office of prothonotary, but was defeated by only two votes by Jacob P. Bogar. He became a strong advocate of the "Crawford County" system of nominating candidates for the Republican party in Snyder County. Through his persistence the measure was carried, and the popular vote system of nominating candidates for county offices has been in use since 1863. Early in

the summer of 1861 the Republican primary election was held, and Mr. Crouse was nominated by a decided majority for the office of prothonotary, and triumphantly elected at the general election in October, 1861. During the time he held the office he cultivated friendships and tenaciously held them. His means were scarcely commensurate with his generosity. His charities were many, but he never paraded them before the public. He was affable, courteous and efficient as a public officer; moral and law-abiding as a citizen; calculating as a politician. He engrafted himself in the public esteem to the end that he was elected to the office of prothonotary and clerk of courts for seven consecutive terms—a period of twenty-one years.

Mr. Crouse became editor and proprietor of *The Post* January 1, 1867, and made it the organ of the Republican party. This paper had been established by his father-in-law, Israel Gutelius. His good management of this paper kept it in the front rank until December 1, 1882, when he sold it to T. H. Harter, Esq.

He was a number of times delegate to the Republican State Convention, and a member of the State Central Committee for several years.

His strength at home caused him to be sent to these conventions, which brought him into close personal and political relations with the leading men of the party, and gave him a State-wide reputation.

HON. G. ALFRED SCHOCH.

On Jan. 16, 1843, the subject of our sketch entered the world in what is now Snyder Co., near Middleburg. The parentage is readily traced back to the Faderland, his great-great-grandfather, Mathias Schoch, with his brothers, John and George, and two sisters, coming thence and settling in Berks County, Pa. Mathias was twice married, and had children as follows: John, Henry, Michael, Jacob, Peter and Catharine by his first wife, and George, Daniel and Rebecca by the second. Jacob (son of Mathias) had children as follows: George, Michael, Jacob, Sam, Abram, John, David, Benjamin, Catharine (married George A. Snyder), Susan (married Rev. J. G. Ansbach), Elizabeth (married

Colonel Philip Gross), Mary (married Beatty Cook).

Michael (son of Mathias) was the father of George, the father of George W. Schoch, Esq., of the Millinburg (Union County, Pa.) *Telegraph*. Michael (son of Jacob), born May 15, 1799, married Rosanna Klose, who bore him seven children, the eldest of whom, Emanuel, born near Middleburg, ———, married Susannah, daughter of John and Margaret (Miller) Kline, and had two children,—George Alfred (whose name heads this sketch), and Amanda Diana, who married Lewis E. Pawling, of this county, and has borne him five children: Albert Schoch, Samuel James, Emanuel, Susan Alice and Delia Elizabeth; an infant, unnamed at death.

Mr. Schoch appreciated the great value of a liberal education, and placed his son Alfred at the Freeburg Academy, after having gone through the regular course afforded by the common schools, that he might obtain the benefits to be derived from this well-known institution. At the conclusion of his studies Alfred entered the educational arena, and taught in the county schools nine winter terms, and then commenced upon his chosen career, the mercantile, as a clerk, first at Middleburg and then at Selin's Grove. With the experience therein gained he opened a store at Middleburg on October 7, 1870, and found a ready welcome from his friends. His business rapidly increased, and, in 1882, he purchased the fine brick block on the corner opposite the court-house, and, after remodeling it, placed a large and complete general stock within its walls, and has constantly added to his business since by the ability with which he manages it.

In 1867 Mr. Schoch was elected jury commissioner, and filled such position until 1870, besides which he has never hesitated to accept the township and borough offices which have from time to time been pressed upon him by the citizens. Recognizing his fitness to serve them in a wider sphere, he was nominated by the Republican party and elected Representative in the State Legislature, to serve in the sessions of 1875 and 1876. His connection with that body was recognized by his fellow-members as valuable,

and we quote the following relative to him from the "Legislative Sketch-Book," issued in 1876: "He is a gentleman of mental calibre. His ideas are good and he reasons with much closeness. His views are usually practical and have good common-sense to recommend them. He is a gentleman of much force of character and could, under no considerations, be tempted to swerve from what he considers to be the path of duty. We do not know a more consistent man. Certainly

1884, he was re-elected to the House for 1885-86, and has done good work for the county in the session which closed June 12th last, one special point being worthy of mention. The unveiling of Governor Snyder's monument at Seely's Grove, set for May 27, 1885, was considered an occasion for the legislative bodies to adjourn and participate in the ceremonies. A resolution to such effect originated in the Senate and was passed, but when handed into the House



Alfred Schoch

no honorable member adheres more faithfully to his election-pledges or his political principles. He deserves all praise for the faithful manner in which he discharges his legislative duties. No member's name appears more regularly on the list of yeas and nays; and he is equally attentive to his duties in the committee-room. He is much esteemed by his fellow-members for his unblemished private character."

His actions as their Representative were so satisfactory to his constituents that, in the fall of

was summarily suppressed. Mr. Schoch, appreciating the wishes of his constituents, moved a reconsideration of the question, which was carried, and upon the original question coming up for action, made a strong appeal for its passage.

When the vote was taken it was found to be nearly unanimously carried, thus evidencing the weight of Mr. Schoch in the House and his popularity among the members, who were thereby enabled to meet with the assembled thousand-

in the pleasant old town of Selin's Grove upon the occasion referred to.

On December 23, 1873, the subject of our sketch was joined in wedlock with Miss Alice D., daughter of the late John and Elizabeth (Rishel) Mench, of near Mifflinburg, Union County, Pa., one of the oldest and most prominent families in Central Pennsylvania.

Their union has been blessed in the birth of one child, a daughter, but the All-wise saw fit to cut short the sweet life in its very bud. Mrs. Alice D. Schoch is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of her brothers, Rev. A. H. Mench, was, until his decease in May, 1876, a pastor in such connection. In early manhood Mr. Schoch united with the Lutheran Church, and has maintained close connection with the principles of that body.

When the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad was projected, Hon. G. Alfred Schoch foresaw its certain value as a promoter of the public weal, and became an ardent supporter of the enterprise. He has always been interested in progressive matters, and desires to benefit the people wherever possible. Still a young man, hardly at the height of his usefulness, we readily see a long and honorable career before him, carrying, as he does, the respect and hearty goodwill of the citizens of his county.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

HAD any one inquired from competent authority, during the year 1767, of the location and size of Penn township along the Susquehanna, he would have been informed that it was in the northern part of Cumberland County, and embraced that portion of Pennsylvania bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the intersection of Cocolamus creek with McKee's path; thence up said creek, according to the North-East branch thereof, to the Susquehanna River as high as George Galbraith's (Gabriel) plantation; thence down said river as far as McKee's path; thence along said path to the place of beginning."

¹ By Horace Allenan.

To the general reader this boundary is rather indefinite; but to one acquainted with the locations this description would satisfy him that Penn township contained what is now Union, Chapman, Perry, Washington and part of Penn townships, in Snyder County; also the greater part of Monroe, Greenwood and Susquehanna townships, in Juniata County. Northumberland County was erected in 1772, and Penn township was re-formed. From the records of the new county we have the following description of the township, then in Northumberland:

"Beginning at the mouth of Mahantango creek; thence in a North westerly direction along Mahantango creek to Meter's spring; thence to top of Tussey's mountain; thence in an easterly direction to Penn's creek; thence down said creek to its mouth; thence down the river to the place of beginning."

This description embraced what at the present is part of Brown, most of Armagh and Decatur townships, in Mifflin County, the southern portions of Hartley and Lewis townships, in Union County, and all the county of Snyder, except the township of Monroe and a small portion of Jackson. As population increased, this vast township was divided into smaller ones, which, to-day, number not less than eighteen, so that Penn township is now reduced in size to about nine square miles. In 1784 nearly the one-half of this territory was formed into a new township called Beaver Dam. In 1804 Centre township was formed out of parts of Penn and Beaver Dam, and subsequently Jackson, Middle Creek, Washington, Chapman and Union townships were formed from part of its territory.

INDIAN NARRATIVES.—On the lower part of the Isle of Que, and embraced in this township, have been found traces of a general burying ground of Indians. This was fully indicated at the time of digging the Pennsylvania Canal, when the excavation was made for the cellar of Christian Fisher's house, and at numerous other points. Stone hatchets, arrow heads, fragments of pots, etc., were also found in great quantities. Within the present limits of Penn township there was perpetrated one of the most inhuman and unprovoked murders found in the annals of our early settlers. In January, 1768, Frederick Stump, residing not far from where Selin's

Grove now stands, and near the mouth of Middle Creek, without any known provocation, killed four Indian men and two squaws. In order to cover up his crime, Stump cut a hole in the ice, and consigned his victims to a watery grave. A man by the name of John Ironcutter, who was Stump's servant, assisted in this inhuman act. Goaded by the demons now aroused within them, the day following they proceeded up Middle Creek fourteen miles, and there killed an Indian woman, two girls and a child, and burnt them up. This was where "Stump's Run" empties into Middle Creek at Middleburg. All this barbarity occurred at a period when friendly relations existed between the Indians and the whites. As may be readily imagined, this unfortunate occurrence created great apprehension among the settlers, who now had just reason to fear that, out of revenge, the natives would again resort to the torch, the tomahawk and the scalping knife. As soon as this tragedy became known prompt and strenuous efforts were made by the provincial government for the apprehension and punishment of the offenders, and for the purpose of assuring the natives that no one was responsible for this outrage but the perpetrators. Stump and his accomplice were eventually captured and lodged in jail at Carlisle. While thus confined a dispute arose as to whether they should be tried at Philadelphia or Carlisle. During this altercation a mob arrived from Sherman's Valley, fifty miles away, and from Stump's neighborhood, and rescued him and Ironcutter from the hands of justice, giving as their excuse that the government always showed greater concern at the killing of an Indian than when the Indians killed many whites. On this account and other reasons they thought Stump and Ironcutter ought not to be punished. These culprits were never re-arrested, though increased rewards were offered for their apprehension, and it has been handed down that both died in Virginia, Stump having died about 1820.

PIONEERS.

An account of the first settlers upon territory originally Penn's township will be found in the sketch of Selin's Grove. Christian Fisher is the reputed first white settler on the

Isle of Que. Through a gift from his father, he became the sole owner of the greater part of the island, which was then nothing more than a forest. He soon constructed a log hut as his dwelling. The lower part of this island, for a distance of about three miles, has until lately remained in the possession of the descendants of the original Fisher, who are now quite numerous in this section of the county. The possessions referred to consist of three excellent farms, the upper one of which lately passed into the possession of F. J. Schoch.

Martin Row was also one of the early pioneers of this section. He lived in the neighborhood of what is known as Row's Church and was the first person buried in the ancient cemetery adjoining the church. His end was tragic. Having occasion, he went to mill quite a distance from his home. While standing in the mill-door the fatal arrow, shot from the bow of a treacherous Indian, ended his career.

Jacob Gemberling, with his wife, Catharine, and six children, moved here in 1782 from Tulpehocken, Lancaster County, Pa. They took possession of a tract of land one mile west of what is now Selin's Grove, and to this day the place is known as the Gemberling homestead. This tract contained three hundred acres. When Philip, one of Jacob's sons, had grown to manhood, he bought from his father two hundred and fifty acres at sixteen dollars per acre, which to-day is worth one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. Jacob Gemberling died in his eighty-eighth year, and his wife, Catharine, at an age exceeding seventy. Both are buried in the old Lutheran grave-yard in Selin's Grove. Jacob Gemberling was a leading member of the German Reformed congregation. He was one of the building committee to erect the first church in Selin's Grove.

Philip Gemberling married Miss Eve Gass, afterwards Judith Fetter. Five sons and four daughters were the issue of the first marriage, while of the second the issue was six sons and five daughters. Philip Gemberling was an active member of the German Reformed congregation, and when the first church was built at Selin's Grove, he was the person to deliver the

first piece of timber on the ground to be used in the construction of the building. There having been a competition as to who could deliver the first timber, Mr. Gemberling often referred to his achievement with just pride. He died at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

GEORGE ULRICH, SR.—When George Ulrich came to this section of country some of the natives still remained. Ulrich had sufficient prudence and foresight to extend a friendly welcome whenever the Indians approached his house. This friendly relation afterwards proved of great value to Ulrich and his family. On one occasion an attack was expected from a large body of hostile Indians. Ulrich was advised by some of the Indians to leave with his family. Not desiring to abandon his crops to them, he sent his family to a place of safety and remained on his farm. The enemy came, committed their depredations, but did not disturb Ulrich in the least.

The Ulrich spring, near the west side of Selin's Grove, was frequently visited by the Indians. An Indian path led from Middle Creek past this spring and over the hills into Buffalo Valley. The sons of George Ulrich, Sr., were George, John, Benjamin, Jonathan, Daniel and Samuel. They have all passed away, but their progeny remain, forming many intelligent and useful families in the community.

John Moyer, father of William Moyer, deceased, and grandfather of Henry Moyer, a leading citizen of the township, was also one of the early pioneers. The farm now occupied by his grandson, Henry, was then a dense forest. By his sturdy stroke of the axe the mighty oak, hemlock and chestnut fell to the earth. Mr. Moyer frequently told of his exploits and among other things narrated how, when he desired to partake of wild turkey or deer, all he had to do was to take his flint-lock rifle, go up on the ridge close by, and it would not be long until he could shoot either or both.

Frederick Miller came to this township during the last century, and in 1788 owned the homestead farm now possessed by his great-grandson, Hon. Charles Miller, who was born there March 2, 1813. In 1766 a warrant for this property was issued by the Penns to Mar-

tin Troster, of Buffalo township, then in Cumberland County, who, on April 3, 1778, by deed acknowledged before Benjamin Weiser, a justice of the peace, conveyed the same to Peter Hosterman, of Penn township, then in Northumberland County. On October 5, 1788, it was conveyed by Peter Hosterman to Frederick Miller. On August 12, 1793, in order to perfect his title, Frederick Miller obtained the warrant of the commonwealth, signed by Governor Thomas Mifflin. The title to this land next passed to his son, George Miller; then to his grandson, George D. Miller; and in 1874 to his great-grandson, Charles Miller. This valuable farm is situated three miles west of Selin's Grove, on the public road to Middleburg. As the traveler leaves Pawling Station, on his way to Selin's Grove, he will behold to his left this fertile and attractive land. When first settled it was a dense forest with sturdy oak and lofty pine, but through the energy and toil of the ancestors it has become a spot of unusual attractiveness.

Frederick Miller was a native of Germany, born December 22, 1738, and died July 14, 1821. He was married to Eve Maria —, who was born July 25, 1740, and died September 14, 1822. George Miller, the grandfather of Charles, was born April 19, 1793, and died May 1, 1836. He was married to Magdalena Deshler, a lady of English descent, born June 20, 1779, and died July 18, 1826. The parents of Charles Miller were George D. and Mary (Kessler) Miller, the former of whom was born December 8, 1808, and died March 2, 1884, whilst the latter was born August 1, 1813, and died September 10, 1861. All these ancestors sleep their last sleep in the ancient grave-yard at Salem. The issue of George D. and Mary Miller were Sarah, married to David Witmer, and resides at Salem; William K., married to Sarah A. Boyer, died November 1, 1864; Charles, the subject of this article; Matilda, married to Calvin L. Fisher, who died in the fall of 1872, resides at Salem; Mary E., married to Theodore Row, and resides in Middle Creek township, near the old homestead.

The childhood and youthful days of Charles Miller were spent in assisting his parents on

the farm and in attending school. He was educated in the public schools of the township and in the Classical Department of the Missionary Institute, at Selin's Grove. On the 1st day of June, 1862, Mr. Miller was joined in wedlock to Miss Lydia Kantz, daughter of Philip and Catharine Kantz, also of Penn township. Philip Kantz was born in Lebanon County December 10, 1793, and died September 23, 1856. Catharine, the mother of Mrs.

was invaded by the Confederate army, Mr. Miller offered his services for the protection of his native State, and became a member of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. With his regiment he was advanced beyond Hagerstown, Md. This was during the battle of Antietam, when many of the wounded and rebel prisoners were brought within their lines. Shortly after his return from this service he taught the public school



Chas Miller

Charles Miller, was born in Penn township, then in Northumberland County, February 8, 1802, and died July 22, 1866. Her maiden-name was Erdly. The children of Charles and Lydia Miller are Ida, born March 21, 1863, died September 23, 1872; William K., born September 27, 1861; George P., born January 9, 1867; Franklin, born June 5, 1869; Charles Arthur, born September 25, 1873; Scott Edgar, born April 12, 1876. In the fall of 1862, when the State of Pennsylvania

at Salem until the spring of 1863. In 1876, Mr. Miller was favored with the nomination and election by the Republican party as member of the House of Representatives of the State. Upon the close of the term, in 1878, Mr. Miller having served his constituents in a satisfactory and acceptable manner, was honored with a re-election to the same seat, for the legislative session of 1878 to 1880. It was during this term that the Pittsburgh Riot Bill was introduced, and attempted to be forced, by

means fair and foul, upon the people of the commonwealth. By this bill it was provided that four million dollars were to be taken from the State Treasury, to be distributed among those who sustained damages at Pittsburgh, by reason of the riot. Fortunately and justly, this was never consummated; and Charles Miller, approached with large and tempting inducements, as were others, resented the insult and preserved his fair name. Standing for his constituency, he cast his vote and influence in helping to defeat the bill. By this act of integrity, Mr. Miller so ingratiated himself into the esteem and confidence of the people that in 1882 they willingly returned him to occupy for a third term the Representative chair of Snyder County. Thus has Mr. Miller been honored by the citizens of his county with a distinction that so far has been accorded to none other since its formation. In 1876 he was the Senatorial delegate from the district composed of the counties of Northumberland, Snyder and Union to the Republican State convention, and in 1884 was complimented with the same position. In addition to these more popular attainments, Mr. Miller has served several terms as school director in his district, audited the public accounts, and was postmaster at Salem from its establishment until his resignation, several years later, when he was succeeded by his brother-in-law, David Witmer, who, in turn, resigned in favor of his son, George Witmer, the present incumbent. For many years Mr. Miller has been a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, having been confirmed by the Rev. C. G. Erlenmyer, on the 25th day of May, 1861, at the Salem Church. He has served as a member of the church council, has always taken an active part in promoting the welfare of the church and the cause of the Sunday-school, at all times contributing liberally to both.

Accustomed to the industry of the husbandman throughout his life, he enjoys the comforts which are the sure reward of honest toil. Being just and fair in all his dealings, he has gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men. Possessed of a fair education and an honest purpose, he has acceptably filled posi-

tions of distinction, honor and trust. Having a kind and generous heart, he has in many instances relieved the needy and received their sincere benedictions. Such are some of the qualities that go to make up the character of the individual whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and whose life we have briefly and faithfully attempted to portray.

PAWLING FAMILY.—Joseph Pawling, who also located in this immediate vicinity, was among the early settlers. Through his energy and perseverance he became possessed of considerable land, amounting to three hundred acres. Samuel Pawling, in 1820, was possessed of one hundred acres. The greater part of this land is now owned by Lewis E. Pawling. Other large farms are owned by Dr. H. M. Nipple (lately Henry C. Eyer's), James K. Davis, Sophanes Gemberling, George Schunre, Dr. B. F. Wagenseller, Isaac Romig, George Schoch, Henry Schoch, F. J. Schoch, a number of the Fisher family, C. W. Dreese, William B. Gemberling, John K. Hughes, Isaac Artly, William N. Fisher, Sarah M. Fisher and A. A. Conrad.

The following is a list of the inhabitants of Penn's township in 1768 and 1776:

1768.—John Aumiller, Philip Aumiller, William Blythe, Jacob Carpenter, George Dromer, Adam Ewig, George Gabriel, Jacob Hammersley, John Lee, Arthur Moody, Michael Regar, George Rine, John Reighbough, Michael Rodman, Casper Reed, Frederick Stump (taxed with one negro), Peter Straub, Adam Stephen and Andrew Shafer. *Free-men.*—William Gill, Edward Lee, John McCormick and Joseph Reynolds.

1776.—George Adams, Jacob Albright, Frederick Albright, Casper Arnold, Lawrence Arnold, Michael Alt, Adam Balt, Adam Bander, William Baker, Peter Berst, Jacob Bear, Tobias Bickel, John Bomberger, Peter Bower, Henry Bower, John Bright, John Bronse, Martin Braun, George Bombach, John Cream, Jacob Hassinger, Peter Hosterman, Jacob Hosterman, Joseph Jacobs, Peter Jordy, Philip Jordan, Casper Jost, Michael Kerstetter, Michael Keller, John Kebler, Andrew Kline, Jacob, George and Stophel Kline, Peter Kremer, Daniel Kremer, John Krebill (Graybill), Henry Kreger, George Landenslager, Adam Seiver, John Lewis, Michael Lepley, David Leist, Leonard Lenley, Jacob Levingood, George Lowry, Christian Long, Lawrence Maurer, Peter Maurer, Richard Manning, Peter Markley, Frederick Martin, Charles Mensch, Simon Menich, Michael Meiser,

John Meiser, Thomas Meese, Henry Miser, George Miller, Dewalt Miller, Frederick Miller Christian Miller, Henry Miller, William Moon, Michael Motz, John Motz, Andrew Moor, Michael Motz, Anthony Mall, Alexander Murray, Charles Jacobs, Alexander and Stophel Myer (Moyer), John McQueen, William McKean, Francis Newcomer, William Nees, Jacob Newman, Jacob Nell, Patrick O'Brien, Peter Pyle, John Reed, John Reichenbach, Caspar Reed, John Ream, Yost Riddle, Henry Richart, Christian Righter, Ellis Right, George, John and Martin Row, Casper Roush, Henry Rync, Christian Seerist, John Schrock, George Schrock, Peter Shaffer, Andrew Shaffer, Ludwig Shaffer, Jacob Sharrett, John Sherrick, Andrew Shetterly, Lawrence Shallenberger, Mathias Shoch, John Smith, Nicholas Smith, Harman Snyder, Simon Snyder, Anthony Snyder, John Snider, Abraham Snevely, Jacob Spayd, Jacob Spees, Jacob Stees, John Steel, Adam Stephen, Peter Stramp, Mathias Strayer, Casper Stramp, Melchor Stock, Michael Swengle, John Swartz, George Swaab, Michael Trester, Peter Truckenmiller, George Ulrich, John Wales, Samuel Wallace, Ludwig Walter, Jacob Walter, Michael Weaver, Peter Weiser, Benjamin Weiser, Peter Weirich, William Weirich, Peter Whitmer, Michael Whitmore, Andrew Wittenmyer, Ludwig Wittenmyer, George Wise, Ludwig Woodrow, Stophel Zimmerman. *Single men*.—Simon Bickel, Andrew Delman, Leonard Dill, Charles Dunkle, Henry Garrett, Jacob Haverlock, Frederick Isenhower, Daniel Kremer, Martin Kerstetter, Andrew List, James Maxwell, Conrad Miller, John Rickert, John Stroup, Stophel Snider, Peter Stock, John Weaver and Henry Zeller.

It must be borne in mind that at this period Penn's township embraced nearly all of what is now Snyder County.

In 1785 we find the following among the taxables of Penn's township:

John Arbogast, Jacob Dries, Simon Herrold (ferry and grist-mill), Dewalt Miller (saw-mill), John Pontius, Peter Pontius, Abel Schoolmaster, Thomas Shipton, Jacob Shirley, Duncan Sinclair, David Smith, Selin & Snyder (Anthony Selin and Sinton Snyder), store, negro slave and forty acres of land; James Speakman, Mathias Stoll, John Swineford, Daniel Vanhorn, Jacob Weiland and Jacob Witmer (ferry).

1793.—*Additional inhabitants*: Matthias App, Daniel Aurand, Daniel Bastian, Michael and George Bastian, Jacob Blasser, Charles Burchfield, Peter Clements, Nicholas and John Dusing, Frederick Gable, Peter Gregg, John Hager, John Hershey, George Hummel, Rev. Frederick William Jasensky, Matthias Kern, Jacob Kendig, John Krebs, Abraham McKinney, David Nyhart, Henry Pfiel (saw-mill on Middle Creek), Francis Rhoads, Jr., Christo-

pher Shatzburger, Christopher Shawber, Jr., James Silverwood, John Snyder (tan-yard), Simon Snyder, Jr., David Solt, John N. Strasser, John Jacob, David and Philip Walter, William Weirick, Peter Witmer, Jr., John and George Wolfe, George Young, John Zering.

In the preparation of this article we have been fortunate enough to have had access to an ancient township-book, now in the possession of Mr. Henry Moyer. From this book, which is now one hundred years old, we gather the following interesting facts concerning the township-officials: In the year 1785 the supervisors of the township were Frederick Miller and Peter Witmer. Their account was kept in pounds, shillings and pence, as were all the other accounts up to 1808, after which time they were kept in dollars and cents. In 1792 we find Paul Bowersox and Jacob Eckard supervisors, and from their account we learn that they paid, per S. Snyder, to S. Weiser compensation for surveying a road in the township. In 1793 George Binford and Abraham Witmer were supervisors. In 1795 Philip Mohn and Andrew Wittenmyer, and for the following year John Smith and Mathias App; in 1798, Francis Rhoads and Charles Meyer; in 1799, Adam Bolender and Adam Menges. In 1801 Adam Bolender and Philip Moyer were the supervisors, whose accounts were audited by Frederick Evans, Francis Rhoads, Jr., and Daniel Rhoads. In 1803 George Kesler and George Ott were supervisors. In 1805 the accounts were audited by George Weirick, Michael Wittenmyer, George Holstein and Daniel Rhoads. In 1806 George and Henry Landenslager were the administrators of the estate of Valentine Landenslager, deceased, who had been an overseer of the poor of the township. In 1812, in the settlement of the account of Jacob Roush and Henry Erdley, supervisors for the year 1806, we first detect the handwriting of Joseph Fechrer, who wrote in a fine, regular and beautiful hand. From this time on, at different intervals, we find that Mr. Fechrer was called upon to assist in keeping the accounts. In 1807 Jacob Hummel and George Moore were supervisors; in 1809, Jacob Hummel and Peter Hilbish. In 1810 George Ott and Simon Bickle were overseers,

and on the 25th day of October, 1811, their accounts, stated in the handwriting of Joseph Feehrer, were audited by John Bassler, Michael Weaver, Robert Smith and George Etzweiler. Under the date of May 22, 1813, we find that the auditors of the township were Robert Smith, Joseph Pawling, John Bassler and P. Hackenberg, Jr. Peter Richter appears as one of the auditors in 1814. In 1815 Anthony Charles Selin, son of the founder of Selin's Grove, was one of the auditors. In 1816 the supervisors were Daniel Close and Melchior Stock; and in 1817, Jacob Gemberling and John Hartman. In 1818 the accounts of the supervisors for the preceding year were audited by Joseph Feehrer, P. F. Derring, Thomas Armstrong and John Baskin. In 1818 Peter Fisher and John Nagle were supervisors, and John F. Eyer, father of the late Henry E. Eyer, was one of the auditors. In 1819 Jacob Hummel and Daniel Close were supervisors, and in 1821 John Fisher and Jacob Hummel. In 1823 P. F. Derring, Peter Richter, John F. Eyer and Abraham Haas were auditors. In 1823 Mathias App and Isaac Robison were overseers of the poor, and in the same year Peter Sholl and George Miller supervisors, who were succeeded in the following year by Francis Rhoads and Philip Gemberling. In 1825 Jacob Gingrich and Daniel Close were supervisors; David Lloyd and John Ulrich overseers of the poor. In 1826 Charles Shafer and John Moyer were supervisors, and H. C. Eyer and George Gemberling overseers. John Deitrich was one of the auditors in 1827, and in 1828 Daniel Riblet appears as one of the auditors, John Moyer and Daniel Ott as supervisors, and John Baker and Christian Riblet as overseers. In 1829 John Kessler and Frederick Hummel were supervisors, David Glass and Christian Riblet overseers, and Francis A. Boyer, Jacob Rhoads, Samuel Feehrer and Philip Gemberling auditors. In 1830 Samuel Pawling and George Miller were two of the auditors. It is not deemed advisable to burden these pages further with the names of officers of the township, as they are from this time within the knowledge of many yet living.

SALEM.

This is a small settlement of about forty inhabitants. It is situated two miles west of Selin's Grove, and contains a church, post-office, store, public school and sash-factory. The following list represents the business interests of the place: George Witmer, general store and postmaster; William Haines, sash-factory and planing-mill; Daniel Brouse and Samuel S. Mowry, blacksmiths. At Salem there stands a large three-story brick house. In years gone by this house was the scene of bustle and activity, it being used by Samuel Boyer as a tavern. Here it was that many of the teams on their way to and from Selin's Grove stopped for the night, and in the morning started out prepared to transact the business of that day.

The Haines sash-factory above referred to was originally a frame structure, built in 1871, and operated by William Haines and William Snyder. During the year 1873 the building was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt, of brick, by Haines & Snyder. In 1877 Mr. Snyder withdrew from the firm, the business having since been conducted by Mr. Haines.

The railroad station in the township is Pawling, situated two and one-half miles west of Selin's Grove. There is a siding at this point where coal can be delivered and grain shipped. There are two post-offices in the township, Kantz and Salem.

At Kantz, a small settlement half-way between Selin's Grove and Freeburg, there has existed for many years a most excellent stand for a general store. The store is now owned and conducted by Daniel S. Miller, who is in partnership with Myer Millner.

MILLS.—Prior to the building of mills the wheat raised in this section was taken to Reading, there to be ground into flour. In 1790 John Woodling erected a stone mill on Middle Creek, and one-half mile south of where is now Pawling Station on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. Tradition has it that during the erection of this mill between sixty and seventy barrels of whiskey were consumed. This mill has at different periods been known as Snyder's, Fisher's, Kantz's, Glass' and Conrad's. In 1833 another mill

was erected in the township. This is a brick structure, was built by one Hilbish, and stands on the west side of Middle Creek, about two and one-half miles southwest of Selin's Grove. The mill of later years has been known as Yost's, and is now called Hoover's Mill, operated by Charles Hoover & Sons.

Row's Church.—This place of worship is located at Salem. It is built of brick and is equal to two stories in height, though the interior is all in one room, with high galleries on the east, south and west sides. On the north side is the pulpit, perched upon columns that raise it almost half-way to the ceiling. Underneath the galleries are the pews, with their high and straight backs. This church was commenced in the spring of 1813, and completed May, 1815. It has ever been a Lutheran and German Reformed Union Church. Lutheran pastors,—Revs. Gearhardt, J. P. Shindel, Jr., E. A. Erlennmeyer, Boyer and Jacob Wampole. German Reformed pastors,—Revs. Fries, Weiser, Hottenstein, Derr, Leshner and Haas. The Sunday-school connected with this church was instituted in 1840. At first the school was regarded as a hostile invasion detrimental to the welfare of the church. This sentiment finally wore away and the Sunday-school was encouraged and prospered, and to-day numbers two hundred. Its sessions are held during the summer months, though often during the winter, on special occasions, as Christmas, the school is called together to participate in attractive and instructive exercises. William K. Miller is at present the superintendent, and is aided in his good endeavors by the young men of the community, among whom may be mentioned the Pawlings, Moyers and Rows. As far back as 1811 the land on which this church is built was conveyed by the State to the congregation, as will appear from the following correct copy of a letter written by the surveyor-general to George Miller and others:

"SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lancaster, June 12, 1811.

"Gentlemen:

"Your petition to the Board of Property complaining of a survey made by my Deputy on a Warrant granted to Melchor Stock and others, in trust for a Lutheran Congregation, has just come to hand. I

had been previously informed of your complaint, and immediately wrote to Mr. Thomas Woodside, the Deputy Surveyor, directing him to call on the present Trustees of the Church, and make a survey of the Land agreeably to the former lines, and return the survey so made to this office.

"There is no doubt but he will execute my Orders, which will supersede the necessity of the Board acting on your petition. Should Mr. Woodside delay the business, I advise you to call on him to re-survey the Land.

"I am, Gentlemen, Your Obedt. Hble. Servt.,

"ANDREW PORTER, S. G.

"Messrs. George Miller, George Good, John Meyer and the other signers of the Petition."

This letter was addressed on the outside to "Messrs. George Miller, George Good and John Meyer, and others, Trustees of the Lutheran Church in Penn Township, Northumberland County, Penna."

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following is a list of the justices of the peace of Penn township since 1854:

Jesse Yocum, April 11, 1854; H. S. Boyer, April 11, 1854; Lewis R. Hummel, July 17, 1856; H. K. Ritter, April 27, 1857; H. S. Boyer, April 12, 1859; Daniel Deifenbach, April 15, 1862; John W. Gemberling, April 15, 1862; John K. Hughes, April 9, 1867; John W. Gemberling, April 14, 1868; C. F. Kantz, April 9, 1872; John W. Gemberling, April 15, 1873; John K. Hughes, April 15, 1873; William H. Snyder, March 25, 1878; John K. Hughes, March 25, 1878; Lewis C. Pawling, March 7, 1882; John K. Hughes, April 6, 1883.

CHAPTER IX.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

Prior to 1787 the only township existing on the territory of what is now Snyder County was Penn's. In the beginning of that year an effort was inaugurated for the erection of a new township, and at the May sessions, 1787, of the Northumberland County Court, the following report was presented by the viewers appointed for the purpose:

"We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Penn township, have been chosen by said township to divide the same in two separate townships, agreeably to an order of court directed to us, and we have thought proper to divide the same in the following courses; that is,—to begin on the Cumberland line, on the top

of Shade Mountain, and to continue thereon, until it meets with the head of John Smith's run in ye gap of said mountain; thence down the said run to Middle Creek to the mouth of Jacob Walter's run; thence up the same to long ridge; thence over the same a due north course to the foot of Jack's Mountain; thence along the foot of the same to Penn's Creek, and wish that the upper be called Beaver township.

"Given under our hands the 4th day of April, 1787.

"Signed, .

"P. HORTSMAN.

"MICHAEL WEAVER.

"JACOB SHARITZ.

"ANDREW MOORE.

"JONATHAN SEIGER.

"JACOB LEPLY.

"Directed to the worshipful, the Justice of the Peace, sitting at Sunbury."

This report was read in open court, and, "on mature deliberation," the court confirmed the same, and ordered that the district "so divided off be henceforth called Beaver Dam Township." The name Beaver Dam was continued in the court records until about 1800, when the Dam was dropped, and thereafter mentioned as Beaver township. This formation embraced what is now Beaver, West Beaver, Adams, Spring, part of Franklin and Centre townships. In the year 1789 the inhabitants of the newly-formed township were, according to an assessment made by Daniel Hassinger, as follows :

Jacob Albright, Peter Aupel (Apple), Frederick Beak, Jacob Beard, George Bell, Conrad Bopp (Bob), Anthony Boutch (distillery), Philip Breiner, Conrad Breisenger, Hugh Carrel, Frederick Carrel; James Christy, James Clark, Frederick Deininger, Francis Deward, Frantz Dido, Michael Diese, John Dries, Barnard Everhart, Adam Gift, Moses Gooden, Henry Gothers, Jacob Grim, Mathew Hall, John Hartz, Jacob Hassinger, Daniel Hassinger (saw-mill), Frederick Hassinger, David Herbster, Jacob Houser, Joseph Yost Kern, George Kline, Christopher Kline, Stophel Kline, Jacob Krieks, Henry Krose (Gross), Daniel Krose, John Laber, Jacob Lepley, Thomas Lewis, Nathan Manning, Jacob Mattox, Michael Maurer, Andrew Meek, John Meyer (Moyer), John Meyer (weaver), Jacob Michael, George Mook, Nathaniel Moon, Francis Moriarty, John Mumma, Henry Nerhood, Peter Newcomer, Nicholas Nyer (grist-mill), Edward and Asa Oatley, Benj. Philips, Jacob Poe, Adam Reger, Elias Reger, Adam Reigelderfer, Jacob Roush, Stephen Royer, Bastian Royer, Jacob Sharred, John Smyther, Peter Snyder, George Stock, Andrew Straub (grist-mill and two distilleries), Mathias Strayer, Jacob Straub, Mathias Stull, Wil-

liam Stump (distillery), John Thomas, George Thomas, Paul Tremmer, Daniel Vanhorn, Jacob Walter, Casper Wannemacher, John Watts, Stophel Weiss (grist-mill), Jacob Wiant, John Woods, Matthew Young.

The following single men were also on the list, being taxed ten shillings each :

Joseph Collins, Anthony Gift, John Gross, John Hassinger, Henry Hassinger, Stephen and Enos Lewis, Elisha and Nathan Manning, Benjamin Phillips, George Sherrard and Mathias Strayer.

In 1794 the following persons were additional settlers :

Henry and George Aurand, James Cummings, Thomas Ewing, John Ewing, William Gill, Jacob Hendricks (mill), Samuel Harman, Adam Hileman (mill), Joseph Romich, Thomas Shipton, John Shultz, John Troxell and Moore Wilson.

In 1799 the following were additional settlers :

Daniel Aurand, Jacob Barlet, Conrad Blompon (mill), John Cummings, Jacob and Abraham Fry, Henry Gilman, Samuel Groscope, Daniel Heil, John Howell (tulling-mill), William Lehr, Richard Manning, John Middleswarth, John Miller, Jacob Peters, Adam Reigeldorf, Joseph Romig, (mills), Jacob and John Rote, Adam Smith, Adam Steele, Dewalt Sterninger, John Wise (miller), Jacob Zerns (paper-mill).

Single Men.—Henry Hoyn (in a store with Henry Aurand), Adam Kern, Peter Kern, Zacharias Musina and John Weber.

Many of our present readers will at once recognize in the foregoing list their own family names, showing that at the date stated their ancestors were already in this section.

The experience of one of the early settlers will convey some idea of the condition of affairs in this part of the country. Christopher Kline, mentioned in the preceding list, emigrated from Berks County to the Middle Creek Valley. He owned and occupied the farm now owned by Mrs. Philip Harpster. When he first settled here, Indians were still roving around through the country, though peacefully disposed. The country was very wild and game plenty. It was a common occurrence to behold three or four deer grazing with the domestic cattle in the woods. So tame had they become that they could be approached to within a short distance. It is narrated that, not far from Mr. Kline's

house, the skeleton of an Indian was found, and near it the skeleton of a deer. It was supposed that the Indian, having shot the deer, approached him, and in the death-struggle he also was fatally wounded.

At an early date, in addition to the clearing of the forests and the tilling of the soil, many other industries were established. In 1789, Stophel Weis was the owner of a grist and saw-mill, and in the same year sold the same to Christian Royer, in whose family the mills remained until 1825, when the property was purchased by one Panebacker for his son-in-law, Reuben Grim.

In 1850 the property passed into the possession of Jacob Grim, the present owner. Shortly after the purchase by Panebacker the mill was rebuilt, which at this day is in good running order. In 1791, Conrad Bopp erected a hemp-mill, near Beavertown; Jacob Hassinger, a tan-yard, near what is now Adamsburg; Henry Meyer, a grist and saw-mill; Jacob Meyer, a tan-yard; Jacob Sherrard, a grist and saw-mill; John Weis, a grist and saw-mill. From the assessment list we learn of the following additional industries: Ludwig Friedly built a grist and saw-mill about 1809. This mill passed from Ludwig to Jacob Friedly, and was owned by the family until 1823, when it became the property of Jacob Moyer, and in 1835 passed into the possession of his son Michael. Joseph Moyer is the present owner. Daniel Hassinger, who for some years was conducting a saw-mill, erected a grist-mill, which he owned until 1820, when it passed into the possession of his son Daniel, who retained it until 1850. This property now belongs to Aaron Hassinger, a grandson of the original owner. Peter Kline built a grist and saw-mill about 1810, and owned it until 1828, when it was sold to John Dupps. Dupps owned it until 1830, when he died, and it remained the property of his heirs until 1835, when it was sold to Henry Rauch, who, in turn, sold it to Joseph Haines about 1850. This property was again purchased by Henry Rauch under the hammer, and was lastly sold by him to Andrew Ulsch, the present owner. The property was rebuilt by Henry Dubbs, also by Henry Rauch,

and also by the present owner, Mr. Ulsch. George Mirek owned a grist and saw-mill from 1814 to 1841. They were located near where Peter Reigel now resides, now in Spring township, but then in Beaver. Joseph Romig owned a grist and saw-mill, located above Adamsburg, near the flag-station Raub's Mills, on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. This mill property was assessed to Joseph Romig from 1814 to 1841, when it became the property of John Romig, Sr. In 1850 the grist-mill ceased to run. The saw-mill property passed then to Solomon Romig, who sold to Raub & McWilliams, from Northumberland County, who, in turn, sold to Dr. W. F. Vandersloot, E. S. Lewis & Brother, the present owners. Adam Fisher also owned a grist and saw-mill in 1811. This mill stood on Gross Run, between Adamsburg and Beavertown, a little south of the public road. In 1818, Lawrence Haines was the owner, followed in 1823 by Jacob Loug, then in 1829 by Daniel Benfer, who in 1838 sold the same to Hon. Ner Middleswarth, who was succeeded in the ownership by Moses Specht, under whose ownership it was destroyed by fire. The saw-mill is still in operation. George Rauchler was assessed also in 1814 with a grist and saw-mill, which he owned until 1835. From 1820 to 1822 the late Dr. Joseph R. Lotz was the miller, and attended the mill. (Dr. Lotz rose to be one of the leading physicians of Central Pennsylvania, and lived for many years at New Berlin, Union County. He died January 18, 1875, aged seventy-six years.) In 1812 this mill became the property of Jacob Greenhoe, and was owned by him until 1856, when it was owned by Samuel Greenhoe until 1866. This property was then purchased by Dr. Isaac Rothrock, then by William Sweuk, then by the heirs of Dr. Isaac Rothrock and lastly by Paul Benfer, who is the present owner. In 1814, Adam Kern owned a saw-mill, which he sold to his son Daniel in 1838, who subsequently sold it to George Kern the present owner. John Lechner operated a fulling-mill from 1814 to 1826; Dewalt Steininger, a saw-mill from 1814 to 1841, which passed to his son David, who sold to his son-in-law, —Swartz, the present owner; Jacob Kunz, a saw-

mill from 1814 to 1835; Abraham Keller, a paper-mill from 1814 to 1817; Henry Kern, a saw-mill from 1814 to 1850, when it became the property of his son Henry, the present owner; Christian Mowrer, a grist and saw-mill in 1817. In 1823, John Dreese owned a grist and saw-mill on Middle Creek, three miles below Beavertown. In the same year George Margaretz owned a grist and saw-mill in Beaver township, now West Beaver. In 1832 his widow came into possession, and in 1841 was owned by Herman, a son of the original owner. It subsequently became the property of William Smith, then Franklin Roush and is now owned by—Fisher. An oil-mill was operated by Abram Keller from 1817 to 1844; a saw-mill by Henry Bickel, from 1823 to 1847; a saw-mill in 1817, by Widow Dreese. A saw-mill, located just above Beavertown, was operated by John Gross from 1823 to 1829; a paper-mill by Jacob Keller, from 1823 to 1838; a saw-mill by Jacob Kern, from 1823 to 1838; a saw-mill by Jacob Moyer, in 1823; a saw-mill by George Miller, from 1823 to 1829; a saw-mill by John Price, Jr., from 1823 to 1826; an oil-mill by John Dreese, from 1826 to 1835; a saw-mill by George Dreese, Jr., in 1826; a fulling-mill by John Lechner, in 1826; a saw-mill by Samuel Aurand, in 1829; a saw-mill by Christian Price, from 1829 to 1838; a saw-mill by Grim & Smith, in 1832; a fulling-mill by Frederick Hantz, from 1832 to 1838; a saw-mill by Jacob Hawk, in 1832; an oil and clover-mill by Jacob Keller, in 1832; a paper-mill by Isaac Keller, in 1832; a paper-mill by John Mowrer, in 1832; a fulling-mill by John Saylor, from 1832 to 1835; saw-mills by Henry Shirey and Jacob Wagner, in 1832; a saw-mill by George Dreese, from 1835 to 1838; a saw-mill by Daniel Grimm, from 1835 to 1838; clover and saw-mills by Philip Mitchel, from 1835 to 1841; a grist and saw-mill by Joseph Hassinger, from 1838 to the present time; a fulling-mill by Abraham Kaly, from 1838 to 1841; a saw-mill by John Moyer, from 1838 to 1841; a grist and saw-mill by John Troxel, in 1838; a saw-mill by Adam Kern, in 1841; a fulling-mill by Lechner & Peipher, in 1841; grist, clover and two saw-mills by Ner Middleswarth, from 1841

to 1850; a saw-mill by Philip Manbeck, in 1841; a saw-mill by A. P. & J. Romig, also by John Stump, also by John Ulsh, in 1841; a paper-mill by Jacob Breckbill, from 1841 to 1850; a saw-mill by Erb & Moyer, from 1844 to 1847; an oil-mill by Renben Keller, from 1841 to 1847. Samuel Moyer operated a clover-mill from 1844 to 1850, and a saw-mill from 1847 to 1850; a clover-mill by Simon Oldt, from 1844 to 1847; Daniel Kern, a saw-mill, from 1841 to 1850; George Kern, Daniel Swartz and James S. Smith each a saw-mill to 1850; John Erb, Haal & Fees and Jesse Hendricks, saw-mills, in 1844.

In 1814 the following persons had distilleries: Michael Bohr, Jacob Fees, Ludwig Freidley, Christian Huffnagle, Christian Mowrer, Ner Middleswarth (two) and Henry Shirey. The following doctors resided in Beaver township from 1826 to 1829: Augustus Ehrenfeld and John Roney. In 1835 William Rnshon and Thomas Youngman were justices of the peace. In 1856 the constables were Samuel Aurand and Henry Manbeck. At this period John Gross, Sr., operated a foundry, which continued until about 1875. Samuel Greenhoe had a distillery, Jacob Shrader a saw-mill, Moses Specht a foundry and general store, Joseph Long and John Metzel justices of the peace, Isaac and Roswell Rothrock physicians. About 1830 Lewis Jacobs kept store where Ulsh's mill now stands. At this period Samuel Weaver placed coaches on the mail-routes, the mails being previously carried by post-riders.

The persons assessed in this township as farmers are as follows, and embrace a period from 1814 to 1835:

Henry Aurand, John Aurand, Jacob Aigler, Simon Aigler, Jacob Bordner, Jacob Bobb, Peter Bobb, George Becker, Frederick Bingaman, Conrad Bobb, John Drees, Peter Drees, John Troxel, Valentine Dien, George Drees, John Detweiler, Frederick Deininger, Jacob Drees, Henry Dewald, Peter Fees, John Fige, David Fisher, Henry Gross, John Hieter, Joseph Hoefly, John Hertzell, Samuel Hoch, John Gross, John Kern, Valentine Grimm, Mathias Young, Jacob Klass, Peter Kern, Henry Knepp, Sr., Martin Kerstetter, Adam Kern, Peter Kline, Jacob Lohmiller, John Livergood, Michael Lauter, John Lepley, John Lechner, George Mick, John Moyer, John Middleswarth, Herman Oberdorf, Peter Ben-

Lepley, Joseph Laver, Henry Rarich, Christian Royer, Henry Rusher, Christopher Royer, Jacob Swineford, Benj. Etzler, laborer 1823, Adam Specht, potter; John Spotts, John Stees, Robert Willet, Adam Lowder, carpenter; John Bruner, laborer; James Cummings, Sr., laborer; John Grum, George Peters and Henry Shadle, tailors; Adam Specht, laborer; Simon Snyder, tanner; Wm. Overmyer, blacksmith. In 1826 Daniel Beckly kept hotel in the place, and Isaac Smith was the merchant. In 1834, John Benfer kept a store. In 1835, John Highley was postmaster; John Roush, the school teacher; George Hartz and Wm. Weirick, the tailors; John Shipton and Jacob Lepley, the blacksmiths; Andrew Hendricks and Henry Dreese, the tanners; Jacob Abraham, Henry Boyer, John Bickel and Henry Smith, the storekeepers, and Solomon Engle and Charles Wireman were the justices of the peace. On the 7th of August, 1840, Simon Frank took charge of the old hotel stand, the "Black Horse Hotel;" he also conducted a store. David Hubler and David Swenk also were merchants about this time. There was also a foundry conducted by Moses Specht & Co.

In 1850 Alexander Romig was the school-teacher, Michael Eckhart the postmaster and inn-keeper, John M. Hacher and Isaac Ulsh inn-keepers. In 1856 Daniel Bingaman kept store in the place. Beavertown is situated about one mile north of Shade Mountain, on the line of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. It has a population of about three hundred and twenty-five. Since the railroad has been in operation Beavertown has been making steady improvements. The place is still unincorporated and is part of the township. The railroad company has erected an attractive and comfortable depot at the place, manufactories have enlarged and multiplied, business increased generally, and modern houses are superseding those of former years. The present postmaster is Moses Specht, who has held this position acceptably to the people for the last twenty-five years. The "Post-Office" sign on his building is the original one put up when the office was first established in the village. So long has this ancient landmark been exposed to the elements that to-

day its letters stand in relief, the original surface of the sign having been worn away about one-fourth of an inch. In 1871 the Isabella Tannery was erected by Samuel F. Lupper, Esq. It is a large establishment, and stands to the south of the railroad station. It is operated by steam, and is estimated as being worth thirty thousand dollars. In 1881 this property passed into the hands of Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, who are the present owners. Large quantities of iron ore from the mines close by are shipped from this point, also lumber and prop-timber. Adams' Express Company have an office here, Moses Specht being the agent.

THE BEAVERTOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This enterprise was established in the place on the 14th of November, 1879. The company does not assume any risks outside of the county. The following statements and figures will convey some idea as to the extent of its business:

Amount of Insurance in force December 31, 1885.....	\$1,621,102.00
Amount of Premium Notes subject to Assessment, December 31, 1885.....	104,616.22
Amount of Insurance effected during the year 1885.....	549,522.00
Amount of losses paid since organization of Company to date.....	1,481.40
Number of Policies issued during the year 1885.....	458

The following persons constitute the present officers and board of directors: President, S. A. Wetzel; secretary, A. H. Bowersox; treasurer, J. G. Snyder. Directors, S. A. Wetzel, S. A. Helfrich, William H. Dreese, Daniel Kern, Phares Gemberling, John S. Smith, Henry Kern, A. M. Smith, Peter Rigel and John Hepner. In 1860 George Stettler and Henry Kern started a foundry at this place, and carried on the business until about 1868, when Kern retired, and the business has since been conducted by George Stettler.

A. J. Middleswarth, who lives in the town, is a son of the Hon. Ner Middleswarth, and was an associate justice of the county from 1865 to 1870. He was major of militia seven years, lieutenant-colonel four years and brigadier-general a number of years. He is also an elder in the Lutheran Church.

Samuel Wetzel is a native of Beaver township, and resided in the town many years. He was a justice of the peace, and is now an associate justice of the county and president of the Beavertown Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

John P. Kearns established a coach manufactory in the town several years ago, which has grown to an extensive business and gives employment to many.

J. P. Shirk is the proprietor of a hardware store, and has established a large trade in the town and surrounding country.

BEAVERTOWN LODGE, No. 623, I. O. of O. F. of Pennsylvania. Instituted February 22, 1868, by D. D. G. M. Jackson W. Gaugler. The following were the first officers: T. G., Charles C. Fees; N. G., John Y. Shindel; V. G., Peter Ragle; secretary, I. I. Manbeck; A. S., J. J. Mattern; T., Moses Specht. Charter members, J. D. Conrad, A. M. Snyder, F. M. Montelius, John Y. Shindel, Charles C. Fees, Moses Specht, Henry S. Freed, Peter Ragle, Joseph S. Ush, Moses Krebs, I. I. Manbeck, J. J. Mattern, Edward A. Smith, Franklin Koch and Abraham Wagner. The lodge has a membership of thirty-five.

CHURCHES.—There are at the present time four congregations in the place,—Evangelical Lutheran, of the General Synod; Lutheran, of the General Council; Reformed, and the Evangelical Association.

Of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, the following facts have been communicated by the Rev. J. P. Shindel, of Middleburg: The Beavertown congregation was formed, principally of the western part of the Adamsburg congregation, and was organized in 1851 as a Union Church, for the use of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations. The material of the building was of logs, framed and weather-boarded, and painted white. The corner-stone was laid on the 27th of April, 1851, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The ministers present on this occasion were Revs. Derr and Hackman, of the Reformed Church, and Revs. J. G. Anspach and J. P. Shindel, of the Lutheran. By the 11th of October following the house was finished and ready for dedication, which took place that day.

The ministers present at the dedication were, Revs. R. Dnenger and A. B. Casper of the Reformed, and Revs. J. G. Anspach and J. P. Shindel of the Lutheran. On the 4th of January, 1852, Rev. Shindel took charge of the congregation as Lutheran minister, and Rev. Hackman, as Reformed minister. The services of both pastors were well attended. Peace and harmony was found among them, and rendered it very pleasant for the ministers to serve. Rev. Shindel continued to serve this congregation until January 24, 1869, when he delivered his valedictory to a large congregation, and regretted very much that his health would not permit him to continue his services among them. During his ministry among the people, he admitted by confirmation, one hundred and ten young persons. In his own words Rev. Shindel says: "Although we enjoyed our relationship very much, as minister and church members, we were frequently called upon to mourn the loss of many church members, and to pay the last tribute of respect to them. On the 21st of November, 1852, we were called upon to bury one who was especially warmly engaged in the organization of the congregation, viz., Solomon Engel, aged fifty-three years, nine months and seven days. Many others were followed to the grave, who now sleep in that Beavertown cemetery; such as Jacob Beaver, Simon and Jacob Aigler, John Hassinger, Levi Fisher and many others. On the 4th of June, 1865, we carried to the grave, the remains of the Hon. Ner Middleswarth, aged eighty-two years, four months and twenty days. His last words spoken to me, whilst on a visit to him during his sickness were, 'Thank God that I have lived to see the Rebellion crushed, and that we have a government. I am willing to die now.' This was the last time I saw him. He was a contributing member of the Beavertown congregation. Many of his family belonged to that church.

Rev. J. P. Shindel was succeeded by the Rev. John Kempfer, who came as a supply in the summer of 1871. Rev. Kempfer was succeeded by the Rev. S. P. Orwig, who supplied the congregation from January to April, 1872, when he was regularly elected pastor. This

congregation was then connected with the Middleburg and Hassinger's congregations, and together these three constituted the Middleburg charge. Rev. Orwig served the congregations until October 1, 1873.

After his resignation a faction of the congregation organized themselves into what they called an old school Lutheran congregation, and extended a call to the Rev. Stetler, of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, who accepted and is still serving them (1885). The old congregation at the same time called Rev. G. Roth, April 18, 1875. Each congregation claimed the right to the church, which resulted in litigation for some years. But the decision was given in favor of the last-named congregation. Rev. Roth served them one year and then resigned. His successor was the Rev. Kendall, serving them one year. Rev. Irwine became their pastor in the spring of 1877 and resigned May 1, 1881. Rev. Brodfuhrer served as a supply about six months.

Rev. Spangler became their pastor July 16, A. D. 1882, and resigned December 2, 1883. Rev. S. P. Orwig, the present pastor, received and accepted a call and became their pastor April 1, 1884. The present number of communicants is about one hundred.

The Lutheran Congregation sold their interest to the Reformed and erected a neat frame building with a lecture room on the first floor and an audience chamber on the second floor.

The Lutheran Church was dedicated on the 23d of May, 1880. The ministers present on this occasion were Rev. Riemensnyder, of Lewistown; Rev. Belliner, of Selin's Grove; Wiand, of Adamsburg; J. P. Shindel, of Middleburg; Rev. Honeycutt; and Rev. I. Irvine, pastor. The General Council Lutherans still worship with the Reformed in the old church.

THE REFORMED CHURCH of Beavertown is now under charge of the Rev. W. M. Landis. An account of the pastors who have served the congregation will be found in the sketch of Christ Reformed Congregation, of Adamsburg.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—This place of worship was erected by the United Brethren in Christ denomination about 1865. It was purchased by the Evangelical Association in

1872. The building and lot are worth about six hundred dollars. The following pastors have been in charge: S. E. Davis, S. Yearick, A. Kranse, J. M. Price, N. Young, W. H. Stover and S. Smith.

SCHOOLS.—Old Beaver township embraced what is now Beaver, West Beaver, Adams and Spring townships, and within its limits were school-houses as follows:

There was a school-house near Jacob Houser's in Beaver township, in 1818, on the road leading from Albright's to Hassinger's Mill. Drees' school-house, in Beaver township, was erected in 1840 on road leading from Middleburg to Hassinger's Mill.

About the year 1820 Henry Hendricks taught school in a log house where Jerry Herberster now lives, about two and a half miles north of Adamsburg. He lived near Jack's Mountain and was in the habit of carrying a bottle of whisky. Jacob Mook taught an English and German school at this place about 1823. Mook moved to the West.

Henry Cook, a German, taught in the log school-house near Troxelville about sixty years ago. He taught an English and German school and was noted for his profanity and the severity he practiced in whipping his pupils.

David Overmeyer taught a German and English school in a log school-house, near Andrew Ulsh, now Spring township, about sixty years ago.

Henry Young taught in Adamsburg in a double house used for dwelling and school purposes. He was the organist of the Lutheran and Reformed Congregation at Adamsburg, and taught many years.

Henry Smith, now an aged and respectable citizen of Adamsburg, attended these schools from sixteen to thirty days each year, which was about the average time of attendance of each pupil.

J. C. Weiser was one of the first teachers in Beavertown. Taught about the year 1820; taught German and English. John Long, Curtis C. Capers, John M. Bouch, Daniel Gross, Samuel Scholl were among the early teachers. When J. C. Weiser taught school at Beavertown he kept a tavern opposite where Moses Specht

now lives. He flogged his pupils unmercifully. John Long was a good and merciful teacher.

Joel Klinger, aged eighty-three years, now living between Adamsburg and Troxelsville, taught school many years prior to the adoption of the free school system.

Beaver township has at present ten school districts with an attendance of three hundred and seven pupils. The school property is valued at ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Four of the schools in this township are now embraced in the new township "Spring." The new school-house, with four rooms, in Adamsburg, is now embraced in "Spring" township. Beavertown has a first-class school-house with four rooms.

Beaver township adopted the free school system in 1849 and was the last in the county that accepted the system. This territory now has some of the best school-houses in the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MOSES SPECHT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Beavertown, Snyder County, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1818, where he has resided up to this time. He is a son of Adam Specht, who was a corporal of Captain Henry Miller's company, attached to the regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Weirick, at Marcus Hook, November 10, 1814. Adam Specht came to New Berlin in 1791, when he was seven years old. In later years he married Catharine Smith, a daughter of Peter Smith. When he moved to Beavertown it was a village that contained only a few houses. At this place he carried on the pottery business many years. He died November 6, 1872, aged eighty-eight years. His wife died April 20, 1870, aged eighty-two years. They are interred together in the Beavertown Cemetery.

In the year 1839, when he had just arrived at the age of twenty-one years, he was elected constable of Old Beaver township, which then embraced the territory of what is now Beaver,

West Beaver, Adams and Spring townships. In 1845 he was elected justice of the peace for Beaver township, succeeded Solomon Engle, but resigned before the expiration of his term. He has also served as school director for many years at different periods, and has been one of the auditors of Beaver township for a period of forty years. In the year 1861 Frederick Bause, the sheriff of Snyder County, died, when Mr. Specht was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to fill the unexpired term. In the fall of 1862 the people of Snyder County elected him to the office of sheriff. He served the full term with great acceptance to the people. He used every means at his command to save those against whom he had executions. All his official acts were characterized by promptness and correct official duty, but they were "tempered with mercy" to the needy. He was appointed postmaster at Beavertown, in the year 1840, which position he has held under all the administrations, with one exception, to this date—a period of forty-two years. He also served a full term as county auditor of Snyder County. At the annual settlements he scrutinized every item, and suffered nothing to pass unless strictly in accordance with justice to all concerned. These evidences of confidence by the people among whom he was born and reared are the strongest commentary that could be written of his worth as a citizen.

In his youthful days he learned the gunsmithing trade, and was engaged in the business of his trade for a number of years. He attended the subscription school of his native town three terms, of three months each, where he learned reading, writing and the rudiments of arithmetic. The schools of his youthful days were taught by poorly-qualified teachers, and he is "a self-made man," so far as his education is concerned. By application and experience he became a good accountant and acquired a business education. In the year 1845 he erected the building he now occupies, to which he has added improvements, as the demands of his business required, and has here kept a public-house up to this time. It has acquired a wide reputation for the excellent manner in which it is conducted. In 1847 he commenced the mercantile business, in which

he has been engaged up to this time, having one of the largest store-rooms in the county. He was instrumental in having the steam tannery located in Beavertown, which is an enterprise that gives employment to a number of men, and at which about two thousand tons of bark are annually consumed. It is the leading business of the town.

He was one of the principal projectors of the Snubury and Lewistown Railroad, and

mer are located, and devoted an entire summer to the completion of this enterprise without compensation. In the year 1879 he graded two miles of the changed line of this road, doing the hardest work on the line at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. He carted into one fill fifty-eight thousand loads of dirt. He was the contractor and built the Lutheran and Reformed Church at Beavertown, in the year 1850, which was the first church erected in the place.



Moses Specht

served as a director of the company until it was in running order. He secured subscriptions from citizens of the locality where the road is located to the amount of thirty thousand dollars; collected and paid the whole amount to the corporation. He secured the gratuitous right of way for eighteen miles of the road, and free and unencumbered deeds and titles for the lands where the stations at McClure, Adamsburg, Beavertown, Paxtonville, Middleburg and Kre-

He also contracted for and built the commodious brick school-house, with four rooms, in Beavertown, in the year 1880, and suggested a number of improvements, which were adopted after the plan had been made by the directors.

Mr. Specht has three children, all living in Beavertown,—Arthur, Louisa and Horace. Arthur carries on the foundry business, in which his father had also been engaged for many years. Horace has a notion-store,

He has lived to see the small village grow into a business town on the railroad in which he is so much interested. He can look with pleasure on the buildings he has erected in his native town, and the places of business his energy and enterprise have brought into existence. He is in the vigor of manhood, and is a living exemplification of the proverb—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," and "he that driveth with a slack hand becometh poor, but the hand of the diligent maketh rich."

CHAPTER X.

WEST BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

THE first effort to divide Beaver township was in February, 1839, when a petition was presented to the court, and viewers were appointed as follows: Samuel Barber, Robert G. H. Hays and George Kremer. These viewers made a report at September term, 1839, setting forth, "That on the 20th day of August last, they fixed a division line and suggested that the new township be called Lewis township." This report was not confirmed. Another petition was presented for the same purpose at the January term, 1843, and Mr. M. H. Weaver, Thomas Bower and James K. Davis were appointed commissioners to view the township. They reported at April term, 1843, a division line, as it existed prior to the formation of Spring township, which report was confirmed by the court on May 16, 1843, and the new township named West Beaver.

The reader is referred to the sketch of Beaver township for an account of the early settlers of this township. The following is a list of the names of property-owners and their occupations, who lived in this township between the years 1839 and 1850;

Geo. Arbogast, stage-driver.	Henry Benfer, farmer.
Henry Anrand, stage-driver.	Daniel Baker, Jr., farmer.
Daniel Alter, carpenter.	William Bard, shoemaker,
Jacob Breiner.	inn-keeper and postmaster.
Daniel Baker, Sr., farmer.	John Bobb, farmer.
William Berger, shoemaker.	Chris'n Brown, store-keeper.
J. Baumgartner, Sr., laborer.	William Baker, gentleman.
John Braunon, laborer.	Philip Baker, farmer.
Daniel Berger, millwright.	Fred. Baker, Sr., laborer.
J. Baumgartner, Jr., laborer.	H. Baumgartner, laborer.

Samuel Brunner, laborer.	Peter Knepp, Sr., farmer.
Michael Boyer, laborer.	Widow Maria Krebs.
John Baker, Sr., farmer.	Henry Krebs, farmer.
Fred. Baker, Jr., laborer.	Charles Krebs, farmer.
A. Baumgartner, Sr., weaver.	Jacob Krebs, laborer.
Henry Cosgrove, inn-keeper	Daniel Knepp, Jr., laborer.
and postmaster.	James Kalpetzer, laborer.
John Diemer, farmer.	Adam Kalpetzer, Jr., black-
Charles Danley, farmer.	smith.
William Danley, laborer.	Daniel Koch, tailor.
Charles Danley, Jr., farmer.	Henry Knepp, Jr., farmer.
George Erb, farmer.	H. Knepp, Sr., gentleman.
Israel Erb, shoemaker.	Simon Kerstetter, farmer.
John Erb, shoemaker.	Jacob Klick, laborer.
David Fessler, chair-maker.	Widow Catherine Klick.
Abraham Freed, laborer.	Adam Kalpetzer, Sr., cooper.
Isaac Fees, inn-keeper, dep-	John Knepp, Sr., farmer.
uty postmaster.	John R. Knepp, Jr., farmer.
Peter Fees, gentleman.	Daniel Knepp, Sr., farmer.
Henry Felker, farmer.	Reuben Koch, tailor.
John Felker, farmer.	Jacob Kemmerling, Sr.,
Joseph Felker, miller.	gentleman.
Peter Freese, farmer.	Jacob Koons, laborer.
Elias Fuhrman, farmer.	George Kline, farmer.
Henry Gross, farmer.	Michael Kline, farmer.
George Goss, Sr., farmer.	Jacob Kline, farmer.
Jacob Goss, wagoner.	John Kline, Jr., farmer.
Henry Goss, son of George,	John Kline, Sr., farmer.
shoemaker.	John Krick, farmer.
Henry B. Goss, son of Henry,	George Kehley, farmer.
farmer.	Daniel Kehley, carpenter.
Henry Goss, Sr., farmer.	George Knepp, farmer.
George Goss, Jr., farmer.	Henry R. Knepp, teacher.
John Goss, gelder.	John Keller, laborer.
M. Gerhardt, Jr., farmer.	Jesse Lepley, laborer.
Samuel D. Graff, farmer and	Michael Lepley, farmer.
saw-mill.	John Lash, farmer.
Elias Goss, laborer.	John Lehr, weaver.
Peter Goss, Sr., farmer.	Henry Lichte, shoemaker.
Peter Goss, Jr., blacksmith.	A. K. Middleswarth, farmer.
Simon Goss, carpenter.	Andrew Mick, farmer.
Widow Catherine Hoffman.	H. H. Mageritz, justice.
Henry Holl, farmer.	Mageritz, Smith & Mageritz.
Daniel Herbster, laborer.	George Mageritz heirs,
Thomas Herbster, laborer.	grist and saw-mill.
George Herbster, laborer.	Charlotte Mageritz.
Henry Hook, weaver.	John Moyer, farmer and
D. Hassinger, Jr., farmer.	saw-mill.
Peter Heater, farmer.	Daniel Mattern, mason.
Daniel Hartley, laborer.	Isaac Mattern, farmer.
J. Hinely, farmer, distillery.	Henry Miller, farmer.
Jacob Hartman, shoemaker.	Jacob Mattern, mason.
David Hollocher, farmer.	Philip Manbeck, farmer.
George Hoofnagle, mason.	Michael Maurer, farmer.
Widow Hammel.	John Maurer, farmer.
Peter Herbster, farmer.	Henry Maurer.
Jacob Herbster, farmer.	Widow Mitchell, clover and
Gabriel Herbster, carpenter.	saw-mill.
William Heater, laborer.	Anthony Manbeck, farmer.
Peter Hoffman, laborer.	Edward A. Mageritz, farmer.
Geo. Henry, Sr., gentleman.	Joseph Manbeck, laborer.
John Hartley, pearl button-	Conrad Moll, shoemaker.
maker.	Henry Moyer, farmer.
Frederick Haines, laborer.	Jacob Middleswarth, farmer.
Henry Hoofnagle, laborer.	Jacob Neidig, tinner.
Jacob Hersch, laborer.	David Ocker, carpenter.

John Oldt, farmer, saw-mill.
 Daniel Price, succeeded by Benjamin, farmer.
 William Price, farmer.
 John Peter, Sr., farmer and saw-mill.
 John Peter, Jr., laborer.
 Jacob Peter, carpenter.
 Henry Peter, farmer.
 Leonard Peter, gentleman.
 Jacob Price, tailor.
 Joseph Pontins, farmer.
 George Romig, laborer.
 John D. Romig, farmer.
 Sam'l Reninger, shoemaker.
 Benj. Ream, blacksmith.
 Geo. N. Roth, blacksmith.
 Jonathan Romig, farmer.
 George Ritter, farmer.
 Nicholas Reitz, laborer.
 Henry Ritter, Sr., farmer.
 Jacob Ritter, farmer.
 James Rauch, miller.
 Henry Rauch, farmer, grist and saw-mill.
 Henry Ritter, Jr., farmer.
 Susanna, widow of J. Romig.
 Thomas Ruston, pearl button-maker.
 Solomon Romig, Jr., farmer.
 S. Romig, Sr., gentleman.
 Isaac Romig, farmer.
 Peter Romig, laborer.
 Daniel Romig, farmer.
 John Romig, Sr., grist and saw-mill.
 John Romig, Jr., farmer.
 Widow Margaret Rager, tanyard.
 John Royer's heirs.
 William Smith, teacher.
 Philip Spigelmyer, farmer.
 Daniel Spigelmyer, laborer.
 Adam Shout, laborer.
 J. Smith, farmer, saw-mill.
 J. Smith, Sr., gentleman.
 Jacob Spigelmyer, farmer.
 David Spade, unseated land.
 J. Spigelmyer, Jr., laborer.
 Godlieb Specht, doctor.
 George Smith, farmer.
 Jacob J. Smith, farmer.
 Solomon Steininger, farmer.
 John Stumpff, Sr., farmer and saw-mill.
 Joseph Stumpff, farmer.
 William Stumpff, farmer.
 Samuel Stumpff, carpenter.
 D. Steininger, gentleman.
 David Steininger, farmer.
 J. Steininger, felling-mill.
 Peter Shredler, weaver.
 Peter Strouse, farmer.
 Daniel Strouse.
 Levi F. Smith, blacksmith.
 Simon Steininger, farmer.
 Matthias Smith, farmer.
 John Strouse, millwright.
 Solomon Stuck, laborer.
 John Snook, Sr., farmer.
 Reuben Shauley, farmer.
 Isaac Snook, laborer.
 Solomon Snook, laborer.
 C. Swanger, shoemaker.
 Peter Sipe, cabinet-maker.
 J. Steininger, blacksmith.
 Jacob F. Smith, blacksmith.
 William Shilling, laborer.
 Joseph R. Stumpff, single, farmer.
 Jacob Stumpff, supervisor.
 Henry Spigelmyer, farmer.
 Daniel Swanger, farmer.
 William Trester, farmer.
 George Trester, farmer.
 John Trester, farmer.
 John Try, farmer.
 Andrew Ulsh, Sr., farmer and postmaster.
 Andrew Ulsh, Jr., farmer.
 John Ulsh, farmer, saw-mill.
 George Wiandt, farmer.
 John Weiland, Sr., farmer.
 Adam Wagner, Sr., laborer.
 Adam Wagner, Jr., laborer.
 Elias Wagner, laborer.
 George Wagner, miller.
 Moses Weader, laborer.
 Amos Wireman, farmer.
 John Weader, farmer.
 Elias Weader, farmer.
 Andrew Weader, farmer.
 George Wagner, laborer.
 John Wagner, farmer.
 Daniel Wagner, farmer.
 George D. Wagner, farmer.
 John Weiland, Jr., laborer.
 Ludwig Yetter, farmer.
 John Young, laborer.

There are two villages in this township—Bannerville and McClure. Many of its inhabitants devote their time and attention to agriculture. The school-houses and churches erected throughout the township bear testimony of the advanced character of this community. Extending through the township is the Sunbury and

Lewistown Railroad, which also tends to invigorate business and private enterprise.

The churches established are Evangelical Lutheran (General Synod) on Black Oak Ridge; the Union Church, of Lutheran and Reformed, at the same place; Evangelical Association (Baker's Church), at Cosgrave Hall; Evangelical Association, at McClure. St. John's congregation was organized in 1790 by the Rev. Geistweist, and a few years after a church was built on Black Oak Ridge by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. It was used jointly until 1876, when the Lutherans withdrew and built St. Paul's Church not far away. Old St. John's Church was torn down in the same year and the present church built by the Reformed and General Council Brethren. The congregation is in the "Old Beaver Charge," and in the care of the Rev. W. M. Landis, who resides at Adamsburg.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church (General Synod) stands on Black Oak Ridge, in West Beaver township. This congregation was formed out of a part of the Lutheran congregation, which worshipped in old St. John's Church, with the Reformed congregation. A separation took place about 1876, and in that year St. Paul's Church was erected.

BANNERVILLE.

Up to about 1850 the village now known as Bannerville was known by different names, the most prominent of which was Cheesetown. Before the railroad was built, and when Henry Aurand and Isaac Fees carried the United States mail and passengers from Lewistown to Northumberland and back, in the old-style stage-coaches, their route lay directly through this locality. It so happened that a certain old lady living at the east end of the village was a great lover of "Dutch cheese," which she herself manufactured. These were made in the shape of apple-dumplings, and in order to get the proper flavor were exposed to the sun and weather by being placed on a board on the roof of the front porch. The cheese being thus placed to public view, some of the stage passengers, who had frequently traveled the road, at last inquired the name of the place, whereupon

an old passenger replied "Cheesetown." This name was attached to the place for many years, when, during a political contest in the township, it was found that the voters in the village all belonged to one party, hence the name Bannerville was adopted. The place is situated almost on the Mifflin County line, and is about five miles north of McClure railroad station. Among the old citizens of the town we are able to recall John Peter, Sr., John Diemer, justice of the peace, Solomon Steininger, William Steininger, Sr., Jacob Smith, Henry Hook, Gabriel Herbster, carpenter, and Peter Knepp. John Fike kept store in 1855 at this place; James Price in 1856, '57, '58, and afterwards Brower, Ulsh and Shellenberger. Dr. J. Y. Shindel located and practiced here from 1855 to 1857. After him Drs. Manning Bowes, R. Rothrock, T. R. Swigart and now Dr. I. D. Shine. Dr. Jackson Orwig, dentist, was a prominent citizen, and died here. Tracing the footsteps of their fathers, we now have Reuben Smith, Thomas Herbster, Hiram Herbster, Joseph Peters and Peter Knepp. There is no church at Bannerville, the citizens being divided among the churches surrounding. In 1856 a Sunday-school was organized and met in the public school-house. John Diemer was the first superintendent and Dr. J. Y. Shindel the first secretary. This Sunday-school is still in existence, and continues to prosper. Regular postal communication has been established between this place and McClure, thus affording to the citizens several daily mails to and from the great business centres. Bannerville is situated near the road that leads to "Little Valley," or "New Lancaster," where many hunters of deer and other game go during the hunting season. A late business directory of the place gives us the following: John O. Gross, lumber; E. Knepp, carpenter; Allen E. Rothrock, tanner; Enoch Shellenberger, general store; Charles A. Smith, wagon-maker; Solomon Wagner, blacksmith. The place contains a population of about seventy-five.

MCCLURE.

The land where now stands McClure was owned in 1867 by George Stuck. At this time

the Middle Creek Railroad (now the Smbury and Lewistown Railroad) was finally located. George Stuck then laid out a few lots and called the place "Stuckton." It was then a town without houses. In July, 1871, the owner of the land deeded a lot containing one acre and one hundred and twenty-seven perches, to the railroad company on which now stands McClure Station. Soon after this the farm was sold to G. F. Holshue, who, in August, 1871, employed A. K. Gift to lay out a town-plot. The name Stuckton was dropped, and the name McClure, in honor of Alexander K. McClure, then an officer of the railroad company, was given to the plot. The number of lots laid out was two hundred and nine.

McClure is well located, and is accessible from all points by good roads. Grain and produce are brought from quite a distance, and shipped from this point. Mrs. Polly Overmyer built the first house, on the north side of Railroad Street, in 1871. She was a very industrious woman, and, it is said, dug the cellar for the house herself. In the same year, Abraham Holshue, a brother of the proprietor, erected the first business house, for a dry-goods and general store, on the west corner of Bower and Walker Streets. This building was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1885, as the property of Miss Jane Troxell. She sold the lot to H. W. Ulsh, who rebuilt soon after the fire. The first blacksmith and wagon-maker's shops in the place were erected in 1872 by H. H. Smith, on the east side of Bower Street. About 1873, Reuben D. Walter built a hotel on the northeast corner of Bower and Railroad Streets, on lot No. 116. The first hotel started close by McClure was by John Krich; this was in 1867, about the time of grading the railroad. Several years ago Krich quit the hotel business (which was carried on in a very primitive style) and is still living, being now in his eighty-fifth year. He has resided in this locality all his life. John Felker is another pioneer of the place. He is now eighty-six years old, still hale and hearty. Many years ago Jacob Smith built a water-power saw-mill near where the town now is. The mill is still in existence and running. In 1884, Joseph Johnson built

a steam stove-factory near the old saw-mill. The same year Johnson sold out to Howell & Reeder, who still continue the manufacture of staves. In 1880 William Bratton started the first foundry. At the present time there is one church in the place, called the Evangelical. Though the town is still small, it can boast of a good brass band. Its population is about seventy-five. The two general stores of the place are conducted by H. W. Ulsh and Jacob Transue. C. W. Fisher is the miller; J. C. Howell, the blacksmith; Felix Long, butcher; Jacob Miller, hotel; and Amos Snook, saw-mill and distiller.

GRAND ARMY POST.—Captain Michael Smith Post, No. 355, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, located at McClure, was organized at Bannerville, July 23, 1883, by P. C., W. W. Trout, of Post 176. Charter members,—Emanuel Peter, George Benfer, William Lepley, Henry M. Ulsh, Joseph D. Ulsh, Lewis Treaster, William Kerstetter, Amos Snook, Henry Kahley, Tobias E. Reitz, John I. Smith, William Herbster, John S. Hommel.

The officers for 1884 were: P. C., N. B. Middleswarth; S. V. C., John S. Hommel; J. V. C., John I. Smith; O. D., George Benfer; O. G., William Herbster; Chapl., Henry Kahley; Surg. Tobias E. Reitz; Q. M., Amos Snook; Adjt., Henry S. Spiglenyer; S. M., William Lepley; Q. M. S., Emanuel Peter.

Officers for 1885 were: P. C., George Benfer; S. V. C., John S. Hommel; J. V. C., Lewis Treaster; Q. M., John I. Smith; Chapl., Charles A. Smith; O. D., Wilson Romig.

There are at present forty-seven members in good standing. It has observed Memorial Day since its organization by decorating the graves of the noble dead at the following-named cemeteries: St. Paul, St. John, Baker, Samuel, Lawyer and Chapel, traveling a distance of twenty-three miles during the day.

EDUCATIONAL.—There are at present seven schools in the township, three having been lately taken off in that part of the township formed into Spring township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ABRAM K. MIDDLESWARTH.

The father of the subject of our sketch, Hon. Ner Middleswarth, was, without doubt, one of the most prominent and valuable citizens of Central Pennsylvania. Nearly all his life was devoted to the service of his fellow-citizens, and he was recognized by members of all political parties as a thoroughly representative public man. Of his many years in the House of Representatives and the Senate chamber of this State and in the halls of Congress of the nation the records bear proper testimony, and his ability was fully shown when occupying for several years the chair of Speaker of the House at Harrisburg. Of his children, Abram K. and Aaron J. were twins, born January 22, 1815, in Beaver township, Union County (now Snyder County), and as both these gentlemen are still living, it is believed they are the oldest living twins in the country. Abram Kelley Middleswarth attended the regular district schools, and when he left school went on the old homestead farm, where he remained until 1838, when he removed to West Beaver township and managed his father's farm until he had purchased three others besides the one he was living upon. In 1836 he became interested in the military movement, and in 1839 was elected first lieutenant in the volunteer company, and in 1842 was promoted by unanimous vote to the captaincy, in which position he served for seven years. At that time he was elected adjutant of the battalion and remained therein until the breaking up of the same. When it became necessary that the township elect school directors by the general choice, Captain Middleswarth was first elected to that honorable position, serving in it nine years. He has been chosen to fill various township offices, and, in 1862, was elected county commissioner and served in such capacity the full term of three years, to the advantage and satisfaction of the people.

On January 16, 1836, Captain Middleswarth was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Wilhelmina (Hassinger)

Bupp, who was born March 9, 1817, and the following-named children have been born to such union: Delilah, born May 27, 1837, married John Felker, and has borne him seven children—Abram (died in infancy), Elizabeth (died in childhood), Reuben N., Mary E., Isaac R., Hettie C. and John A. Reuben N. married Miss Sallie Miller and has two children—Frank Foster and G. Elizabeth. Mary E. married Robert F. Krebs and has borne two children—

Clementine Shindel, born August 8, 1858, married William M. Bratton; two children have been born to them—Charles Abraham (deceased), Elizabeth Dora, born January, 1880.

Captain Middleswarth is now, in his seventy-first year, a hale and vigorous man. He shaves himself and attends to his large farming interests and gives good promise of a long life. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, as his name almost says, in Snyder County; and



Abram T. Middleswarth

Charles Lester and Vernie Elizabeth. Isaac, born 1810, married Miss Mary Specht, who has borne him four children—Charles Merrill, Emmet E., George E. and Lizzie J. Ner B., born January, 1811, married Miss Amelia Dreese, who has borne him one child, Laura S., who married Howard Ulsh, and has born him one child, a girl, unmarried. Elvina, born January, 1816, married George W. Benter, and has borne him five children—Charles F. (deceased), Carrie E., Reuben N., John and Katie. Sallie

in religious connection he became a member of the Lutheran Church at Adamsburg in 1811, and is a regular attendant upon the services.

CHAPTER XI.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

AT August sessions, 1804, a petition was presented at Northumberland County Court, from the inhabitants of Penn and part of Beaver townships, setting forth the necessity of dividing

the township of Penn. Thomas Shipton, John Weirick and Frederick Evans were appointed to divide the township. At April sessions, 1805, these commissioners made their report, and declared that they had laid out a new township, with the following boundaries: "Beginning from or near Mowrer's Mill, to Peter Godshall's; thence along the election district line to George Thomas' place; thence to Thomas Hull's place, and up Jack's Mountain to the summit; thence along the same to Penn's Creek, a little above Weirick's; thence down the same to Mowrer's Mill aforesaid." The court confirmed this report and ordered the new township to be called "Centre."

It must be borne in mind that the new township as then formed embraced all the territory of the present Centre and Franklin townships, as well as part of Middle Creek township. Concerning this territory we would present the following historical facts: Prior to 1814, Frederick Stees erected and operated two grist-mills, two distilleries and two saw-mills. One of the grist-mills was situated one-half mile south of Middleburg, and close by it stood an oil-mill. This is now the Bower mill property, on the south side of Middle Creek. Prior to the erection of this mill by Stees, however, there was an old pioneer log mill, built in 1776 by John Swineford. In 1812 the log-mill was torn down and a stone mill erected. In 1829 this property passed into the hands of the Hon. George Kremer. It is now the property of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Bower, who, in 1881, tore down the stone mill, and in its place erected a large frame mill, with all the modern improvements.

The other mill owned and erected by Steese was located at what is now Paxtonville. In 1829 he also sold this mill, which was purchased by Robert Maclay, who operated it until 1831, when it was purchased by John Kern. John Reitzman owned a grist-mill on Middle Creek, four miles east of Middleburg. There was also connected with this mill a distillery and saw-mill. Having owned this property from 1811 to 1829, it then passed to William Reitzman, who, in 1838, sold the same to John Kline. The property now belongs to Samuel H. Yoder,

who, in 1885, erected a large, three-story brick mill, on the site of the old frame one. Peter Kuhns was assessed as owner of a grist-mill and saw-mill from 1811 to 1817. They then became the property of John Kuhns, and were owned by him until 1823, when they were purchased by George Sampsell. In 1850 his son, Hopnia Sampsell, became the owner, who is still operating them. These mills are located on Penn's Creek, on the west side of the public road leading from Millinburg to Middleburg. Jacob Kern was assessed as owner of a saw-mill and fulling-mill from 1814 to 1829. In 1856 this saw-mill is assessed in the name of Christian Kern, whose descendants still own it. Jacob Lepley owned a saw-mill from 1814 to 1826; Leonard Swartzlander a saw-mill from 1811 to 1823; Henry Haas a saw-mill from 1817 to 1823; John Bishop a saw-mill in 1817. Jacob Steininger had a saw-mill three-fourths of a mile west of Middleburg, on the farm now owned by Charles H. Steininger. Frederick Stine owned a saw-mill from 1817 to 1829 and Frederick Wise, a saw-mill from 1817 to 1828. Wise also owned a distillery from 1826 to 1829. John Sanders had a distillery from 1826 to 1841; Adam Shower, an oil-mill from 1826 to 1829; Daniel Zieber, a distillery from 1826 to 1838; Adam Mosser, oil-mill from 1826 to 1829; John Brunner, an oil-mill in 1829; Frederick Walter, a distillery from 1829 to 1832; Jacob Schopp, a distillery from 1832 to 1835; Andrew Stahlnecker, a distillery from 1832 to 1835; Henry Snyder, a saw-mill in 1832; Albright Swineford, a saw-mill from 1832 to 1841; George Danbeman, a foundry in 1838; Elias Stahlnecker, a distillery from 1835 to 1844; Henry Smith, a distillery located on Stump's Run, in Middleburg, from 1835 to 1844; Henry Wittenmyer, a saw-mill from 1838 to 1850, which is now the property of John Detrick, a relative. This last-named saw-mill is located on Canoe Creek, one mile from Middleburg.

In 1841 George Loss owned a saw-mill, located on the main road from Middleburg to Centreville. He also kept a hotel from 1841 to 1860. Jacob Erb owned a saw-mill, in 1850, in what is now Franklin township.

John Kline owned a saw-mill in 1850; Isaac Smith, a saw-mill in 1850; Conrad Welley, a tannery in Centreville, in 1850. This tannery passed into the possession of S. & M. L. Hassinger in 1860, and at the present time is owned by Uriah H. Fessler. Adam Shawver owned an oil-mill in 1817; Philip Lebkicher, an oil-mill from 1817 to 1823; William Mitchell, an oil-mill from 1817 to 1823; Christopher Seebold, an oil-mill from 1817 to 1823; Conrad Stroger, a fulling-mill in 1823; Simon Snyder, a saw-mill in 1814; George and John Smith, distilleries in 1814; and Peter Decker and Henry Lotz, distilleries in 1823.

PROMINENT CITIZENS OF CENTRE.—Frederick Wise was elected sheriff of Union County October 30, 1816; was a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1820–21. At this time he resided one-half mile from Middleburg, on the farm now owned and occupied by Morris Erdley. Frederick Stees was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1817–18. Colonel George Weirick was elected county commissioner in 1824; was a justice of the peace in 1813; a member of Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1832–33. He was the founder of the village of Centreville, which has often been known by the name of Weirickstown. Colonel Weirick was also elected to fill the various township offices from time to time. In the War of 1812 he was a lieutenant-colonel, and served with marked distinction. Robert P. Maclay was elected to the Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1833–34; in 1836 was elected prothonotary; was also a member of the State Senate in 1838–39, 1841–42. John Bolender was appointed justice of the peace on March 20, 1813, and on August 26, 1815, was appointed an associate judge of Union County. Jacob Swineford was coroner in 1822, and an associate judge from 1848 to 1851. Michael Wittenmyer was the first postmaster in Swinefordstown; and a justice of the peace in 1829. He was noted as a skilled workman in making the old style of clocks. His son, Samuel Wittenmyer, is still the possessor of one of his father's clocks. John Bower was county commissioner in 1815, and in 1831 was county coroner. George Anrand was a justice of the peace in 1820, and in 1836

was register and recorder. Louis Bertram was a justice of the peace in 1838. Jonathan Farnsworth was a justice of the peace in 1835. John Highly was a justice of the peace in 1835, and in the following year David Schwenk. Thomas Shipton was a justice of the peace in 1813, and in 1818 was county treasurer. Jacob Reichly held numerous official positions. In 1841 Henry Sanders was county commissioner, and in 1818 James Barbin occupied the same position. In 1846 Henry S. Boyer was elected sheriff.

BUSINESS MEN.—The following persons were engaged in the occupations named at the dates specified:

Frederick Stees, Philip Deil, John Stees and John Swineford were inn-keepers in 1784; Jacob Leclmer, inn-keeper, 1804; Philip Deil, inn-keeper, 1814; Edward Lamb, inn-keeper, 1814; Paul Bogar, store, 1823; John Bower, hotel, 1823; Josiah Greenawalt, store, 1823; Jacob Fryer, hotel, 1829 to 1850; Daniel Bogar, store, 1829; John Cummings, Jr., store, 1829; Chas. Cummings, store, 1832; Jacob Fisher, inn-keeper, 1832; Anthony Kinstler, drug-store, 1832; Sam'l Wittenmyer, store, 1832 to 1886; Jacob Wittenmyer, store, 1832 to 1850; George Weirick, store, 1832; Jacob Hartman, store, 1835; Henry Walter, store, 1835; John Lawrence, hotel, 1847; Daniel Showers, hotel, 1855; Daniel Weidersaul, hotel, 1861; Henry Weaver, 1868; E. Weaver, 1869 and 1870; Valentine Walter, store, 1850; Peter Hartman, hotel, to 1881 (Byron Hartman, present landlord); William P. Long, hotel; Reuben Greenhoe, hotel; J. J. Mitchell, hotel.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Houtz, afterwards associate judge; Dr. Seebold, 1869; Dr. I. G. Barber, 1878; Dr. Kanawal, 1886; Dr. J. W. Sampsel, 1886.

MERCHANTS.—Kleckner & Roush, John M. Rine, Simonton & Walter, Walter & Showers, Hartman & Long, C. Showers.

MERCHANTS FROM 1856 TO 1860.—J. & C. Kleckner, Wm. Bogar, Daniel Bogar, Jack Sampsel, J. T. Huffnagel, J. P. Anrand, J. W. Specht.

NAMES OF TAXABLES IN 1814.

FARMERS.—George Apple, John Buch, Henry Bolender, Fred'k Bolender, John Brobst, Michael Bowersox, Stephen Brue, Henry Boyer, Charles Benner, George Benford, Sr., George Benford, Jr., Daniel Benford, Henry Benford, Fred'k Bennickhofe, John Bishop, George Bolich, George Bilger, John Boyer, Anthony Boyer, George Breng, Nicholas Bous, George Delp, Jacob Delp, Peter Dauverman, Henry Denies, Jacob Dark, Jacob Ertley, George Eisenhoot, George Engle, Sr., Jacob Felmly, Jacob Fryer, Jacob Focht, Peter Fried, Adam Fertich, Peter Gutchshall, Henry

Gilbert, Jeremiah Gift, Anthony Gift, Jacob Gift, Jacob Grubb, William Gutman, Henry Hass, Henry Hinebach, Paul Heim, John Hendricks, Abraham Hassinger, Jacob Hartman, Jacob Hassinger, Conrad Hassinger, Jacob Kline, Peter Kiester, John Krick, Solomon Klose, Jacob Kunc, Philip Kern, Jacob Kear, saw-mill; Samuel Lantis, Jacob Lepley, Sr., Jacob Lawver, saw-mill; George Lawver, Francis Long, Conrad Mouck, Michael Moyer, George Moser, Henry Moyer, Fred'k Mowra, Adam Meze, Philip Overmyer, David Overmyer, George Ott, Joseph Pontius, Peter Pontius, John Reninger, Daniel Romich, Sebastian Royer, Henry Rearich, George Smith, Geo. Spaid, Jacob Smith, Michael Swengle, George Snyder, Jacob Stoninger, saw-mill; George Shambach, John Spaid, David Spaid, Peter Snuke, Henry Snuke, Conrad Shroyer, John Swarm, George Stimeley, Battis Snyder, Philip Swartzlined, Jacob Sower, Henry Sner, John Sower, Abraham Swartzlined, Melchor Stuck, Andrew Wittenmyer, Joseph Walter, George Wittenmyer, Christian Walter, Jeremiah Walter, David Walter, Sr., Jacob Wittenmyer, Philip Walter, Jacob Weirich, Henry Walter, James Wales, Jacob Wales, Michael Waggoner, Philip Wetzel, Henry Wetzel, Peter Wetzel, John Yoder, Frederick Yordon.

TAXABLES IN 1817.

WEAVERS.—John Anderson, Philip Bechtel, Joseph Duck, George Dersham, John Erb, John Engle, George Engle, Jr., Henry Hook, Philip Hassinger, Abraham Keiper, Michael Lepkicher, Conrad Rupel, George Stuck, Philip Swarm, Henry Wittenmyer.

SHOEMAKERS.—Jacob Bechtel, Conrad Biekhart, Peter Engle, Abraham Fry, Peter Harmon, Christian Hummel, Samuel Mertz, Philip Rudy, John Rudy, Michael Sner, Joseph Sner, John Wittes, John Weller, Michael Walter.

BLACKSMITHS.—John Bigler, Jacob Eisenhart, John Henry Hummel, George Henry Hummel, John Klace, Jacob Lepley, Jr., Jacob Shoch, Peter Stuck, Henry Wetzel, Jr., Thomas Wertz.

MASONS.—Jacob Bowersox, George Bowersox, Henry Boyer, Jr., John Bowersox, Christian Danverman, Ludwig Deebler, John Spaid, George Young.

MILLWRIGHTS.—Jacob Berger, Solomon Shadle.

TINSMITHS.—David Bruce, John Bruce, John Sholz.

COOPERS.—Frederick Boas, David Fees, William Slater, Francis Smith.

DISTILLERS.—George Smith, John Smith; 1832, Peter Decker, Henry Lotz, John Reitzman, Frederick Stees, Conrad Shroyer.

CARPENTERS.—John Diebler, Jr., Jacob Nees (or Nice), David Smith, Frederick Stonebrook, Anthony Shrader.

PUMP-MAKER.—Christian Fahl.

ENLISTED SOLDIER.—Andrew Horner.

WAGON-MAKERS.—Peter Kern, David Walter, Jr.

HATTER.—Jacob Smith.

MILLERS.—John Kunc, Joseph Smith, oil; Henry Shirey, John Walter, oil; John Weaver.

SCHOOL-MASTER.—Jacob Reppas.

TANNER.—Daniel Snyder.

SADDLE-TRIM-MAKER.—George Uttz.

TAILORS.—Nicholas Rudy, Henry Yeisley, Adam Yordon.

LABORERS.—Adam Arnold, Jr., Henry Apple, Geo. Bolender, Isaac Bair, Fred'k Benford, John Benford, Fred'k Bilger, Samuel Boyer, Fred'k Bolich, Henry Conrad, John Colter, George Devore, Thomas Dops, Martin Guiney, John Hauck, John Hassinger, John Hackenberg, Jacob Hook, David Huff, John Kaderman, Henry Lepley, Adam Lepley, John Moyer, John Moser, Samuel Nagle, Andrew Reitz, Michael Stuck, Michael Snyder, John Shambach, George Samsil, Daniel Shoch, Henry Swartzlined, Daniel Stimely, Melchor Stuck, Daniel Snyder, John Sner, Christian Stuck, Philip Walter, Jacob Yoder, Peter Yordon.

CENTREVILLE.

This is the only village in the township. It is situated five miles north of Middleburg, the county-seat, on the public road leading to New Berlin, Millinburg and Hartleton. It has a population of about one hundred inhabitants. The town was laid out in 1806 by Colonel Geo. Weirick. There are in the town two stores, one hotel, two schools and two churches,—the Union German Reformed and Lutheran, and a church of the Evangelical Association, built about 1870. There are also other enterprises in the place, as will appear from the following: Carpenters, S. Bolig, L. A. Musser; merchants, Hartman & Loug, C. M. Showers; shoemaker, J. W. Keister; milling, Hopnia Sampsel; drugs, Dr. J. W. Sampsel; insurance agent, S. F. Sheary; undertakers, Shrader & Mohn; wagon-maker, Henry Snyder; blacksmiths, George C. & J. E. Spangler; cooper, George Stine; harness-maker, H. A. Wolfley.

CHURCHES.—There are six congregations in the township,—Lutheran, Reformed and Evangelical at Centreville, Evangelical at Fry's, United Brethren in Christ at Bowersox's, and Zion's United Brethren Church. Of the time of building the Union Church of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations at Centreville there is no record,—nothing but tradition, and that very unsatisfactory, fixes the date during 1804. The building is located a short distance north of the village, on a small eminence. The build-

ing is two stories, built of logs, weather-boarded and painted white. It has galleries on three sides, and will seat from four to five hundred persons. The ground on which the building is erected, and the grave-yard back of the church, is supposed to have been given by Colonel Geo. Weirick, a man of prominence in his day. The Lutheran congregation extended a call to Rev. J. P. Shindel to become their pastor, to which invitation he acceded, and on October 27, 1839, commenced his labors among them. He continued to preach for them in the German language until 1851. It is not positively known who were Rev. Shindel's predecessors; but it is likely the Rev. J. G. Anspach, of Millinburg, was one. Of the Reformed ministers there were Revs. Frederick Herman and Keifer. The Lutheran ministers after Rev. Shindel were Revs. Peter Sahn, McCool and A. C. Felker, their present pastor. Efforts are now being made to erect a new church in town. A considerable sum has already been secured for the new building. The intention is now to erect it as a Union Church.

The first service of the United Brethren denomination in this county was held on October 14, 1800, when Bishop Newcomer visited Buffalo Valley and preached at John Walter's house, three miles north of Middleburg, in Penn (now Centre) township. In 1813 this same minister again visited and preached for them. A class was organized, but there is no knowledge of a regular pastor until 1850, when Rev. E. Hershey became pastor and organized a class at what is now called Zion's Church, six miles northwest of Middleburg, where a frame church building was erected. The same pastors that have supplied the Middleburg charge also served the Zion congregation. The church is still in existence.

EDUCATIONAL.—The township at present has six schools, with three hundred and fifty-seven pupils, and school property of the value of four thousand dollars. Centreville has a two-story school building, with two rooms. It is surmounted by a cupola, which contains a bell.

CHAPTER XII.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.¹

AN account of the erection of Mahantango township, in 1795, with a list of its taxables in 1796, will be found in the history of Chapman township.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held at New Berlin December 18, 1815, a petition was presented by inhabitants of Mahantango township, asking that the west end of the township be struck off for a new township, and suggesting a division line as follows:

"Beginning at the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Herrold's Creek; thence up the same three miles and eight perches to Widow Henschman; thence, northerly, one mile and 100 perches, to the great road leading from Rine's tavern to Swinefordstown, near J. Reichenbach; thence along said road one mile and 286 perches, to the line of Penn's township; thence along the line of said township to Center township line; thence along the same to Shade Mountain; thence along said mountain to the Millin County line; thence down the same to the Susquehanna river; thence up the same to the beginning."

The court appointed Joseph Stillwell, Esq., Thomas Shipton, Esq., and Christian Royer viewers, who reported favorably at the February term of court, 1816. The report was confirmed and the township was named Perry, in honor of Commodore Perry, the eastern end of the territory to retain the name Mahantango.

Mahantango Creek flows through this township, and upon it and its tributaries are located twelve grist-mills and fourteen saw-mills. Timber was plenty on Shade Mountain and the other ridges in the township, but the timber business is decreasing and some of the saw-mills that had extensive business in former years became dilapidated, and the decrease in timber has compelled a number of them to be abandoned.

FREMONT.

Fremont is located on a tract of forty acres of land, which belonged to Frederick Stees, who gave it to Michael Eckert for digging the race to the Mount Pleasant Mill.

The town was laid out in 1853 by George Boyer, who was born in Centre township in 1804. He still lives in Fremont. He was a

¹ By Daniel S. Boyer.

county commissioner with Samuel Sholl and George Swartz. He had bought ninety-six acres of land of Michael Minium, on a part of which Fremont is now situated. Israel Arbogast and P. M. German bought the first lots. The lots were sold for from fifty to one hundred dollars each. There are about forty buildings in the place, two stores, hotel and post-office. The buildings are nearly all new, and the village presents a neat appearance. L. Kepler resides here and keeps a feed and flour-store, and is engaged in conveyancing and surveying. Captain William Harding, who was a soldier in the Mexican War and also in the War of the Rebellion, has resided here a number of years and has witnessed the growth of the place, and is still a resident, and has served as justice of the peace and a general counselor for a number of years. J. I. Yerger, a justice of the peace, lives north of the place, engaged in agriculture. He taught school and was a faithful soldier in the late war. Peter German and ——— Shell-emberger are engaged in the mercantile business.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN AND REFORMED.—The members of the congregations that worshipped in this church at Mt. Pleasant Mills originally belonged to Bauerman's or Kruppe, and to Moore or Zion's Church, near Freeburg, until 1810, when they formed a congregation with Rev. J. Conrad Walter, Lutheran as their teacher and pastor. On New Year's Day, 1811, he preached a trial sermon, and his introductory February 2, 1811. He continued to serve them three years, when his arduous labors elsewhere compelled him to abandon the charge. Rev. Adams served the Reformed congregation about one year, and Rev. Gerhart also preached one year. Not having regular pastors after this the members again returned to Bauerman's and Zion's congregations. In the year 1818 Rev. Walter was again called and preached his first sermon on his return, October 4th. The first church council consisted of Henry Rahenstein, elder, and Philip Wirt, deacon, on the Lutheran side; Balthaser Mitterling, elder, and Henry Spaeth, deacon, on Reformed side. They had no church, but held services in a school-house built by Philip Nace and sold to John Schnee,

of whom the congregation bought it, together with two acres of land, for four hundred dollars. The congregation adopted new rules and elected Michael Gangler, trustee; Nicholas Arbogast and Henry Eckelman, elders; Nicholas Minium and Henry Straub, deacons of Lutheran congregation; and Jacob Housewerth, trustee; Balthazer Mitterling and John Bender, elders; Valentine Haas and Daniel Frantz, deacons of Reformed congregation. Rev. Walter served until his death. Rev. Wm. German served after him, and Rev. Erlemmyer forty years, and Rev. J. F. Wampole since 1876. Revs. Hackman, Gutelius, Derr, Donat and others also served the Reformed congregation, and Rev. S. P. Brown since 1881. The church is a good, brick structure, built in 1853. They have a choir and a good reed-organ.

EMANUEL CHURCH of the Evangelical Association was built in 1869. It belongs to the Port Treverton Circuit. It is a neat frame structure, and has been recently painted and improved.

ARBOGAST'S CHURCH belongs to the Lutheran denomination. Michael Arbogast and David Goy took a leading interest in the erection of the church. It was built about the year 1859.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH is situated in Fremont; is a frame structure painted white, on which is a cupola and bell. Membership small; belongs to Freeburg Circuit. N. Brosins, H. Fisher, building committee. Jacob Minium donated ground. An Evangelical Church is located in Fremont; a new frame structure; congregation small; belongs to the Port Treverton Circuit.

EARLY SETTLERS AND MILLS.—Henry Meiser, grandfather of David Meiser (now an aged citizen of Perry township), came from Germany. David Meiser says that his grandfather, in company with other German families, first settled at Albany, N. Y., and from there went up the Mohawk and crossed to the headwaters of the Susquehanna and came down the North Branch and landed at Swatara and Hummelstown. From there the grandfather came to now Perry township and stopped where Markley now lives, near Aline. He brought his effects on a two-horse wagon and built a hut

made of bark. He moved away from this place three times on account of the Indians. On one occasion he put his children in a chaff-bag, placed them on a horse and went to where New Buffalo, in Perry County, is now located, to escape the Indians. At this place they had a temporary fort, where they would flee for refuge from the Indians. On one occasion an Indian came and took the bread out of the bake-oven. At another time an Indian came where Mrs. Meiser was alone. He appeared cross and snappish. She gave him bread and catables such as she had, to pacify him. When Mr. Meiser returned he followed the Indian and an encounter ensued, which resulted in the killing of the Indian. Mr. Meiser was a great hunter; he devoted much of his time to this pursuit. He had a deer-lick in the swamp now owned by Mr. Markley, near the new covered bridge, where he killed deer whenever he chose to do so. One day two panthers passed his hut; he followed them and shot one of them near where Dinger's mill-dam now is. The same night the other panther came to the hut and called for his mate, when he shot him through an opening in the side of his hut.

Michael Meiser, son of Henry Meiser, built an oil-mill near Meiserville about eighty-five years ago. The old stone building is still standing but not occupied.

Henry Meiser, built a saw-mill where John Peffer's saw-mill is now located about ninety years ago.

The fifth generation of the Meiser family reside in Meiserville and its vicinity.

Henry Shadel was born in Würtemberg, Germany, October 22, 1752. He came to Berks County, where he married Maria Ohlinger, who was born in France February 2, 1752. They had four sons and five daughters. They came to Northumberland (now Snyder) County, and settled in Mahantango (now Perry) township in 1795, and built a grist and saw-mill about the year 1810. The original foundation of the mill is still standing, yet the mill has been rebuilt inside three times. J. A. Shadel, the present owner, weather-boarded the log mill and otherwise improved it, and also the saw-mill on the same premises. Henry Shadel was

a teamster in Washington's army during the Revolutionary War. It is said that he had a very retentive memory and could relate many incidents of the War of the Revolution. He died January 21, 1822, aged sixty-seven years, five months and twenty-nine days, and his wife died February 25, 1832, aged eighty years. They are both interred at the Grubb's Church Cemetery. All his sons moved West except Samuel, who remained on the old homestead in Perry township. Samuel was born March 3, 1784; he was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, in Captain Valentine Haas' company, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Colonel Weirick. He married Anna Keen and had four sons and three daughters. John Shadel, his son, was born April 12, 1829, and died on the old homestead November 17, 1871. He had one son, J. A. Shadel, who now lives on and owns the old homestead, and is at present secretary of the school board of Perry township. He also had a daughter, who is married to Dr. M. Rothrock, of Fremont, a place about two miles distant from the "Shadel property."

Jacob Haas made application for a patent of the tract of land known as the Shadel tract in the year 1768, and the patent was granted to Samuel Shadel in 1809.

The elections for Perry township were held at this place from 1817, when Perry township was formed, to the time when West Perry was taken from Perry. The elections were held in Fremont since that time. The last election held at Shadel's was in 1861. The fifth generation are now living on the premises,—Henry, Samuel, John, J. Albert Shadel and his children.

MILLS.—A stone grist and saw-mill at Aline post-office, Perry township, was built by General Adam Leight in 1831. Jacob Lenig made the stone wall. Abner Hornberger, Sr., and Peter Hains were the millwrights. The mill property, with some land, has been since successively owned by Dr. Thomas Leight, son of Adam Leight, Samuel Troutman, Henry Troutman, Henry and Francis Markley. A. Dinger, postmaster at Aline, an active and intelligent member of the school board, is the present owner. It is built on the Mahantango Creek, two miles below Shadel's mill.

Near this place Mr. Moyer had built a powder-mill, which exploded, and Mr. Moyer was thrown through the roof into the head-race without receiving injuries. He rebuilt the mill, and General Leight soon after became the owner of the property through inheritance, and Peter Hains continued to manufacture powder, when it was destroyed by an explosion the second time and it was not rebuilt. General Leight became a prominent citizen, was an associate judge of Union County, a candidate for Congress and has a monument over his grave in a private plot near the mill.

Meiser's mill, a stone structure and saw-mill, is about one mile below Dinger's mill on Mahantango Creek.

A grist-mill, saw-mill and an oil-mill were erected here about eighty years ago by Frederick Meiser, father of Joseph Meiser, the present owner. Joseph Meiser was born and raised here. A small village named Meiserville is located here. There is a store, hotel, post-office, wagon-maker, blacksmith-shop and other business interests here, all under the management of Joseph Meiser. It is located on the road leading from Middleburg to the Susquehanna River, and the road from McKee's Half Falls through "Shafferstown" terminates here. A new covered bridge across the Mahantango was erected here last summer by the commissioners of Snyder County. John Peffer's saw-mill is located a half-mile above this place on the same stream.

A brick mill, owned by Frederick Meiser, on Mahantango Creek, was built by the present owner about three years ago. It is favorably located to do custom work. It is opposite Oriental, near the Juniata County line. There was an old log mill at this place, erected about forty-five years ago by Frederick Meiser, father of the present owner. This mill was in operation until torn down to give place to the one now erected there. One mile above this place is Shaffer's saw-mill, which is operated at certain seasons of the year. Hain's wool-carding mill—an establishment that has been abandoned after it had been in operation a number of years—is also located on Mahantango Creek, about one mile below Meiserville.

The wool-carding establishment of H. J. Heiser is located on Mahantango Creek, about one mile below Schneec's mill. This property was owned by Johnson, Rine, Brosins, Willier, Rathfon and J. M. Rine. Napoleon Brosins, and Adam Willier after him, carried on the tannery business here. The present owner carries on wool-carding, manufacture of cloth, cabinet and furniture business, sawing, and also has a cider press in operation. He uses the water for all these purposes. He has added new buildings, and adorned and beautified the premises in various ways. Henry German's saw-mill is located on a tributary of the Mahantango, one mile north of Schneec's mill.

Joseph Meiser has a grist and saw-mill about half a mile above German's saw-mill, on the same stream of water. This water is not sufficient to drive both the grist and saw-mill in the dry season. The stone grist mill at Mt. Pleasant, on Mahantango, is at present owned by John Schneec, a son of Philip Schneec. It is a large structure, and has been owned by the Schneec family about seventy-five years. Frederick Stees built it in 1800. Nicholas Minium made the wall; Jacob Housewerth, the carpenter work.

In 1813 Stees sold the farm at Mt. Pleasant, with all its improvements, including mill, saw-mill, water rights, etc., to John Schneec, from Lebanon County, for thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars. After the decease of John Schneec, his son, Philip Schneec, obtained the property, and held it. Upon his death, his son John, the present owner, came into possession.

Mt. Pleasant Mills was, for a number of years, a prominent place in Perry township. A store, hotel, mill and post-office are at this place. The hotel is now owned by A. S. Stahl, who has a large patronage. He has refitted and improved it.

John Schneec and his son, Absalom Schneec, have erected a fine brick building at Mt. Pleasant, in which the latter lives, and in which they are engaged in the general mercantile business. Henry S. Schneec, of Freeburg, owns part of the original farm. The fifth generation now reside on the premises,—John, Philip,

John, Absalom and his children. Absalom is married to a daughter of the late Rev. C. G. Erlennmyer, who was Lutheran pastor at Freeburg, and who served the congregation at this place forty years.

David Woechly carries on the tanning business about one mile west of Mt. Pleasant Mills.

SCHOOLS.—Levi S. Goy, of Freeburg, has in his possession a deed dated August 15, A.D. 1812, wherein George Kuehn conveys, for the consideration of seven dollars and eighty-three cents, five and one-fourth acres of land, situate in Mahantango township (now Perry), Northumberland County, to Frederick Goy, Daniel Womer, Casper Gehnett and George Shetterly, "in trust, and to their successors acting in the office of trusteeship, which said successors shall be chosen and elected by a majority of the trustees present at the time of election, from time to time forever. To and for the only use and benefit and behoof of a German and English school for the instruction of the youth in both languages, as also for a place of worship to all denominations and professions of Christian religion universally in unity, for ever, and to and for no other purpose whatsoever."

The tract is described as containing five and a quarter acres, and is a part of a larger tract which George Ault and Elizabeth, his wife, by indenture dated August 7, 1799, conveyed to George Kuehn.

The deed for this school land is acknowledged before Michael Rathfon, justice of the peace, and witnessed by him and Frederick Beeg.

There was a school-house on this land, where a subscription school was taught during the winter. The remains of this old school-house could be seen until quite recently. Francis Portsline taught here many terms. He had come from France in 1777. His father had charge of a select school in France, and Francis could speak French, German and English. He also had a fair knowledge of Latin. Michael Womer, father of Dr. H. F. Womer, Liverpool, still living near Fremont, was one of his pupils. He came from Baltimore to York, where he married a Miss Heiges, and from

there he came to Perry township. He died in 1858, aged ninety-six years, and is buried in the Portsline Cemetery, about one mile west of Meiserville. His son, George Portsline, aged eighty-five years, is still living near Meiserville. His grandson, Eli Portsline, who has taught many terms, is teaching one of the public schools of Perry township in 1885. This school land is situate at the road near Shaffer's saw-mill. Since the adoption of the public-school system no attention was given to this land, and it seems that adjoining owners have absorbed it and have taken possession of it.

There was a school-house at Mt. Pleasant that was used for school and church purposes before the adoption of the free-school system. Joseph Schnee and others taught subscription school during three months of the year. On the farm now owned by Charles Goodling a subscription school was taught during the winter months, in the spring-house that is still standing there. A. G. Hornberger, Esq., living near Aline, was one of the first teachers after the adoption of the free-school system. He now lives where his father, Abner Hornberger, resided, who had come from Lancaster County in 1817, and who was a justice of the peace for many years.

He was also a millwright, and assisted in building the following grist-mills: Frederick Kremer, now Weiser's, Juniata County; Mr. Witmer, below Liverpool; Frederick Meiser, Sr., opposite Oriental; Rathfon & Minium, in Shade Mountain Gap; Frederick Wendt, now H. H. Bechtel, Monroe township, Juniata County; for General A. Leight, now Dinger's, at Aline. He also assisted in building many saw-mills. He was a man of great muscular strength and powers of endurance, yet mild and affable in his manners. Esquire Hornberger, his son, was also a soldier in the late war, has been justice of the peace for many years, and served as administrator, executor, assignee and guardian in many estates, superintendent of Sunday-school and various offices in the Evangelical Church, of which he is a member.

The following is from the note-book of D. S. Boyer, county superintendent, 1857.

"School near Shadel's mill, visited December 11, 1857. House weather-boarded, not plastered nor ceiled, 21 feet square. Joseph Becker teacher.

"Second visit, February 4, 1858. 54 scholars present, house unfit for its purposes, too many classes.

"School near Schnee's, visited December 14, 1857. A log house formerly used by Lutheran and Reformed congregation as a church, 18 by 35 feet, ceiled with boards; large wood-stove near the middle of room; 14 desks to seat 4 pupils each; William Hending, teacher.

"Second visit, February 3, 1858. 76 pupils present; house too small.

Perry at present contains eight schools, and has male pupils one hundred and eighty-three; females, one hundred and fifty-four. Value of school property, \$3000. Since the above report they have purchased new patent desks for four houses and rebuilt one of the houses. Each house is well supplied with blackboard surface and a large county map of Pennsylvania. There are several new and elegant school-houses in the district.

CHAPTER XIII.

WEST PERRY TOWNSHIP.¹

AN effort was made in 1856 to divide Perry township east and west. A petition was presented at the May term of court in that year, which set forth,—

"That your petitioners labor under great inconvenience for want of a division of said township, to commence at a point near Kohler's Mill, on Mahantango Creek, which is the line between Snyder and Juniata Counties, leading along forest mountain eastward to where it intersects the Washington township line."

Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the propriety of the division and to make a draft of the proposed line. The commissioners, David Weirich, David Showers and J. Henry App, made a report to the court, September, 1856, expressing the opinion that the territory included in the lines of the accompanying draft ought to be erected into a separate town-

ship. To this report exceptions were filed September 25th and argued December 12th, held under advisement by the court, and in May, 1857, was read and approved, *Nisi*.

In 1856 another petition was circulated in the township, having for its object the division of Perry township by a line running north and south. The following action of court at the February term, 1857, sets forth the reason for the petition and the proposed boundaries :

"The petition of sundry citizens of Perry township respectfully represents that they labor under great inconvenience from the extent and geographical surface of said township of Perry. That this inconvenience would be obviated by dividing said township by a line beginning at or near Solomon Kerstetter's blacksmith-shop; thence by a straight line north ten degrees west until it intersects the dividing line between said township of Perry from Franklin and Beaver townships, on the top of shade mountain, and erecting that portion of said township lying on the west side of said line into a new township."

The petitioners asked for the appointment of commissioners to make inquiry concerning the division. The court in the matter made the following decree February 26, 1858 :

"In the above case two returns have been returned to the court by the commissioners appointed by the court to divide said township, and the erection of a new township out of part thereof, in two separate applications. The first return was favorable to a division by a line from east to west, and the second to a division by a line from south to north. Now to wit, February 26, 1858, on due consideration had of the premises, the court order a vote of the qualified voters of said township to be taken on the question of a division thereof in the way proposed by the second return, to wit, by a line from south to north, on Friday, the 29th day of March next, upon which the election officers of the township proposed to be divided shall hold an election at the place fixed by law for holding township elections, and to be governed therein by the several laws of this commonwealth relating to township elections."

In accordance with this decree, an election was held at the time appointed, at which a majority of votes was cast against the division, whereupon a remonstrance was filed, setting forth "that the election was held in an undue and unfair way, and that the tickets were not in accordance with the acts of Assembly, and according to the

¹ By Daniel S. Boyer.

number of legal votes polled there was a majority cast against dividing said township."

The exceptions filed were sustained and a new election was ordered to be held October 12, 1858, "on the way proposed for the division thereof by the report and the return from south to north."

The election was held and resulted in favor of division, which action was confirmed at December term of court, 1858, and the new township named "West Perry."

This township was formed from the western part of Perry township. Hiester's Valley is in the northern part, bounded by Shade Mountain. In the middle part is the Limestone Valley, composed of good soil. In the southern portion is Buckwheat Valley, a light-yellow gravel soil. West Mahantango Creek borders on the south and west and Perry on the east. It forms a triangle at the western termination. The greater portion of the western end is composed of good soil and is inhabited by a thrifty agricultural community.

In 1813 a road was laid out from the Mennonite Church to a road at or near the house of Michael Allbright. This house is still standing close to the creek. John Graybill purchased about one thousand acres of land in 1772, then Northumberland County. Richfield, Juniata County, occupies part of this land. Graybill was born in Germany August 18, 1735; died Feb. 18, 1806, aged seventy. He is interred in the old cemetery north of Richfield, and on his tombstone is inscribed, "He was the oldest settler in this vicinity." The sons of John Graybill were Jacob, Christian, John and Peter. Joseph, a great-grandson, lives on the homestead farm. Jacob married Miss Snyder and settled in the vicinity. Christian S. Graybill, a son of Rev. Christian Graybill, now resides on the place. His sons were John, Christian, Jacob, Herman and Thomas, who all settled near the father's place. Christian, brother of Jacob and son of John, married a Miss Lauver and settled in now Snyder County, and their descendants are in the vicinity. John, brother of Jacob and Christian, was ordained bishop of the Mennonite Church when twenty-one years of age, and served until his death, in 1838. He was

the first Mennonite minister in the vicinity. He is interred in the old cemetery, and his descendants are still in West Perry. Peter warranted the land he sold to John Shellenberger in 1775, near Richfield. Barbara, wife of John Graybill, attained to the age of ninety-three years.

Rev. Christian Graybill, a descendant, was born November 2, 1789; died February 10, 1876, aged eighty-seven years; was forty-eight years a minister of the Mennonite denomination.

CHURCHES.—The Mennonite Church was built in 1859. John G. Graybill, A. Winey, John Winey, building committee; M. S. Graybill, secretary.

The Evangelical Association have a brick church edifice in Buckwheat Valley. It is named the Daniel's Church.

The United Brethren denomination erected a log church near Kohler's (now Shellenberger's mill,) but it is now abandoned, they having erected a new church at Richfield.

Rev. John K. Snyder, a distant relative of Governor Snyder, was born April 11, 1800; died November 25, 1881, aged eighty-one years, seven months and fourteen days. He was a colonel of militia when he joined the U. B. Church. He became a minister, and had the faculty to impress the truth of the Gospel on the hearts of his hearers.

J. G. Hornberger, Esq., served several terms as county auditor, three terms as justice of the peace. He has taught school a number of terms and holds the professional certificate. His services are in frequent demand to serve as executor, administrator, assignee and guardian. He is a son-in-law of Rev. J. K. Snyder and one of the executors of the estate of Mr. Snyder.

George W. Seiver has served two terms as county auditor. He has taught fourteen terms of common school and is a progressive teacher. He is now engaged in teaching and holds the professional certificate.

Daniel Haas is a school director of West Perry township. An active school man. He is a grandson of Valentine Haas, who was cap-

tain of a company in the War of 1812. His son, H. C. Haas, an intelligent young man, is one of the school-teachers of West Perry township.

The mill now owned by John Shellenberger is located on Mahantango Creek, near Richfield. It was long known as "Kolder's Mills." Messrs. Pile, Honsewerth and Mitterling owned it. It has a strong water-power and has an extensive patronage. The present owner is an active and energetic man.

Thomas Shellenberger erected an extensive steam tannery in the western part of the township about twenty years ago. It is now owned and conducted by a party who came from Lancaster County.

Henry B. Snyder has a water-power saw-mill on Mahantango Creek, three miles from Richfield. He does an extensive customer work.

John H. Willis was born of English descent in Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1851. His father died before the son was born. April 18, 1853, he was bound to John and Angeline Meyer, Norristown, Pa., who moved to West Perry township, where Mr. Willis has ever since resided. He struggled through disadvantages; laid the foundation of an education in the common schools of West Perry township; taught common schools; entered the State Normal School at Lock Haven, where he was graduated in 1883. He was entirely dependent on his own resources. He has taught fourteen sessions of the common schools and was principal of the Middleburg schools when graded during the winter of 1883 and 1884. He is a deacon of the Reformed Church at Richfield, president of the Republican Standing Committee of Snyder County, and was secretary of the same in the year 1884.

SCHOOLS.—The condition of the early schools in this part of Perry (now West Perry) is best explained by the following extracts from the note-book of D. S. Boyer, county superintendent, 1857: "School-house in Buckwheat Valley, near Gordon's, visited December 15, 1857. A log school-house, weather-boarded, not plastered nor ceiled, twenty four feet square. Wood-stove near the middle. Long desks along the wall. Long benches too high for smaller pupils. No black-board. Hats, etc., hanging along the

wall. Thirty-seven present. Union Primer, Cobb's & Byerly's Spellers, Cobb's 1, 2, 3 Readers, Testament, McGuffie's Reader, Sanders' 1 English Reader, History of the World, German Psalter, Smith's & Rose's Arithmetics used. No directors have visited this school.

"Second visit, February 4, 1858. School opened by reading the Testament. Eighty pupils on the roll. School too large for the house, which is unfit for use. John R. Ecklin, teacher.

"School at David Kremer's, western part of township, visited February 3, 1858. House eighteen feet square, situate near the road. A miserable log cabin, not plastered nor ceiled; well ventilated with broken windows and openings in the floor. Blackboard one by four feet. Long desks along the wall, and high slab benches. Twenty-eight pupils on the roll. Cobbs & Sanders' and McGuffie's Readers, Cobb's Sequel English Reader, Rose & Stoddard's Arithmetics used. Alexander Bertch, teacher."

This school-house was in that part of the district that is now embraced in the Independent District, where they have now two new and elegant school-houses, seated with patent desks and well supplied with blackboards, etc. This is known by the name "Evandale." School property now valued at fourteen hundred dollars. There has been a marked improvement since 1858.

The following is the statistical report for 1885: "Four schools, 5 months, 4 male teachers, salary, \$24. Males 116, females 79. Five mills levied for school purposes, \$617.85. State appropriation, \$126.75. For repairing, \$57.53. Teachers' wages, \$480. Fuel and contingents, \$63.76. Collection fees, \$43.53. Salary of secretary, \$15. Resources in excess of liabilities, \$52.62. Value of school property, \$2800."

There has been a marked improvement in the schools of this district since 1858. They have four comfortable houses, and they have good teachers employed. John W. Haas, who was a professional teacher living and teaching in this district for a number of years, assisted in advancing the schools.

CHAPTER XIV.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.¹

IN the summer of 1817 petitions were circulated among the inhabitants of parts of Penn's, Centre and Mahantango townships, having for their object the erection of a new township. The petitions were presented to the court of Union County, and John Hayes, John Driesbach and — were appointed viewers. The two whose names are here given made a report at the December term of court, 1817, and described boundaries of the proposed township,—

"Beginning at a marked Hickory on the banks of the Susquehanna River above and near the mouth of George Arnold's Run; thence north 51 degrees west 1070 perches to a marked white oak; south 39 degrees west 200 perches to a marked white oak; north 51 degrees west 660 perches, north 53 degrees west 400 perches, north 20 degrees west 780 perches to Shadel's house; thence 49 degrees east 1070 perches to Middle Creek; thence down the same to the Susquehanna; thence down the said river to the beginning, to be known by the name of Washington."

The report was read the first time December 18, 1817, and again December 14, 1818, when it was confirmed. A part of this township was taken to form part of Chapman township when it was erected, in February, 1820.

This is one of the interior townships of Snyder County. It is bounded on the north by Franklin and Middle Creek townships, east by Penn. south by Union and Chapman, west by Perry township. Middle Creek, a stream which has its source in the western part of the county, flows along the eastern boundary of this township.

It is six miles from east to west, and the same distance from its northern to its southern boundaries.

The township contains three valleys, extending east and west, and three ridges running east and west, parallel with the valleys. Chestnut Ridge, along the northern boundary, abounds in hematite and fossil iron-ore, and there are many drifts now open and successfully and profitably worked. The ore is hauled by teams

to Kreamer and Globe Mills Stations, on the Sumbury and Lewistown Railroad, a distance of two miles. Flintstone Ridge, south of Freeburg, abounds in good limestones. Many lime quarries are open and lime-kilns are built near the quarries. A good quality of cement stone has been found on the ridge, on the premises of Augustus Springman, near Freeburg. Neitz's Ridge, south of Flintstone, has several drifts made by miners about ten years ago.

Pleasant Valley, between Chestnut and Flint Ridges, has a good quality of limestone and red shale land.

Flintstone Valley is a narrow strip of flintstone land noted for its productiveness. The sharp flintstones and heavy soil, of which it is composed, require more labor to cultivate than light gravel soil, but it yields a good return to the husbandman.

Neitz's Valley, located between Neitz's Ridge and third ridge, contains a yellow gravelly soil, easy to cultivate. In this valley strong indications of coal-oil can be found. On the surface of the water, at a number of places, a scum can be found, some of which has been collected into bottles and tested. The lands in this valley have been leased by a party who propose to prospect for coal-oil.

Wisahicken Creek flows through Pleasant Valley into Middle Creek. It is formed by numerous springs, which arise in Chestnut and Flint Ridge. A small stream flows through Flintstone Valley into Middle Creek. This stream divides the quality of the soil. On the north side of it is found the heavy flint land, and on the south gravel land. A small stream also flows through Neitz's Valley into the Middle Creek.

IRON-ORE.—On the premises of William H. Ripka, two miles north of Freeburg, iron-ore of the best quality is mined. Mr. Ripka is a millwright and put in the machinery of the sand-works at McVeytown, Mifflin County, and built a number of mills and saw-mills in Centre, Mifflin and Snyder Counties.

Iron-ore is also taken out on the land of Isaac Diemer, Andrew Bickel, George C. Moyer, C. Haines and others. The iron-ore business was commenced here about twelve

¹ By Daniel S. Boyer.

years ago by Heim, Cruikshank & Co., from Shamokin. It is taken on wagons to the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, to Meiser and Smithgrove, a distance of about two miles, where it is shipped to Danville and to other places.

ELECTIONS.—The elections for Washington township were held many years at the election-house of George Moyer. When William Moyer, Esq., purchased the property he removed the old election-house, and on the erection of a new building he desired the elections held at another place. A petition was presented at December term of court, 1874, and Judge Bucher ordered the elections to be held at Boyer's town hall, in Freeburg.

At February term, 1879, a petition was presented to court praying for the removal of the place of holding the elections from Boyer's town hall to the house of Andrew Roush. The Court ordered an election to be held April 19, 1879, on the question of removal. The result of the election was: Against removal, seventy-four votes; for removal, sixty-five votes. The Court thereupon decreed that the elections should continue to be held at Boyer's town hall.

COVERED BRIDGES ACROSS MIDDLE CREEK.—At February term of court, 1820, Samuel Templeton, George Boyer, George Miller, Samuel Baum, Jr., Joseph Stillwell and Christopher Seebold were appointed commissioners to view sites for covered bridges across both branches of Middle Creek on the road leading from Freeburg, through Washington township, to Selin's Grove.

They reported at May sessions that bridges were necessary over the two branches of Middle Creek, which report was confirmed by the Court. Contract was made with Colonel J. C. Herrold for their construction, who soon after built them, and they are still in use.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Frederick Albright was one of the first settlers in Flintstone Valley. He located one mile south of Freeburg, where there is an excellent spring. He built a log cabin on the tract now owned by Philip and J. A. Moyer. It was not until several years later that he took out his warrant. The patent was granted November 27, 1788. It contained one

hundred and fifty-nine acres and was named "Garter Snake." He and his wife sold sixty-two acres to their son-in-law, Adam Stahl, September 22, 1800. Another tract of one hundred and six acres was patented as "Heroph" November 29, 1796.

A man named Ruland was the first settler in Pleasant Valley. He built a cabin in the meadow on the farm now owned by John Hummel, a half-mile from Freeburg.

Peter Straub lived three miles northwest of Freeburg in 1785. He had a one-story, weather-boarded house, painted red, on the site where the house of Jacob Haines now stands. He dressed in home-made clothes and never had buttons on his garments; he tied them with strings. He made his own hats of straw and wore no others; he never used candles, and the only light he used was made of pine-knots, which were burned in an opening in the chimney, called *kee-efly* in the German language. He had only three hickory chairs in use; they cooked in an open fire-place, and the sour-kraut stand was kept in the kitchen; he used wooden spoons and bowls of his own manufacture. He had no children, but left a considerable legacy, when he died, to collateral heirs. His wife also dressed in home-made clothes, and was an expert at the spinning-wheel, an article much used in her day.

GRIST-MILLS.—There are three grist-mills in Washington township. The mill in Freeburg is situated on Wisahieken Creek, and was built by Andrew Straub, the founder of Freeburg. It is a two-story structure. The present owners, Levi S. and George W. Goy, erected a dry-kiln near the mill in the year 1883; also a saw-mill. They do considerable sawing, and use steam-power at low stages of the water to propel the grist-mill. This is a great convenience to the citizens of Freeburg and its vicinity.

The mill now owned by F. E. Hilbish and George K. Moyer, on Wisahieken Creek, two miles east of Freeburg, on the road leading to Selin's Grove, was built by Christian Hautz. The present owners have recently remodeled it, and put in new machinery, and also a new steam-engine. They use the engine at low

stages of the water. This mill is used for customer work, and is conveniently located. It occupies the place where an old mill stood which had been erected by J. G. Menges many years ago.

Andrew and A. J. Benshell built a two-story grist-mill at Middle Creek, about twenty years ago, three miles east of Freeburg. It has a good water-power and good machinery, and is now owned by Philip Benfer. An old log mill was built by Philip Morr on the premises now owned by Joseph Diehl, one mile east of Freeburg, on the road leading to Selin's Grove. It was afterwards converted into an oil-mill, which ceased operation with flax-raising. Frederick Stees erected a new two-story grist-mill on this site, and also a saw-mill. This mill was burned in the year 1853, when owned by Jacob Schoch, deceased. No mill has since been erected, and the race which conveyed the water to the mill is filled and leveled and the ground is used for agricultural purposes.

TANNERIES.—Samuel Moyer owns the tannery on the southwest corner of North and Front Streets, in Freeburg. He carries on the tanning business. This tannery was established by Colonel Henry Straub about the year 1835.

Philip Moyer carries on the tanning business at a tan-yard which he established in the year 1851. It is located one mile northwest of Freeburg, on the road leading from Freeburg to Middleburg.

On the premises of Mrs. George Hilbish, corner of Water and Market Streets, in Freeburg, Francis A. Boyer, Sr., commenced the tanning business about the year 1815. His father, Philip Boyer, bought this establishment about that date. The last tanning business was done by David Moyer. George Hilbish, now deceased, destroyed the vats about the year 1865, and a garden now occupies the spot where the vats were.

On the farm now owned by the estate of Michael C. Moyer, deceased, one mile west of Freeburg, his father, Christopher Moyer, established a tan-yard in the year 1831. The business was kept up till 1851, a period of twenty years.

On the farm of John Freed, three miles west

of Freeburg, Peter Witmer erected a tan-yard in the year 1828. The business was kept up till 1818. John P. Mertz was the last to carry on the business.

On the corner of Front and North Streets, where the widow of the late Rev. C. G. Erlennmyer now lives, John Roush erected a tan-yard about the year 1812. John Hilbish was the last one that conducted the business, and the present occupants filled up the vats about the year 1855.

DISTILLERIES.—There were twelve distilleries in Washington township. The last two were destroyed by fire in the year 1853, and nothing now remains to show where any of them were located. Farmers would take their apples and peaches in large English wagon-beds, holding from forty to eighty bushels, and get them distilled into whiskey and applejack for half of the proceeds. The prices of rye whiskey ranged from thirty-three to thirty-seven cents per gallon, and of applejack from twenty-two to twenty-five cents per gallon. It was a usual sight to see immense piles of apples surrounding the distilleries, belonging to different parties, which were awaiting their time for distillation. The names of the last owners of the distilleries and the places where located are as follows:

Peter Hilbish, where Samuel G. Hilbish now lives, one mile west of Freeburg. John Motz, on the farm now owned by Peter Klingler, two miles west of Freeburg. Henry Straub, on the farm of H. M. Freed, three miles west of Freeburg. Lorenzo Haines, on the farm of Philip Apple, one and one-half miles west of Freeburg. John German, on the farm now owned by John Schnee, in Flintstone Valley. Henry Deckert, on the farm now owned by Henry Kuster, in Flintstone Valley (Bailey homestead). John Holsapple, on the farm now owned by Jacob Morr, in Flintstone Valley. Adam Stahl, on the farm now owned by Philip and John A. Moyer, in Flintstone Valley. Philip Morr, on the farm of A. Springman, three-fourths of a mile east of Freeburg. Lorenzo Haines, on lot of George C. Moyer, on Cherry Run, near Freeburg. Frederick Moyer, on the farm of F. C. Moyer, one mile north of Freeburg, on Cherry Run, near the old ceme-

tery. Harman Speese, on the land of Henry Kuster, one mile northeast of Freeburg, on the road leading to Conrad's Mill.

CHURCHES.—The history of Zion's Lutheran Church and cemetery will be found in the sketch of the Lutheran and Reformed Church in Freeburg.

The only church in the township at the present time belongs to the congregation of United Brethren. It is located two miles south of Freeburg. The corner-stone was laid September 5, 1880, and a one-story frame edifice was erected in that year. The society are regularly organized, and are supplied by circuit preachers.

SCHOOLS.—Before the adoption of the common-school system there was only one school-house in Freeburg and Washington township, which was located on the ground where the Lutheran and Reformed Church now stands in Freeburg. It was a log structure, one story high, weather-boarded and painted red.

Among the early teachers were Kamfield, Schuyler, Gundrum, Hollenbush. Later were Logan, Sands, Burge, Burr, Montelius, Naille, Motz, Jesse, Hugh, Absalom and William Teats. The latter is still living in Washington township, of whom we present the following sketch, which embraces a long period in our school history.

William Teats was born in Washington township, Union (now Snyder) County, February 14, 1810. His father, William Teats, came to Pennsylvania from New Jersey. He died at the age of forty-three years, leaving a large family mostly depending on William, then only seventeen years old. His entire school term was only seven weeks. At the age of nineteen years he taught a subscription school in a log house near his home, in Washington township, in the year 1829. He continued to work at his trade during the summer and teach subscription school during the winter until the adoption of the free-school system. He taught forty-two terms subscription and public schools. He has three sons, who also are teachers. Levi, the eldest son, taught sixteen terms, but is now a farmer in Perry township; Philip M. Teats, second son, was ten years justice of the peace in

West Perry township, and taught seventeen terms, now residing at Bloomsburg; Robert M. Teats, his youngest son, has taught twenty-two terms, nine of them near his home, in Washington township. Levi has a son, Henry W. Teats, who is also a teacher. Robert M. has two sons,—Ira W., who has taught two terms, and William W., Jr., taught one term.

William Teats, the father, lives with his son Robert, with all his faculties unimpaired, at the age of seventy-six years.

Fifty years ago Washington township had twelve distilleries and one school. Now there are eleven public schools, an academy, two music-schools and no distillery.

Geography was first taught in the county, in Freeburg in 1828, and grammar at the same place, 1831. George Weirick was the teacher who taught geography and the pupils were Philip Hilbish, now living at Selin's Grove; George C. Moyer, living at Freeburg; Elias R. Menges, one of the first associate judges of Snyder County, who now resides near Bristol, Elkhart County, Ind. Jesse Teats taught the first grammar and George C. Moyer and Henry J. Boyer (oldest brother of Professor D. S. Boyer), now living in Chicago, Ill., were the only pupils. Theodore Burr was the first teacher who taught natural philosophy, and Daniel S. Boyer was his only pupil in that branch.

William P. Moyer, present principal of the graded school for Washington township, has taught twenty-one terms and holds the permanent certificate issued by the State. William H. Moyer, the present postmaster at Freeburg, also holds the permanent certificate. He has taught a number of terms of public school, and was an assistant teacher in the Freeburg Academy. T. E. Arbogast was a successful teacher, also a school director, and is now one of the leading merchants in Freeburg.

The statistics for 1855 are as follows: Nine schools, four months; nine male teachers. Male pupils, two hundred and eleven; females, one hundred and sixty nine.

For the year 1881, twenty-nine years later, the statistics are as follows: Eleven schools, five months; eight male and three female teachers.

Number of male pupils, two hundred and twenty-five; females, two hundred and ten.

There are four schools in one building in Freeburg. Value of school property, five thousand dollars.

L. S. Goy, a gentleman of a good common-school education, is secretary of the board. He advocated the necessity of putting new desks in two of the rooms in the Freeburg school-house. The board agreed to this measure, and seated the upper rooms with the new improved Paragon desks, September, 1885.

Washington is credited with having been the first district in the county that accepted the public-school system.

FREEBURG.

This village was founded about 1796 by Andrew Straub, and was called Straub's Town for several years. It contained ninety five building-lots, sixty-six feet by one hundred and sixty-five feet. He donated one acre of ground for church and school purposes. The Lutheran Reformed Church is erected on one of the lots donated. The proprietor of the town became so poor that at his death he was buried at the expense of the township in the grave-yard he had previously donated in Freeburg. He died in the stone house now owned and occupied by Henry Custer, in Penn's township. No tomb-stone marks his resting-place.

The inhabitants of Straubstown in 1802 are given in Linn's "Buffalo Valley," as follows: "Alspice, Doctor Henry; Fehnly, Jacob; Hackenberg, Michael, joiner; Long, Peter; Moore, Andrew; Moore, Philip; Myer, Michael; Myer, Jacob, son of Stephen; Myer, George; Nagle, John; Reigert, Paul; Roush, John, tan-yard; Rupert, John; Schock, Jacob; Smith, John, weaver; Straub, George, son of Peter; Stump, Abraham; Weaver, Michael."

The first addition made to the town was in 1854, when Henry Motz, Esq., laid out twenty-one building-lots; the second was made by John Enrich, in 1867, consisting of twenty-one lots, the third addition by Hon. George C. Moyer, eighteen lots; the fourth addition, of forty lots, by Daniel S. and Jacob J. Boyer; the fifth, of one hundred and forty lots, was

made by Augustus Springman, in the year 1873. This last addition was part of a tract of two hundred and thirty-one acres surveyed to Daniel Ort on a warrant dated April 11, 1755. Ort sold the tract to Andrew Moore, March 18, 1769. It was named "Milltown," and was described as being in Dutch Valley, near Middle Creek. The patent was issued July 9, 1785. The town now contains three hundred and fifty building-lots, and is five-eighths of a mile in length. It contains one hundred and ten dwelling-houses, an academy, two music-schools, two churches, a public school-house with four rooms, five stores, two drug-stores, two saddler-shops, two shoemakers, two tinsmiths, one tan-yard, four blacksmith-shops, two wagon-maker's shops, one feed-store, two marble-shops, one lumber-yard, one foundry, a barber-shop, one saloon, five establishments in which cigars are manufactured, two printing-offices, two plasterers, two physicians, three attorneys, one minister, two dealers in musical instruments, two justices of the peace, three carpenters, one chair-maker and a grist and saw-mill. George B. Straub has carried on the coach business in Freeburg since 1852. P. L. Hains has a furniture establishment, and is also an undertaker and painter. F. E. Hilbish has erected a large sale-stable, at which he has had thirty sales of horses since January, 1883. The horses are bought by Messrs. Wilson, of Walnut, Ill., and shipped here by railroad. Mr. Hilbish has sold at public and private sales since he established the business about one thousand horses, and handled about one hundred and forty thousand dollars in the business.

Christian Boyer, a Revolutionary soldier, kept the first store in Washington township, in the year 1789, in the old stone house, still standing and occupied by Daniel Baney, one mile north of Freeburg. He afterwards built a house on the corner now occupied by F. C. Moyer, in Freeburg. He gave an old fiddle to Christopher Moyer for all the timber he used in this house. He moved into it and opened a store about the year 1797, one year after Freeburg was founded.

Philip Morr kept a store in Freeburg, in the house now owned by M. L. Erlenmyer, on Front

Street, about the year 1799. George Hosterman kept a tavern in Front Street, about the year 1812, in the house now owned by the estate of Daniel Glass, deceased.

An attempt was made in 1874 to incorporate Freeburg into a borough. A petition was presented to the court signed by forty-two persons. The petition was taken into consideration, and the grand jury granted a borough February 24, 1874.

A May term, 1874, a remonstrance was presented to the court against the incorporation, and exceptions filed, and L. M. Myers appointed commissioner to take testimony. Seventy-five witnesses were examined, a majority of whom testified against the incorporation. A number who had signed in favor of a borough were induced to change their opinions, and testified against the incorporation. The matter ended, the report of the grand jury was not confirmed by the court, and Freeburg still remains in Washington township.

The *Freeburg Courier* was established in Freeburg, July 25, 1867, with D. B. & C. F. Moyer as editors and proprietors. This firm conducted the paper up to August 1, 1874, when, upon the death of the senior member, Henry B. Moyer purchased the interest of the deceased, and at once assumed the duties of one of its editors and proprietors, the firm-name being H. B. & C. F. Moyer. C. F. Moyer, one of the proprietors, erected a fine two-story office on Market Street, Freeburg, in 1876. The *Courier* is a Republican paper.

The *Freeburg News* is a Democratic paper established by L. G. Early in Freeburg, July 1, 1885. Its office is on Market Street. Mr. Early learned the business at Reading.

LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH OF FREEBURG.—These distinct congregations erected a Union Church at Freeburg in 1812. The history of each will here be given in connection with the church building.

On the Morr farm, now owned by Augustus Springman, our forefathers worshipped in a private house long before a church was erected. In 1770 a patent was granted to Andrew Morr, Casper Roush, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and Peter Straub, for forty-two acres of

land one mile north of Freeburg, for the use of the Lutheran Church. On this land they built a log school-house, which was also used for a church for seventeen years. About six acres of this land is still owned by the Lutheran congregation at Freeburg, and an old cemetery, which has been recently newly fenced and cleared is on a part of this land.

In 1787 the Lutherans commenced building a church on the grounds, called Zion's Church, but never finished it. In this church they worshipped twenty-eight years. The Reformed congregation was organized in the year 1791.

Andrew Straub, the proprietor of Straubstown (now Freeburg), donated one acre of ground for church and school purposes, on which the Lutheran and Reformed congregation built a Union Church. The corner-stone was laid May 7, 1812, by Rev. Engel, Lutheran, and Rev. Adams, Reformed minister. The church was named St. Peter's Church of Freeburg.

The War of 1812-14 delayed its completion until 1815. It was a two-story stone church surmounted with a cupola, in which was placed a good bell. It had a gallery on three sides, and was considered a model building for the times. After three years' labor it was dedicated October 29, 1815. On this occasion the pastors, Rev. Conrad Walter, Lutheran, and Rev. Isaac Gerhart, Reformed, were assisted by Rev. J. P. Shindel, of Sunbury, who preached the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. H. Gerhart, of Bedford, and Rev. Y. H. Fries, of Millinburg. Christian Boyer and Jacob Roush were the building committee on the Lutheran side, and Henry Stetler and John Nagle, Reformed. This church stood fifty-six years, until March 23, 1868.

The members of both congregations assembled to tear it down, June 28, 1868. A large concourse of people assembled to view the contents of the old corner-stone. Rev. C. G. Erlenmyer preached on this occasion, on the words recorded in Psalm 77-50, "I have considered the days of old, the years of ancient times."

Rev. J. W. Lescher, Reformed pastor, also participated in the exercises. A broken bottle,

two mouldy Catechisms and a manuscript which was nearly all consumed was all that remained of the contents of the stone. Rev. Erlenmyer feelingly remarked, that what was left of the contents was an emblem of mortality. The building committee for the erection of a new church were, Francis A. Boyer and John Hummel, Lutherans; George Hilbich and George C. Moyer, Reformed. John Hummel died before the completion of the church, and George Shotsberger was elected to fill his place.

Rev. Enterline organized the Lutheran congregation in the year 1787. From 1790 the following Lutheran ministers served the congregation: Rev. Jasensky and Rev. Herpst; from 1804 to 1819, Rev. Conrad Walter; from 1819 to 1820, Rev. J. P. Shindel; from 1821 to 1831, Rev. Jacob W. Smith; from 1832 to 1842, Rev. William German; from 1842 to 1876, Rev. C. G. Erlenmyer; from 1876 to 1885, Rev. J. W. Wampole. The corner-stone of the new church was laid June 2, 1868; Rev. C. F. Hoffmeyer, Reformed minister, preached from Isaiah, chapter xxviii., 16th verse, and Rev. J. W. Early also preached on the same subject. Rev. J. K. Millet preached from 1 Corinthians, chapter iii., 11th verse. Rev. C. G. Erlenmyer deposited in the corner-stone a Bible, Catechisms of Lutheran and Reformed, a Lutheran and Reformed Church paper, all the papers published in the county, an article giving a brief history of the old church, names of present officers and building committee. Rev. J. W. Lescher and Rev. Joseph Schlappig were also in attendance, and participated in the exercises. The services were held in Boyer's Hall. For nearly two years, during the building of the church, both congregations held services in Boyer's Hall.

The new church edifice is a brick building with a basement. The cupola is ninety-eight feet high, finely constructed. The bell and fixtures weigh two thousand seven hundred pounds. The present officers of the Lutheran congregation are John Hummel, George Shotsberger and Augustus Springman, trustees; Jonathan Grimm, David Arbogast, elders; J. S. Hendricks and Jonathan B. Arbogast, deacons; Daniel S. Boyer, secretary; and An-

gustus Springman, treasurer. Present membership, two hundred and fifty. The Sunday-school has an organ in the basement. The United congregation have an organ, and the Lutheran congregation have a pipe-organ in the gallery. The church officers were, in May 1812: Trustees, Peter German, Peter Hilbich (Reformed), Philip Morr, Jacob Roush (Lutheran), Elders, Frederick Albright and George Morr (Lutherans), Adam Hilbich and George Moyer (Reformed); Deacons Michael Weber and Henry Stetler (Reformed), Philip Roush and John Berry (Lutheran). The first Reformed minister who preached here was Rev. Hendl, but the first pastor of the congregation was Rev. Jonathan Rahanser, who preached in Zion's (Lutheran) Church, located one mile north of Freeburg, from 1791 to 1794. Rev. Geistweit preached several years; Rev. John Frederick Adam from 1797 to 1809; Rev. Isaac Gerhart from 1813 to 1818. The charge then consisted of eight congregations, extending from Selin's Grove to Black Oak Ridge. Rev. Felix from 1818 to 1824; Rev. Daniel Weiser from 1824 to 1833. He had learned the trade of a nail-smith. In 1834 Classis chose Rev. Benjamin Boyer. The charge was now reduced to four congregations. Rev. Samuel Seibert from 1840 to 1844; Rev. J. H. Derr from 1848 to 1852; Rev. Samuel Gutelins from 1854 to 1861; Rev. C. Z. Weiser from 1861 to 1862; Rev. A. R. Hottenstein from 1862 to 1865; Rev. J. W. Lescher from 1866 to 1869; Rev. J. S. Shade from 1870 to 1871. Since July 9, 1871, Rev. W. A. Haas has been the pastor.

The leaders of the congregational singing were, in their order, in the Lutheran and Reformed congregations: Jeremiah Repass, Jacob German, F. C. Moyer, Daniel Swartz, David Boyer and William Moyer. First organ dedicated April 22, 1867. The present officers of the church are: Trustee, F. C. Moyer; Elders, Philip Moyer and William Moyer; deacons, Joseph Moyer and Henry B. Moyer; Treasurer, George C. Moyer. Present membership, about two hundred.

At the time Rev. Gerhart labored here there was only one Reformed minister northwest of the Blue Mountains. Those were primitive

and pioneer times. At Botschaft's (Grubb's) Church only two men, besides the minister, wore coats to church in summer. All the rest came in their shirt-sleeves. At Black Oak Ridge two women only came to church with bonnets on. The others all wore men's woolen hats.

REV. CHARLES GUSTAVUS ERLENMEYER was born at Moensheim, Leonburg County, kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, February

1832. During the following summer (1833) he took charge of the Liverpool, New Buffalo and Wild Cat congregations in Perry County. In the fall of 1833 he was licensed to preach the gospel, and was received as a member of the West Pennsylvania Synod at Millinburg, Union County, and ordained, in 1835, at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County. June 11, 1869, he was dismissed and received as a member of the Old Pennsylvania Synod, June, 1870,



C. G. Erlenmeyer.

18, A.D. 1808. He was a son of Balthasar Erlenmeyer, and his consort, Dorothea Sophia; baptized by Rev. George Roessler in his early infancy, and received into the Lutheran Church by the same pastor at the age of fourteen years. He entered the college at Stuttgart and remained four years. He studied theology at the University of Tübingen. After nine years of special and patient study he entered the holy ministry. In the spring of 1832 he left his native country and embarked on a sailing-vessel, and, after a stormy passage, landed at Baltimore October 9,

at Pottsville. He served in the holy ministry forty-three years, and in the Freeburg charge, left vacant by his death, thirty-four years. At Schnee's congregation he preached forty successive years. He preached his last sermon on Sunday, February 20, 1876, on Luke viii. 4-15—parable of the sowers.

His was indeed a busy pastorate. His careful and neatly-kept diary showed the following record of his long ministry: Infant baptisms, 5273; adults, 185; total, 5458; confirmations, 2013; weddings, 1395; funeral sermons preached,

2228. The last record in his diary is February 22d, recording a visit to a sick member of his congregation. He was assiduous in his visitations of the sick. At all hours, in all kinds of weather, he responded to the calls of his profession. His fervent prayers, the hymns he sang and his selections of God's word were always appropriate for the sick-room. The many funeral sermons he preached gave him an experience in this part of his ministry which seldom falls to the lot of any. He was passionately fond of church music, and he had a strong voice, which could be distinctly heard above all the rest, especially when he led his congregation in singing German hymns. He was a ripe scholar and a man of excellent literary taste, of refined sentiments and cultivated mind, carefully and classically educated, yet modest and unassuming. He felt an interest in the cause of education, and he was president of the Freeburg Academy a number of years. The poor and needy found in him a devoted friend. From the pulpit and in private he would plead in their behalf. Trouble and distress always enlisted his warmest sympathy and generous aid. His benefactions often brightened the homes of the poor and needy. It afforded him great pleasure to witness the innocent amusements of children. Long before the joyous Christmas season he would accumulate presents for his own children and for those of his neighbors and friends. He was always punctual in filling his appointments, yet seldom carried a time-piece. Although advanced in years, he could read and write without the use of glasses.

November 9, 1835, he married Catharine Steel, of New Buffalo, Perry County, who survives him, together with ten children—three sons and seven daughters—and a number of grandchildren. He contracted a cold on Friday, February 25th, and gradually grew worse, with intervals of relief, until March 6, 1876; he died of typhoid pneumonia, aged sixty-eight years. His death caused the profoundest sorrow in the community where he lived and among the members of his congregation. He was a faithful pastor, a courteous gentleman, an earnest, sincere minister, a man of amiable disposition and snavity of manners. His peaceable dis-

position was proverbial, and he seemed to realize to the fullest extent "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

At least fifteen hundred persons attended his funeral to pay their tribute of respect to his memory. Rev. J. G. Anspach, J. W. Early, E. L. Reed and P. Born, of the Lutheran Church, and Revs. W. A. Haas and L. C. Edmonds, of the Reformed Church, participated in the funeral ceremonies. Funeral services were held and discourses delivered in all the churches connected with the Freeburg charge subsequent to his funeral by the pastors on the Reformed side in charge of the same. Extended notices of his death appeared in all our county papers and in a number of papers of our neighboring counties. The officers of the Freeburg Academy passed suitable resolutions and entered them on their minutes. The Freeburg Lyceum, of which he was a member, assembled and recorded their sorrow at the loss of a zealous worker, a finished gentleman and an accomplished scholar. The members of the Freeburg, Salem and Schneec's congregations assembled in their respective churches and passed resolutions expressive of their feelings in the loss of him "who has been a tender counselor in the family, a kind comforter in the house of mourning and an affectionate sympathizer at the bed of sickness; an earnest pastor among his people, an instructive and conscientious prophet in the pulpit and revered priest at the altar; a workman that need not be ashamed." A monument association was formed at Freeburg on the day of his funeral. Daniel S. Boyer was selected president; H. H. Grimm, secretary; Edward Bassler, treasurer, and solicitors appointed for each congregation. The amounts contributed are as follows: Freeburg congregation, \$231.25; Salem, \$100; Schneec's, \$80.75; Artley's, \$19.50; Botschaft's, \$8.85. Hon. E. R. Menges and others, of Elkhart County, Ind., former members of Rev. Erlemeyer's charge when they lived in Pennsylvania, contributed \$13.50. The total amount paid into the monument fund was \$463.24. With this fund a splendid monument was purchased, which was on exhibition at the Centennial, at Philadelphia, which has been

placed over his grave in the Freeburg Cemetery, with suitable inscriptions on two of its sides. On a day set for the unveiling of this monument a large crowd was in attendance, which again demonstrated the fact that the memory of the just shall live.

To his eldest son, Martin Luther Erlenmeyer, belongs the credit for furnishing the means to have the illustration of his respected father placed in this book, and to Professor D. S. Boyer, a member of the Freeburg congregation, for the biography.

UNITED BRETHREN.—Rev. Ensebins Hershey, an itinerant preacher, came to Freeburg in 1851, and purchased a lot. He commenced the erection of a one-story brick church, which under his charge was completed.

He labored with his own hands, and by perseverance and diligence succeeded in having the church completed and dedicated.

FREEBURG ACADEMY.—This institution is located north of Freeburg, on an elevation, and is a three-story brick structure, thirty-five by fifty-eight feet, surmounted by a cupola, in which is a sweet-toned bell. The first floor contains a school-room, dining-room, kitchen and cellar; second floor, main school-room and two rooms for dwelling department; third floor, two rooms for family use and nine rooms for students' use. The first building, which had been erected in 1853, was burned October 13, 1855, and had been insured for \$1000.

The first meeting, to consider the propriety of building an academy, was held in Freeburg August 16, 1852. John Kantz presided; D. P. Hilbish and Emanuel Houtz, vice-presidents; and John Hilbish, secretary; Rev. C. G. Erlenmeyer, Geo. C. Moyer and H. Motz were the first trustees.

This institution was incorporated under the style and title of the "Freeburg Academy of the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations." The following-named were principals of the institution in the order in which they are named: Jacob S. Whitman, Geo. F. McFarland, Rev. C. Z. Weiser, Rev. J. K. Millet, Daniel S. Boyer, N. D. Vandyke, Daniel S. Boyer, F. W. Ream and Wm. H. Dill.

It is a remarkable fact that all the gentlemen

that were principals of this institution are still living, and all engaged in educational pursuits, with one exception. Mr. Ream is now county superintendent of Montour County, and W. H. Dill, county superintendent of Snyder County.

The present officers of the institution are Daniel S. Boyer, president; John A. Hilbish, vice-president; Geo. C. Moyer, treasurer; C. F. Moyer, secretary; B. F. Arnold, Frederick E. Hilbish and Sam'l G. Hilbish, trustees.

SOCIETIES.—The Simon Snyder Council of the United Order of American Mechanics was in successful operation for a period of three years, when, in consequence of the hard times and removal of many of its members, it disbanded.

Washington Camp, of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, also had a flourishing lodge at Freeburg for a period of four years. They held regular meetings and were quite prosperous for a time, but finally disbanded.

Freeburg Lodge, No. 611, I. O. of O. F., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania October 10, 1867. The following are the names of the charter members: Henry Berry, Noble Grand; H. H. Grimm, Vice-Grand; S. W. Watt, Secretary; B. F. Arnold, Assistant Secretary; Peter S. Rigel, Treasurer. Their room is neatly furnished and the walls adorned with charts, etc. The annual report for 1885 shows that the assets of the lodge amount to \$563.55. The present officers are L. S. Goy, Noble Grand; George W. Woodling, Vice-Grand; Francis Glass, Secretary; Peter S. Rigel, Treasurer; Representative to Grand Lodge, Daniel S. Boyer. The following are Past Grands: B. F. Arnold, Francis Glass, Jacob M. Roush, Daniel S. Boyer, Henry Berry, S. W. Watt, J. B. Shirk, H. H. Grimm, William A. Glass, Henry H. Glass, James P. Moyer.

BOYER'S TOWN HALL.—Daniel S. Boyer, realizing the necessity of a town hall, erected a suitable building, which was dedicated December 26, 1867. It is a frame structure two stories high, thirty-six by sixty feet, surmounted by a cupola, in which is a bell weighing four hundred pounds. Rev. Samuel Domer, D.D., now living at Washington, D. C., delivered a dedicatory address. Rev. J. W. Lescher, Reformed

minister, delivered the following dedicatory address:

"The proprietor, who is present, has erected this edifice for Literary purposes, and desires that it be solemnly set apart to that object.

"He has given it the name of Boyer's Town Hall, of Freeburg, and by this name we do now set it apart and dedicate it to the work of Education and Literary Entertainment. Henceforth, let it be a house of refined entertainment, where Science shall be honored and Literature proclaimed, and the combined blessings of both descend on our children."

The first floor contains a stage and hall; the second story two rooms, which are used by the Odd-Fellows and Philharmonic Society.

AUTHORS.—Peter Hackenberg, Sr., a resident of Freeburg, in the year 1838 wrote a book entitled "*Eubersicht der Religion*" (Dissertation on Religion.) It is a well-written book in the German language and is a work of real merit, and can be found in many libraries. It contains two hundred and eighty pages. His remains rest in the Freeburg Cemetery.

George Gundrum, a school-teacher at Freeburg (and one of the best teachers of his time), was the author of a book on orthography, entitled "The American Interpreter." His remains are interred in the old cemetery at Selin's Grove.

Rev. Isaac Gerhart, a Reformed minister at Freeburg, from 1813 to 1818, assisted by Frederick Eyer, prepared a musical work in 1817 called "Choral Harmonic." It was afterward revised and sold to Colonel Henry C. Eyer. It was well adapted to church music and it is to-day used as the leading note-book in our German congregations in Snyder and adjoining counties.

Rev. Daniel Weiser, when he was serving the Reformed congregation at Freeburg, translated a work of the distinguished divine, Matthew Mead, of London. Although he was not the author of the work, the translation of it was a literary task requiring much labor. The work in English is called "Almost a Christian," in German, "*Beynaha ein Christ*." It contains sound religious truths that have not grown old with the lapse of years.

Daniel Dieffenbach, for many years a teacher in our common schools and a noted mathemati-

cian, published a German book in the year 1840 containing three hundred and sixty pages, entitled "*Scig Jesus*," (Victory of Jesus). It is a religious work and the author bestowed much time and attention on it.

Rev. Henry Zeigler, D.D., while he was professor of theology of the Theological Department of the Missionary Institute, at Selin's Grove, composed and published a work on theology.

Daniel S. Boyer wrote twelve chapters on Snyder County, which were published in the *Freeburg Courier*, together with the Centennial address he delivered at Freeburg in 1876, and his six addresses on agriculture delivered at the Gratz Fair, in Dauphin County, during six successive years. Also, twelve articles on the life of Governor Snyder published in the *Selin's Grove Times*, and a historic address delivered at Selin's Grove at the unveiling of the monument of Governor Snyder, published in the *Freeburg News*, and a translation of the sermon delivered by Rev. J. P. Shindel at the funeral of Governor Snyder.

Frederick C. Moyer was born near Freeburg in 1810. He was a son of Christopher Moyer, who was born at Campbellstown, Lebanon County. He commenced in the mercantile business in April, 1832, at Freeburg, and continued nine years, when his youngest brother, George C. Moyer, became his partner, and the firm was styled G. & F. C. Moyer, and continued as such to this time. He was in the mercantile business fifty-three years. In the year 1838 he moved into the house he now occupies and commenced a hotel on the northwest corner of South and Market Streets. He continued thirty-eight years. In 1876 he remodeled his house, raising it to three stories—the upper story used as a musical college and second story for sleeping apartments for the students of the college. He has also been extensively engaged in agriculture, introduced ditching low lands, straightening creeks and used lime extensively. In this he was afterwards imitated by many of his neighbors. He was a trustee of the Millinburg Academy,—a State institution during the years 1811, '15 and '46; an auditor of Union County from 1847 to 1850; director of the first

bank established at Lewisburgh; postmaster for twelve years, under the administrations of Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln; he also served three years as one of the auditors of Snyder County. He is a member of the Reformed Church and served as trustee for the congregation for thirty-four years, and conducted congregational singing many years. He has a family of nine children. Daniel B. and John C. died after they had attained to manhood. His three sons—William, Philip B. and Henry B. Moyer—also live in Freeburg; also Caroline, intermarried with S. G. Hilbish; Lydia, intermarried with H. Brown; Jane, intermarried with F. E. Hilbish; Sarah, who was intermarried with Dr. J. C. Shaeffer (now deceased).

Rev. Isaac Gerhart, Reformed minister, in 1820 formed a class in vocal music, when Mr. Moyer received his first instruction in the "art divine." In 1826 he became a successful music-teacher, having classes in different localities. In 1834 he was selected to lead the singing in church and continued twenty-seven years. When he retired his son, William Moyer, succeeded him. He erected the musical college at Freeburg, which was dedicated September 2, 1871,—a "Normal School of Music, well supplied with pianos and organs." Two sessions, of six weeks' duration, have been held every year since its establishment. A musical convention, of one week's duration, has also been held every year, in the month of January, under his directorship.

PHILHARMONIC MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The Philharmonic Musical Society, of Freeburg, was incorporated October 28, 1879. The incorporators were H. H. Grimm, Esq., William H. Moyer, T. J. Forrey, W. H. Dill, Esq., F. G. Glass, William H. Grimm, S. Ed. Grimm, Dr. D. C. Nipple, W. A. Glass, C. A. Glass, J. A. Hilbish, E. S. Willis and J. W. Scanlan. The first trustees were H. H. Grimm, W. H. Moyer and T. J. Forrey. The object of the association is the practice of vocal and instrumental music and discussions on the subject of music. This society meets regularly every Wednesday evening in Boyer's Hall, where they have furnished a room with seats, organ,

piano, charts and other necessary furniture. It is divided into a junior and senior department. Each department has its time of meeting for practice. They have held four musical conventions in Boyer's Hall of one week's duration. Dr. W. O. Perkins, of Boston, the noted author of musical works, conducted three of these conventions, and Professor W. W. Keenan, of New York, conducted two conventions, and he has also taught four terms of six weeks during the summer of 1884-85. All the conventions and music terms were well patronized. The present officers are H. H. Grimm, president; Daniel S. Boyer, secretary; W. P. Moyer, assistant secretary; Sarah E. Haines, treasurer; W. H. Grimm, conductor of senior department; W. H. Morgan, conductor of junior department; Maggie E. Glass, organist of senior department; Lizzie R. Dill, organist of junior department. Each member pays a certain amount of weekly dues.

George C. Moyer was born near Freeburg, in Washington township, Union (now Snyder) County, Pa., April 7, 1816, and is a son of Christopher Moyer and his wife, Betty, whose maiden-name was Howarter. His parents emigrated to the above county from Lebanon County, Pa., about the year 1798. Christopher Moyer began life as a farmer, until about the year 1818, when he went into the mercantile business; he followed this business until 1832.

George C. Moyer received a common-school education. He began to work on his father's farm, near Freeburg, from his boyhood to the year 1833, when he learned the tanning business and followed it until 1841. On the 9th of March, 1844, he associated himself with his brother, Frederick C. Moyer, in the mercantile business, under the firm-name of G. & F. C. Moyer, which, up to this writing (September 5, 1885), has not been dissolved.

In his younger days Mr. Moyer served as major under the militia law of Pennsylvania. He has held many offices in his native township. He aided in establishing the Freeburg Academy, which was founded in 1853, and was one of the first three trustees elected. After the destruction of the academy building by fire, October 13, 1855, he was chosen as a member

of the building committee for the rebuilding of that institution and was its treasurer for the long period of thirty years. He was one of the first directors of the First National Bank of Selin's Grove, and has held the office since it was chartered, during a period of twenty-one years, and is now one of the two surviving charter members. March 17, 1865, he was appointed by Governor A. G. Curtin as associate judge for an unexpired term. October 8, 1868, he was elected to the same office for a full term of five years. He was one of the building committee of the Lutheran and Reformed Church of Freeburg in 1868-69. In 1874 he served as president of the Union Agricultural Association of Selin's Grove. July 17, 1874, he was appointed as postmaster of Freeburg, which position he has held for upwards of eleven years. He was the first prospector for iron-ore in the vicinity of Freeburg, which has led to extensive operations in different parts of the township. Mr. Moyer is a member of the Reformed Church and has held the offices of deacon, elder and treasurer. February 1, 1812, he was married to Miss Eliza Fisher, a daughter of the late Michael Fisher, of Selin's Grove, and has five surviving children—two sons and three daughters.

William Moyer, son of Frederick C. Moyer and his wife, Mary A., daughter of John Boyer, was born in Freeburg, Snyder County, Pa., September 27, A.D. 1834. During his youth he was employed at his parents' home in the pursuit of agriculture, hotel and store, and attending the village school.

From 1818 to 1853 he attended school at Berrysburg Classical Institute, Aaron C. Fisher's select school at Selin's Grove, Tuscarora Academy, Berrysburg Seminary and Freeburg Academy.

In the interim he also acquired the art of marble-cutting, working under instructions in Philadelphia in 1852. He taught classes in vocal music in the counties of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Union and in nearly every school district of Snyder County. He organized his first class at Elizabethville, Dauphin County, in 1853. He taught public school in the double brick school-house on the site now

occupied by the Lutheran and Reformed Church, in Freeburg, for four successive terms, of four months each, from 1851 to 1857. In October, 1858, he was elected county surveyor of Snyder County for three years. He married Sarah C., daughter of John A. and Amelia Hilbish, at Montgomery's Ferry, Pa., December 18, 1860. January, 1862, he was elected secretary of Freeburg Academy, and served continuously for twenty-one years. He was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools in 1863, and retained to the year 1872. He was commissioned notary public by Govs. Curtin and Geary from 1864 to 1876; elected a director, in 1876, of the Selin's Grove and New Berlin Railroad. March 13, 1875, he was elected a justice of the peace; re-elected in 1880 and 1885, filling many fiduciary appointments of trust, as executor, administrator, assignee and guardian. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College, June, 1879. He was re-elected a fourth term to the office of county superintendent of schools in 1881. He has had charge of the vocal department in the Musical College since its establishment, and is the musical conductor at its annual conventions. He was received into the membership of the Reformed Church, at Freeburg, by confirmation, in 1855. In May, 1855, he was elected one of the superintendents of the Lutheran and Reformed Sunday-school, and has so continued for thirty years, representing his school in county convention and his county at the Pennsylvania State Association, convened in Philadelphia, Williamsport, Lancaster and Johnstown. He has served as secretary of the Reformed congregation since 1861. In 1883 he was chosen to the office of elder, and subsequently elected delegate to West Susquehanna Classis, which elected him a delegate to represent it at the General Synod at Baltimore, Md., May, 1884.

PALLAS.

Pallas, a small village situated four miles south of Freeburg, contains hotel, store and a post-office. B. P. Straub is postmaster, and is engaged in the mercantile business. The place was established by Daniel Eisenhart, who

moved here about twenty years ago from Northumberland. He was elected sheriff of the county. At the expiration of his term he moved to Shamokin, where he now resides, and his son-in-law, Mr. Straub, resides here. This was known as the John Boyer property.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN WIEST.

John Wiest was born in Uniontown, Dauphin County, Pa., December 25, 1829. He was a son of Jacob Wiest, a respected and worthy citizen, who was noted for his correct habits and good business qualifications. His mother's maiden-name was Maria Tobias. He was baptized in his infancy, and was subsequently received as a member of the Reformed Church by Rev. Adam Leisz, at Uniontown. He embraced every opportunity afforded him to acquire knowledge in his youthful days, and became an excellent and rapid penman, and quite early in life developed business qualifications. He was obedient to the commands of his parents and devoted his leisure hours to diligent study. The studious habits which he formed in his youth were practiced by him during his whole life. In him we have an exemplification of the truth,—“Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.”

In the year 1848 he left the parental roof and became a salesman in the extensive dry-goods house of Sieger, Lamb & Co., Philadelphia. His success as a salesman was an astonishment to all who knew him, and very early in life he became a member of the firm. He continued a member of this establishment until he had acquired wealth, when he retired from this firm, having added greatly to the business of this house. After this he made four trips over the continent to Colorado, when railroad facilities extended only to Missouri, and a large part of these trips was made by stage and private conveyances through unsettled country, and where many unreconciled Indians lived and regarded strangers and travelers with suspicion.

July 8, 1856, he married Emma J. Boyer, youngest daughter of Isaac Boyer, a successful merchant at Freeburg, a lady of excellent character and good training. Her only sister, Kate, is the wife of Edward Bassler, Esq., a prominent citizen of Freeburg. Nine years prior to his death he left Philadelphia and moved to Freeburg, where he resided at the time of his death. During his residence here he was engaged in selling groceries, and had established a very extensive trade through Snyder and other counties, and the salary he received was abundant evidence of his success in the business he was engaged in. He continued in the active pursuit of his business until five months prior to his death, when he was compelled to abandon it on account of failing health, and gradually grew worse, expiring at his home August 7, 1883, aged fifty-four years. His wife survives him, together with one daughter, Mary, and two sons, Albert and Howard; also four brothers,—George, Elias, William and Daniel; and two sisters,—Lizzie, wife of Dr. Sminke, a physician, living at Gratz, Dauphin County, and —, wife of John Bingaman, at George-town.

While he resided at Philadelphia he was noted for his activity in the cause of the Christian Church, of which he was a devoted member, and took a great interest in all the agencies adopted to extend the kingdom of Christ on earth, and gave liberally of his means for that purpose. That he was able to fulfill so many engagements for benevolent and Christian purposes and not neglect his other business, has often caused the surprise of those who knew him. Those who knew him best were aware that he was receiving the fulfillment of the promise,—“They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength.”

He was treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Sunday-school Association a number of years, and was a devoted friend of the Sunday-school cause. He was an elder in the Reformed Church at the time of his death, and an active member of the prayer-meeting in the Freeburg congregation and teacher of the Bible-class in connection with the Sunday-school, and memorial services were held in honor of his memory

by the members of the Sunday-school, consisting of addresses and resolutions. He was an honorary member of the Philharmonic Society at Freeburg, and suitable resolutions were entered on the minutes of the association, and Professor Daniel S. Boyer delivered a eulogy on his life in the society's hall, August 15, 1883. He was one of eight persons who started the Young Men's Christian Association in Philadelphia, John Wanamaker also being one

findeth to do, do it with thy might, For there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave, whither thou goest." "For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have kept the faith. I have fought the good fight. I have finished my course. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day."



John West

of them. Rev. J. A. Bomberger, D.D., his former pastor at Philadelphia, preached an appropriate discourse at his funeral from the words Heb. vi. 12: "That ye be not slothful, but followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promises." Revs. Haas and Wampole also participated in the exercises. The following words from Holy Scripture, we believe, epitomize the life of the deceased:—

"And I heard a voice from Heaven saying, Write, Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord from henceforth." "Whatsoever thy hand

in life he maintained his Christian character, and was respected as such by all who knew him. He has gone to his grave honored and respected.

AUGUSTUS SPRINGMAN.

One of Snyder County's most successful farmers is Mr. Augustus Springman, of Washington township. He was born near Neiser, in Prussia, on the 4th day of March, 1827. His father, Joseph Springman, married Miss Hedewick Kronse, and to them were born John,

Augustus, Annie and Maria. By his second wife he had two children, viz., Emmons and Caroline. Mr. Springman died in 1840, leaving his wife and children in limited circumstances, and the young Augustus at the mercy of his step-mother. After his father's death, he hired out to watch sheep and received the sum of two dollars per year for his services. After two years spent in watching sheep and cows he hired out to farmers, and then received eight dollars a year's work. We next find him serving as a waiter in the household of Mr. Herman Humboldt, of Frederickseck, in Prussia. Mr. Humboldt was a very wealthy man and lived in grand style, and, while in his service, Mr. Springman wore a suit of livery which cost five hundred dollars. In 1851 he went to Berlin, and, after seeking in vain for lucrative employment, was forced to accept work in a soap-factory at four dollars per month; and though his employer was very wealthy, his help were compelled to live on what was left after the family had eaten, and Mr. Springman went hungry many a day. He finally left the soap-factory and sought other employment, and, while doing so, was arrested by the Berlin police and locked up. On his release he started for his home on foot. He had two hundred miles to walk, and often became so famished for food that he gathered up and ate what the farmers had thrown away as useless. But these were not the only times he had known want. In the winter of 1848, when the times in Germany were very bad, he bought the sweepings of a grist-mill floor, baked it into bread and ate it. In February, 1852, he left his native town as the pioneer emigrant from the place, and embarked in a sailing vessel at Bremen for Baltimore, paying forty-five dollars for his fare and outfit. He had received from his brother, as his share of his father's estate, the sum of fifty-five dollars. The last of March, after a long and stormy passage, he landed in Baltimore, Md., with \$2.56 in his pocket and unable to speak a word of English. He had no idea of what he would do or where he should go. He was young, strong, industrious and temperate, and had come to the new world to carve out for himself a home and a

competency. He went out into the city, and, not knowing which way to go, threw up a cane he had brought from Germany, in accordance with an old German custom, and as the head of the cane pointed so was he to go. A fellow-countryman who saw the act approached him and asked him where he wanted to go. He replied that he did not know the name of the place. The stranger named several places, and when he mentioned Harrisburg Mr. Springman said that was the place, and was shown to the depot. He went in and put all his money in the window and asked for a billet to Harrisburg. The agent did not understand him, when a strange gentleman stepped forward and said, "The man wants a ticket to Harrisburg." The agent pushed the money back and said there was not enough to take him to Harrisburg. The stranger gave him enough to make the required amount, and has never been seen or heard from by Mr. Springman since.

Arrived in Harrisburg, the question was what to do and where to go. He had not a cent of money, and had not had anything to eat since the day before. He inquired of a man who could talk German where he could find a German hotel, and one was shown him, to which he at once betook himself and asked the proprietor for food, after explaining his destitute circumstances. He was ordered out of the house, but finally persuaded the German landlord to give him some breakfast and a room by leaving with him his watch and clothing. His search for work was at first unsuccessful, but he finally obtained work in unloading a raft of lumber, for which he received sixteen dollars, and, by working almost night and day, he finished a two weeks' job in three days. The man who had given him the work then gave him another raft to unload for seventeen dollars. After the raft was unloaded he had no difficulty in obtaining employment, and in two weeks after his arrival in Harrisburg he had fifty dollars after paying all expenses and replacing the clothes he had lost by fire soon after he arrived. He then worked his passage in a boat to the Red Bank Furnace, in ——— County, where he obtained employment. His fellow-laborers were Irish, and did all in their

power to make his work hard and to get him discharged. He kept on in the even tenor of his way, doing his work well and bearing as well as he could the ill-will of his fellows. But he could not always put up with their abuse, and he thrashed several of them. At last four of them attacked him, with the intention of killing him. He had been warned and was prepared for them, and he laid about him with a piece of crowbar to such good purpose that

the Freeburg Academy, and, under the instruction of Prof. D. S. Boyer, learned to read and write English and certain forms and calculations useful to a business man.

While traveling in Juniata County he made the acquaintance of Miss Josephine Bird, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (McCoy) Bird, whom he married March 15, 1846. She was born July 2, 1812, and was a descendant of the Bird family, of Philadelphia, who came



Augustus Springman

one of them was badly hurt and the rest put to flight. He then asked his employer for his discharge, but instead was made a boss, and his assailants were severely reprimanded. He remained at Mr. Wood's furnace two and one-half years, and then left with seven hundred dollars in his pocket. He went to Danville and worked for a time in a furnace there; then quit and went to peddling. He was for a time unsuccessful and lost all his money, but regained it again. At this period in his life he entered

from Scotland before the Revolution and settled near Harrisburg, where they became a wealthy and prominent family. After his marriage Mr. Springman came to Freeburg, where he bought a home and engaged in the real estate business; also dealt in horses and cattle. In 1865 he bought the Wings farm, on which he remained until 1870, when he bought, in Sunbury, a grist-mill and flour and feed-store. He remained in Sunbury one year; then sold out and returned to Freeburg, where he bought the

farm on which he resides at the present time. Mr. Springman received from his wife's family a nice fortune, which he has handled in a masterly manner, and has every year added thereto. He now owns five farms, all of which he manages in a business-like manner. He has at four different times laid out additions to Freeburg, and has done much towards making the town what it is to-day. He is a liberal and public-spirited citizen, and stands high in the county where he has resided so long. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and one of its trustees; also its treasurer. He is a Democrat in politics and has been several times judge of elections, and for four years has been overseer of the poor. He has also been a Congressional delegate, and represented Snyder County at the last Congressional election as one of the conferees.

To Mr. and Mrs. Springman have been born children as follows: Margaret, born November 25, 1861; Laura, May 4, 1864; Ida, August 21, 1866; Irena, February 28, 1868; and Joseph B., September 18, 1873. In 1867 Mr. Springman and his wife visited Germany and spent some time in the home of his youth. He met with a royal reception among his friends and relations, who came miles to see him. In traveling from Bremen to Berlin they rode, as became a wealthy American citizen, in a first-class car, much to the surprise of a German general, who stared at Mr. Springman through his glass, an act returned with interest by Mr. Springman getting out his field-glass and staring at the general, who grew very angry, which in no way disconcerted Mr. Springman, who felt that a citizen of wealth and standing from the United States was as good and had the same privileges as a German general. Mr. Springman became more an American than ever, and proud of his adopted country and its free institutions.

CHAPTER XV.

CHAPMAN TOWNSHIP.

THE area comprising the southeastern part of Snyder County was early organized into a

township, called Mahantango, whose territory eventually was divided among other newly-formed townships, and the name Mahantango as designating a township, disappeared.

At the April term of court of Northumberland County, 1795, a petition was presented by the inhabitants of Penn township, asking for a division, and that a new township be erected, to be named Mahantango. The court appointed Simon Snyder, Philip Mertz, Frederick Rood, Andrew Moore and Peter Hosterman to view the territory, and if in their opinion it was desirable, to divide the township. The viewers reported at the April term of court, 1796, that they had divided the township of Penn, making the division line—

"Beginning at the mouth of Middle Creek, thence up said creek to a marked Black Oak on the bank of the creek; thence a direct course to the top of Fire-stone or Limestone Ridge; thence along on the top thereof to a heap of stones on the said Ridge; thence north 20° west to the mouth of George Motz Run; thence up the said Run to its Head; thence along the middle of the road, through the Gap in the Shade Mountain to a marked White Oak; thence a due west course to the mouth of John Smith's Run, dividing Penn's and Beaver townships."

The court confirmed the report and ordered "that the new township be called and known by the name of Mahantango township." The following is a list of residents, etc., of Mahantango township, made in 1796 (territory, Chapman, Perry, West Perry, now in Snyder County):

Frederick Albright, Sr. and Jr., John Albright, George Ault, William Anderson, Casper Arnold, saw-mill; Henry Barnhart, John Bay, John Bickart, Charles Birchfield, John Blasser, Daniel Bower, Peter Bower, Jacob Bowman, Michael Bright, George Brumbach, Philip Burget or Burkhart, Esq., Jacob Eckhart, Christian Forrey, Henry Garman, saw-mill; John and Peter Garman, George Gaughler, Casper Gelnitz, Henry Getherd, cooper; Frederick Goy, Jacob Graybill, Christian Graybill, John Graybill, Jacob Gunckel, Jacob Hallig, John Hagerman, James Hamilton, Michael Hawn, saw-mill; Michael Hawn, Jr., Paul Heem, Jacob Heffer, Peter Heimback, Dr. Christian Heintz, Henry Heisler, Simon Herrold, grist and saw-mill; George Herrold, John Hershey, John Hershey, Jr., Mathias Hetzel, James Hoff, tailor; Peter Hosterman, Charles Inhoff, two stills; John Johnston, saw-mill; John Jordan, Jacob Keiser, John Kerstetter, George Kerstetter, Leonard

¹ Professor Daniel S. Boyer.

Kerstetter, Martin Kerstetter, John Kerstetter, Jr., Widow Kerstetter, John Leiter, Jacob Livengood, John Livengood, Jacob Livengood, saw-mill; Samuel McIntock, Jacob Martin, George Meiser, Adam Meiser, Henry Meiser, Jr., Henry Meiser, Sr., saw-mill; Michael Meiser, Philip Meiser, Baltzer Metterling, Wiant Nieman, saw-mill; Jacob and Philip Nitz, Robert Patterson, Henry Pfeill, John Reber, Frederick Reed, Casper Reed, John Reichenbach, Jacob Reichenbach, George Reinerd, Christian Richter, John Richter, Henry Rine, two stills; Jacob Roush, Jacob Roush, Jr.; Stephen Saddler, Christian Seccrist, saw-mill and distillery; John Shaffer, Michael Shaffer, saw-mill; Peter Shaffer, Henry Shedde, saw-mill; John Shetterly, saw-mill; Henry Shetterly, Catherine Shetterly, Andrew Shetterly, Adam and Michael Shower, Philip Shreiber, David Smith, oil-mill; Herman Snyder, John Snyder, Sr., Thomas Snyder, Herman Snyder, Sr., George Snyder, shoemaker; John Snyder, tanner; Herman Speese, Frederick Stahl, John Stahl, Frederick Stees, grist and saw-mill and shop-keeper; Earnest Stephenson, weaver; Adam and Leonard Stephy, Charles Straub, Charles Straub, Jr., Peter Straub, Nicholas Strausser, horse-jockey; Martin Swartz, John and Peter Swartz, John Thornton, William Thorsby, John Troub, Robert Vanee, Widow Whitmer, Jacob Whitmore, Samuel Whitmore, distillery; Jacob Wiant, John Wiant, Abraham Witmer, Peter Witmer, saw-mill; Simon Woodrow, Adam and Godfrey Womer, John, Zellers, Stophel and William Zimmerman, John Zudly, weaver.

Single Freemen.—Frederick Goy, Jacob Haak, George Meiser, joiner; Jacob Nitz, Andrew Shaffer, Frederick Stephy, carpenter; Samuel Whitmore, Michael Wiant, Jacob Zimmerman.

The following persons were additional in 1802:

John Bergstesser, millwright; Valentine Christ; Michael Derstein; Willis Gordon; Robert Hagerty; George and Jacob Heimback; Widow Holtzapple; Adam Light; Widow Richter; John Richter; Frederick Stees, adds fulling-mill and smith-shop; Conrad Walter.

This township remained in existence for about a quarter of a century, and finally, by the erection of Perry and Washington townships, its territory became so small that petitions were made to the court to enlarge it by annexing parts of Penn and Perry. This view seems not to have been received favorably by the court, and although no record is found of any further action, yet Mahantango township appears for the last time in an official capacity upon the records of the court at the May term, 1819.

The following records show the action taken by the court and people before its abandonment:

At September term of court, 1816, inhabitants of Mahantango presented a petition by Ezekiel H. Davis, stating "that in consequence of the division of the said township of Mahantango, lately made, there are only about fifty taxable inhabitants left in the old part of the said township . . . and asked that the lines of the adjoining townships of Penn and Perry be altered so as to annex parts of these two townships to the township of Mahantango in such a way as to meet the convenience of the inhabitants of all these townships." The court, December 19th, appointed John Hays, Conrad Weiser and Joseph Stillwell to view the premises and report. The viewers met and delayed the matter, disagreed and Joseph Stillwell declined acting, and George Weirich was appointed in his place.

The small territory containing the fifty taxables mentioned was in the next year embraced in the territory mentioned in the petition for Chapman township, which petition was presented to the court of Union County at the February term, 1820, by inhabitants of parts of Washington and parts of Perry townships, stating,—

"That the petitioners labor under great difficulty on account of having to travel to Stranstown (Freeburg) to the several elections, on account of the distance, hilly, rough and uneven roads hardly passable at these seasons. We therefore pray the court to grant a new township to be called Susquehanna. Beginning at the mouth of Middle Creek, in Washington township; thence up the said creek to Simon Snyder's paper-mill, including said mill; thence along the old hill road to a small field belonging to John German; thence to John Long's house; thence to Grubb's church, in Perry township, including the same; thence to Frederick Meiser's house and mill, including it at Mahantango Creek; thence down said creek to the Susquehanna River; thence up the said river to the beginning; being in length, north and south, nine miles, and in breadth, east and west, about five miles."

The court appointed John Hays, Adam Wilt and Joseph Stillwell, Esqs., commissioners, who reported in favor of a new township, to be named "Chapman," in honor of Judge Chap-

man. Their report was confirmed by the court.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—Mention is made in the sketch of McKee's Half Falls of Thomas McKee, who was probably the first settler in the township. John Shamory was one of the early settlers and came to the locality very early. He emigrated from Germany, and, like many others who came in those years, sold his time to pay his passage. They were known as "Redemptioners." He served his time in Baltimore, after which he came up the Susquehanna River and settled in what is now Chapman township (then Penn). He built a hut where the old house on the premises of George Heintzelman was afterwards built. He was in this section when the Indians troubled the settlers, and he removed to Bucks County, where he remained until about 1766, when he returned and lived in the vicinity of his original settlement until his death, in 1774. He was a carpenter and constructed the old Grubb Church, and was the second to be buried in the old burial-place, attached to the church. His son, John Shamory, was born in 1773, and died at the advanced age of ninety-five years at the house of his great-grandson, J. S. Longacre.

Henry Rine was born about the year 1747 and settled in this vicinity about 1768. He built a cabin at the place where an old oak-tree now stands, on the place now owned by A. Springman. He lived near this place all his days, died in 1817 and was buried in an inclosure near his first settlement, where his son, John Rine, and other members of the family are buried. In 1883 John M. Rine placed a suitable monument to mark the resting-place of his ancestor and others of the family. The land at this place is now occupied by the fifth generation of the same name.

Joseph Brittain was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, after which he purchased the farm now owned by Thomas Page, Esq. He was the maternal grandfather of J. C. Nerhood, now of the township. His grandfather, Adam Nerhood, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was stationed with his company at Black Rock. Frederick Kreitzer, father of J. C. Kreitzer, and Peter Lehr were also soldiers in the War of 1812-11.

GRUBB'S CHURCH was organized in 1776, and named Bauerman's or Kruppe Church. Rev. Michael Enterline was the first Lutheran pastor. He was succeeded by Matthias Genzel; Frederick Hinze; John Herbst; Rev. Conrad Walter, 1801 to 1819, when he died; Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., served one year; Rev. Jacob Smith, from 1820 to 1830; Rev. William German, from 1830 to 1839; Rev. C. G. Erlennmyer, from 1842 to his death, March 6, 1876; November 1, 1876, Rev. J. F. Wampole became the pastor and is now in service. This church is owned conjointly by Lutheran and Reformed congregations. The pastor of the Reformed congregation were Rev. Jacob Rippass; George Geistweit; John Deitrich Adam; Conrad Geistweit, who in 1804 accepted a call to York, Pa.; Isaac Gerhart served six years; John Felix, Rev. Daniel Weiser, who served till September 10, 1833; Benjamin Boyer served one year; Mr. Baer, nine months; Samuel Seibert, from 1836 to 1845; W. G. Hackman, 1846 to 1849; Joshua Derr, 1850 to 1854; Samuel Gutelius, 1855 to 1858; Mr. Hoffmeier, 1870 to 1873; H. Daniel, one year; W. Donat, 1874 to 1881.

The Rev. S. P. Brown, the present pastor, was partly reared in the township, and in the spring of 1881 the congregation of Grubb's Church extended to him a call to become their pastor, which he accepted, and entered upon his duties July 10, 1881. He was born in Lebanon County, Pa., February 4, 1851, and came to Chapman township, Snyder County, with his father's family in the spring of 1865. He entered the academy at Freeburg in 1872, where he remained until the fall of 1876, when he entered the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, and was graduated May 8, 1879. In August of that year he received a call from the Reformed Church at Marietta, Lancaster County, which he accepted, remained two years and resigned on account of ill health, and returned to his home in Chapman township, where he soon after became the pastor of Grubb Church congregation.

It is evident that a church building was erected before 1773, as the place was used as a burial-ground in that year, and it is stated that John Shamory, who did the carpenter-work of

the church building was buried in the yard in 1774. The old building was used (with many repairs) until the second church-building was erected, in 1876. It is a substantial brick structure. Forty acres of land belong to the congregation, on which a dwelling-house and other buildings are erected. The land was warranted to George Ulrich, of Penn township, for school and church purposes, in a mistake, who had it corrected, and patented in the name of Simon Herrold, Sr., and Andrew Middower, trustees of the congregation. This is the oldest church organization in Snyder County, having had an existence of one hundred and ten years.

TRINITY CHURCH, at McKee's Half Falls, was built as a Union Church by the United Brethren in Christ and the Methodist Episcopal Churches in the year 1860. It is a handsome brick building, two stories, surmounted with a cupola and bell. At the present time it is exclusively used by the United Brethren in Christ. The first trustees were John Housewerth, B. Kremer and Philip Hilbish. The present trustees are B. F. Swartz, D. Hoffer and George A. Shaffer.

ZION'S LUTHERAN CHURCH AT MCKEE'S HALF FALLS.—First subscription to raise money for the erection of this church was circulated in February, 1859. The building committee were Hon. Jonathan Weiser, president; Jeremiah B. Hall, secretary; John M. Rine, Walter App and George Snyder. The corner-stone was laid July 29, 1861, and the church was dedicated October 6, 1861. Rev. John H. Davidson was the first pastor. The first church council was installed May 10, 1862. J. B. Hall has been an elder in the church and superintendent of the Sunday-school since its organization.

PARADISE CHURCH, situated in the northern part of Chapman township, was built by the United Brethren denomination in the year 1854. The building committee were Henry Nerhood, George H. Shaffer, Daniel Swartz and Simon F. Herrold. It is a frame building, thirty-five by forty feet, one story high. Membership, about seventy. William Reichenbach deeded half an acre to this church for one dollar. Rev. Eusebius Herschey was the first

United Brethren preacher in this locality, and the territory he explored in 1850, named "Susquehanna Mission," now embraces the three circuits, Susquehanna, Freeburg and Middleburg.

There is an old grave-yard near Abel Herrold's mill, in Chapman township, which contains many old, rough stones, marking graves, without any inscriptions. It is known as "Herrold's grave-yard." The Herrolds, Arnolds and other inhabitants are interred here. Some of the inscriptions show interments here in 1810. The oldest inhabitants have no recollection who was first buried here. It is conceded to be at least one hundred years old. It has recently been enlarged and cleared of briars, etc., and it is still used as a burying place. There are several fine tombstones and monuments in it that have been recently erected.

MCKEE'S HALF FALLS.¹

This beautiful little village is situated on the west bank of the Susquehanna River, eight miles above Liverpool and twelve miles below Selin's Grove. It was the first settlement along the Susquehanna River in what is now Snyder County. The place derived its name from Thomas McKee, an Indian trader, who is first mentioned in this region of country in 1744. He was one of the party of traders who discovered the body of Jack Armstrong, who was murdered at what is now Mount Union. He may have resided at this place at that time, but it is not certainly known. But upon the opening of the Land Office, in 1755, he took out a warrant, March 5, 1755, for a large tract of land at the mouth of Mahantango Creek, which extended along the river above and below, embracing the Half Falls. An Indian path ran across his plantation, which was later known as McKee's Path. It extended from Shamokin to the Juniata, and touched the Susquehanna at the mouth of Mahantango, and crossed westerly to the mouth of Delaware Run, near Thompsonstown. He sold the greater part of the tract south of the mouth of the creek, July 26, 1767, to Jacob Seerist, which later was paten-

¹By Dr. George B. Weiser.

ted as Secrist's Meadows. The three islands in the river—Shuman's, of one hundred acres; Hay, of seventy acres; and Kline, of eighty acres (now Yeager's)—were included in his warrant. Thomas McKee died at the place in 1772.¹ One hundred and fifty acres of land above the Half Falls tract was sold to Rudolph Snelzer, August 7, 1766, and returned to Michael Witmer, who had purchased lands also below the mouth of the creek and on which the Weiser mill now stands. It is stated that Peter Shaffer came to the place about 1765, and located for the purpose of hunting and fishing. His stay was not long, as the roaring of the falls prevented him from hearing his "cow bells," and the offensive odor caused by the decomposition of dead shad accumulating along the shore made the place particularly objectionable to this fastidious gentleman. George D. Shafer and Simon Hier, both aged citizens of Chapman township, are his grandsons.

Michael Witmer died before 1790. His son John came into possession of the mill property, now in Susquehanna township, Juniata County, and his son Abraham settled permanently upon the north side of the creek, and constructed the stone building situated on the bank of the canal, now an old dilapidated structure. He died about 1835. His remains, with those of his wife, are buried in the small space of ground in the rear of the store-house now occupied by Ulsh & Brandt. Abraham Witmer, of Port Trevorton, is a descendant of Michael Witmer. A sketch of part of the McKee and Witmer lands will be found in the history of Susquehanna township, Juniata County. The old stone house was for many years used as a tavern, once famous as a stopping-place for raftmen and traders along the river. It was kept

in 1812 by George Etzweiler, and during the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal was known as one of the best taverns along the line of the works. It was then kept by — McCarty. He was succeeded by Judge Reifsnyder, — Glass and John Shoob, the latter now residing in Liverpool.

The first store-house was built about the year 1822 by John Walls and Paul Geddes, both of whom are now aged citizens of Lewisburgh, the former having been associate judge of Union County and State Senator. They engaged in the mercantile business for several years, during which time the Pennsylvania Canal was in course of construction. Jonathan Walls afterwards purchased the store from his brother, Judge John Walls, and continued in business for a period of about twenty years. His successor was Samuel Young. In the year 1845 Philip Hilbish, the present owner of the brick hotel building and farm adjoining McKee's Half Falls, settled here, built a store-house on the canal and engaged in the mercantile business for a period of five years, when he sold out to Lewis Jacobs, who afterwards appointed assignees, and was succeeded by Henry Backus, who came from Middleburg and rented both hotel and store of P. Hilbish in 1852.

In 1848 Philip Hilbish purchased the land at McKee's from the heirs of Abraham Witmer, and several years after built a handsome, capacious brick house, which he kept for a hotel for a period of three years, then occupied it as a dwelling-house until 1868, when he changed his residence to Selin's Grove. Ever since the building has been occupied as a hotel. It is extensively patronized by the "traveling people," and during the warm summer months is converted into a summer resort, for which it is well adapted and patronized.

In 1855 the store again changed into the hands of Philip Hilbish and S. & W. C. Thompson. After four years' business the Thompsons sold out their interest to P. Hilbish, who continued the business again for a number of years. In the year 1862, H. M. Freed, now an active merchant of Liverpool, purchased the store of P. Hilbish, continuing business for several years. Jacob West was his successor

¹Two warrants, dated August 12, 1762, were issued to Thomas McKee, and a patent granted to him August 18, 1767, for four hundred and sixty-nine and one-half acres of land, situated in Mahanoy township, Northumberland County, named "Fellowship." Alexander McKee, administrator of the estate of Thomas McKee, deceased, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland County, by deed dated September 23, 1773, sold the above tract, "Fellowship," to William Dunbar, of Fort Pitt, etc. This land lies opposite McKee's Half Falls, on the east side of the river, and the town of Georgetown is located upon it.

for two years, when he died, and Henry W. Shuman, now of Shamokin, took charge of the store for one year. He was succeeded by E. G. Sheaffer, now an enterprising merchant of Oriental, who shortly after sold his half-interest to William P. Hilbish, at present an attorney-at-law at Smubury. They continued in partnership for several years, when the former sold his interest to Mr. Hilbish, who, after several years' business, took in as a partner, in the year 1881, A. H. Ulsb, of Perry County. Subsequently the firm changed to Ulsb & Brandt, which name it still retains.

Between the years 1822 and 1829 there were eleven post-offices in Union County (now comprising Union and Snyder Counties), and McKee's Half Falls was one of them. During the spring floods from seven to twelve hundred rafts pass over the falls. This is one of the main points along the river for the raftsmen to tie up for the night and stormy weather. It is the terminus of a "day's" run.

The Pennsylvania Canal runs through the place and affords employment to many of its inhabitants in the village and surrounding country. About forty canal-boats belong to this place or level, giving employment to one hundred and twenty men, and to transport these boats, with their contents, one hundred and twenty mules are required. The principal traffic is coal, shipped from Nanticoke, by the Susquehanna Coal Company, to their wharves at "Ohio Wharf" (the mouth of the Juniata), Columbia, Havre-de-Grace, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and to intermediate points to supply the local dealers. Lumber is also boated from Williamsport and Lock Haven, though its transportation is becoming less each year. Railroad ties and bark are boated from here in considerable quantities.

There are two stores in the place, doing an extensive business. These old "stands" are known all along the river as Rine's store and Hilbish's store. The former is kept by John S. Rine, son of John M. Rine, who was his son's predecessor, and amassed a large fortune in the business, being estimated the wealthiest citizen in the county. The latter is kept by Ulsb & Brandt, formerly of Perry County, Pa.

These firms buy and ship on an average thirty thousand railroad ties and seven hundred tons of bark annually, and dispose of about two thousand tons of coal per year. This place is the chief centre and outlet for the country lying back of here, including Meiserville, Fremont and Richfield and a densely populated agricultural district.

The ferry over the Susquehanna at this place connects with Georgetown, Northumberland County, a town on Northern Central Railway, on the opposite side of the stream. It was legally chartered by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the year 1872, and the exclusive right and privilege for ferrying was granted to Philip Hilbish, formerly of this place, now a resident of Selin's Grove, and Martin K. Bachman, of Georgetown, Northumberland County. Since its existence it has been in successful operation, being the only point having access to the railroad, and passengers desiring to travel by rail must cross over with the ferry to the Northern Central Railway depot at Georgetown. Considerable live stock—such as sheep, cattle, horses and hogs—are transported across this ferry and taken to the coal regions of Northumberland and Schuylkill Counties. About three hundred and sixty-five tons of merchandise are annually ferried to and from the freight-office of the Northern Central Railway at Georgetown, this being the only point by which the various mercantile stores in this and neighboring localities receive their merchandise.

The surrounding territory is devoted solely to agriculture and stock-raising. Conspicuous amongst those engaged in this pursuit are J. B. Hall, Geo. S. Rine and J. Kohler Peck, Esq. The soil along the river is exceedingly fertile, and here can be found some of the finest and most productive farms along the Susquehanna Valley. Those particularly worthy of mention are the two farms of J. B. Hall, comprising over four hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, who is one of the most enterprising and intelligent farmers of the county; the farm of John M. Rine, containing about two hundred and twenty-five acres of improved land; and that of Philip Hilbish, adjoining McKee's, containing two hundred and fifty acres in a high state of

cultivation. The products are wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes and tobacco, the latter being cultivated in considerable quantities the past six years.

SCENERY.—The village, with its surroundings, is attractive and noted for its varied and romantic scenery, which, for its picturesqueness and grandeur, is not surpassed along the Susquehanna. The river expands into a stream one and a fourth miles wide and is studded with several islands, midway in the stream, lying parallel with each other. The water passes over two ledges of primitive rocks, which extend in a continuous chain from either shore and form what are called the "Falls," which have a precipice of about three and a half feet in the first and three feet in the second descent. The chain of rocks abruptly terminate at the island, only to resume their continuity on the east side of the island, to the opposite shore. The falls extending over to the island are named after McKee, hence McKee's Half Falls; those on the opposite or Georgetown side have no name.

MAHANTANGO CREEK BRIDGE.—A petition was presented to court at the May term, 1814, for the erection of a bridge over Mahantango Creek, where Weiser's mill is now situated. The court appointed Adam Leight, Thomas Shipton and Frederick Stees viewers on the part of Union County; Henry Roth, Henry Gross and Christian Seerist for Milfin County. Their report was set aside. Subsequently John Schneec, John Martin and Michael Rathfon, together with three commissioners from Milfin County, reported in favor of a bridge to be erected by the counties of Union and Milfin, which report was confirmed by the court December 19, 1814. It was also approved February 15, 1815, by Philip Morr, Frederick Gutelins and James Dale, county commissioners. Frederick Moyer contracted to build this bridge for eighteen hundred dollars. In August, 1816, a freshet came, when it was found that the plan of the commissioners was insufficient. The piers which Moyer had put up were swept away. In September of the same year another freshet came, and swept away the lumber he had near the creek. At September term of court Moyer presented a petition to court asking to be paid for his loss,

alleging that the cost of the bridge was thirty-six hundred dollars, and that he was compelled to sell his house and lot in Strandstown in consequence of his losses. The grand jury awarded him six hundred dollars extra compensation, which was confirmed by the court May 19, 1818.

INDEPENDENCE.

Independence is a small village situated about two miles above McKee's Half Falls. A tavern opened by George Herrold in 1781 at this place later became a stopping-place on the stage-route. The old swinging sign had painted upon it the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, and the motto "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." It was the place where horses were changed in the days of the old Concord coaches. The settlement took its name from part of the motto on the sign. The present brick hotel was built by Colonel J. C. Herrold, the grandfather of David Herrold, the present owner.

Colonel Herrold married a daughter of Frederick Stees, the noted mill-builder, and himself became a builder and contractor. He erected the two covered bridges that cross Middle Creek, on the road from Selin's Grove to Freeburg, and was the contractor who built one mile of the canal from Witmer's northward, in 1827.

David Herrold has in his possession a stone about eighteen inches in length, and five inches in breadth, which he found, years ago, concealed in a path in the rear of the old Herrold mill, in which is cut the figures 1711. It is shaped like a monument-stone used by surveyors.

The village of Independence contains a hotel, a store, eighteen dwellings and a school-house.

MILLS AND DISTILLERIES.—In 1782 George Herrold was assessed with two mills and a ferry. He lived half a mile above the village of Independence, at the place where Abel Herrold's mill now stands. It is, without doubt, the oldest mill-site in the township. It is not known when the ferry was abandoned. The grist-mill was torn down in 1812 and the present mill erected. There is at this place a stone in the shape of a pyramid, with a round hole in its centre, which was said by old settlers to have

been used in a hemp-mill which, in 1787, was owned by Simon Herrold. The territory now embraced in Chapman and Union townships contained in early days nine distilleries. In 1820 a distillery was in operation on the farm now owned by J. K. Peck, which continued about thirty years. The place was later used as the site for a school-house. A distillery was in operation about the same time on the farm now owned by Augustus Springman. On the farm now occupied by Gabriel Eisenhart, in Union township, many years John Herrold was running a distillery. A distillery, run by George Arnold, was on the farm of J. Aaron Meyer. George Herrold was also running a distillery on the farm now owned by J. S. Wolfe, Union township. Abraham Blauer was engaged in the business on the farm of Mrs. William G. Herrold, in Union township. J. A. Stahl's distillery was on the farm of Daniel Stahl, in the same township. Of others in Union township were Samuel Witmer, on the farm of Judge Witmer, Jacob Seerist, on the premises of Christian Bitner, and Major Philip Burkhart, on the farm of John Hall.

The great flood of the Susquehanna, in 1847, washed away the surface of several acres of ground between the landing of John M. Rine and Beneville Kremer (now J. B. Hall), exposing a large number of human bones, Indian crockery, pipes and war implements. This was an old Indian grave-yard, of which there had been no previous tradition. About eight hundred yards from it, where there is now a grave-yard, there were a number of pits, said to be the vestiges of an Indian village.

A. H. Straub lives in the northwestern portion of the township, on a farm which he has in an excellent state of cultivation, and on which he has built a fine residence.

SCHOOLS.—Among the early teachers was John Puff, who taught a school at Independence about the year 1830. Emanuel Thompson and Dr. T. S. Updegraff, afterwards the noted Elmira physician, taught in later years. Puff taught an English and German school and died at Mount Pleasant Mills. He was a blacksmith by trade. The old log school-house at Independence was erected on half an acre of

ground donated by — Arnold. Mrs. Grunpshank also taught here.

At Grubb's a part of the dwelling-house was used for school purposes. John Young lived here and taught a subscription and singing-school. Mrs. Young was an excellent singer.

Rudolph Brugger preceded Mr. Young at this place as a teacher. He was a native of Germany. Henry Arnold also taught at Grubb's and at other places.

The first school-house at McKee's was erected about the year 1835, near the present residence of J. B. Hall. Prior to that instructions were given in a private house in the vicinity of McKee's by Daniel Rohrer, subsequently a justice of the peace, who died in 1880. His son James and his sister are school-teachers at present. In 1843 the old school-house was demolished and another erected, which was also torn down, and the brick structure erected which is now used for the public school.

There are now in the township six school-houses. The value of school property is two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The houses are in good condition and they are nearly all furnished with patented desks. The present board of school directors are progressive and intelligent men and are here given — Henry Hendrick, president; J. B. Hall, secretary; H. C. Shaffer, treasurer; Messrs. Sepkicher, Trontman and Houser.

CHAPTER XVI.

MIDDLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.¹

At the December term of the Union County court, in 1837, the inhabitants of part of Washington, Centre and Penn townships petitioned for a new township. The viewers appointed were Joseph Stillwell, Ner Middleswarth and Valentine Haas, who made their report to May term, 1838, with the following specifications:

"Beginning on the line of Union Township on the farm of — Leitzel, thence through Penn township South 9° East, 1252 perches, to a Pine near Snyder's Mill; thence across Middle Creek South 55° West, 221 perches to a Gum on the mountain between Middle

¹By Horace Allenan, Esq.

Creek and Freeburg; thence along the same South 84° West, 1130 perches to a Chestnut Oak; thence through Washington and Centre townships, including the farm of Michael Kleckner, North, 1152 perches to the line of Union township between John Berhap and John Bakers; thence along the said line to the beginning. And we are of opinion that the territory included within said lines ought to be erected into a separate township, to be called Middle Creek."

This report was confirmed at September term of court, 1838. Middle Creek township as thus erected was almost twice as large as at present. Upon the formation of Jackson township (1853) nearly the one-half was taken from the northern end of Middle Creek.

INDIAN NARRATIVES.

Within the boundaries of this township there occurred one of the many cold-blooded massacres incident to the period of our first pioneers. In 1781, as nearly as can be ascertained, there resided, about seven miles west of Selin's Grove, on the north side of Middle Creek, a family by the name of Stock (Stuck). Through some cause Stock had incurred the displeasure of the Indians. One day while Stock and three of his sons were at work together in a field, clearing out the timber, a party of about thirty Indians approached, having been attracted by the sound of the ax; and from one of the hill-tops surrounding, beheld the objects of their hatred. Seeing that Stock and his sons were stout men, well armed and on their guard, the Indians left them undisturbed and passed on to the house. Upon nearing the dwelling they saw another son plowing in the field close by, whom they instantly shot. This son had that day been to mill, at what is now Boner's Mill, in Franklin. Hurrying toward the house, with their fiendish yell, they seized the terrified and helpless women, Mrs. Stock and her daughter-in-law. The mother, grabbing a canoe pole, bravely defended herself in that desperate struggle, as she sought to reach her husband and sons in the clearing, but the fatal stroke of the tomahawk ended her life, and she was immediately scalped. The premises were plundered. They then started off, dragging the daughter-in-law with them, intending to make her their captive. But so overcome was she with terror at what she beheld and experienced, that consciousness forsook

her. Seeing that their flight would thus be retarded, they dragged her into the woods and killed and scalped her. What a picture met the eyes of the returning laborers! Expecting the welcome of his heroic wife and the refreshing comforts of their frugal meal and humble cot, they beheld a sight that might well sicken their very hearts. The alarm was at once given. Three experienced Indian-hunters, Grove, Pence and Strohl, led in rapid pursuit. Though fleeing rapidly, they were overtaken before they reached New York State. The Indians had settled for the night around their camp-fire, and, in their supposed security, were narrating and reciting the scenes of their murder. Suddenly the attack of their pursuers was made, and so unexpected was it that many of the Indians were killed and the rest put to precipitous flight. Upon the return of the whites the exhibition of the numerous Indian scalps made it manifest that the Stock massacre had been avenged.

Another object of interest associated with the times when the redmen roved our forests, is the old log fort, still standing in this township. Along the public road leading from Selin's Grove to Middleburg, at the west end of Kremer (Smith's Grove), on the south side of the road, there is a low log building. Upon closer examination a heavy plank floor about seven feet from the ground is noticed. On the second story are two openings, eight by twelve inches, the one to the north, the other facing south. This relic of Indian times is still in a remarkably good state of preservation. When attacks were made by the savages the white settlers gathered here for protection and defense. The marks of determined assaults are still visible, since many of the logs are full of the imprints of arrows.

PIONEERS.—Among the first settlers in this locality were the Stocks, Frederick Leitzel, Frederick Lentz, the Wertzes, Henry Wetzel, Seibers and Schoch. The names of many of the early settlers will be found in the history of Penn township, which formerly embraced Middle Creek.

INHABITANTS IN 1810.—Abraham Bergey, shoemaker; Frederick Bolig, farmer; Peter Bolig, carpenter; Frederick Bolig, Jr., carpenter; Henry

Bolinger, laborer; Frederick Baus, farmer; John Bishop, farmer; Frederick Bilger, farmer; Jacob Bolig, carpenter; Charles Benfer, farmer; John Courtney, justice of peace; William Courtney, farmer; John Dunkleberger, blacksmith; John Danbennan, farmer; Michael Dimius, shoemaker; Jacob Dimius, farmer; Jacob Deitrick, farmer; William, John and Joseph Duck, laborers; George Danberman, plough-maker; Christian Danberman, mason; George Engle, farmer; Henry Erdley, farmer; John Erdley, blacksmith; Michael Erdley, farmer; Jacob Erdley, farmer; Charles Fryman, saddler; Jacob Greenough, miller; Lewis Hueter, farmer; Benjamin Hummel, shoemaker; Solomon Hummel, farmer; George Hummel, farmer; Samuel Hendricks, farmer; Abraham Hendricks, weaver; Daniel Kessler, shoemaker; Jacob Kessler, farmer; John Kessler, blacksmith; John Kline, farmer; Michael Keck, farmer; Charles Keck, single; Daniel, Philip, John and Henry Krause, farmers; John, farmer; Benjamin, single; Andrew, tailor, and Daniel, single; Creamer, Samuel and Elias Krause, single; Adam Klingler, Frederick, John and Samuel Leitzel, farmers; Jacob Mohr, farmer; Michael Neiman, farmer; Henry Pontius, farmer; Peter, George, Henry, Jr., Adam, Samuel and Andrew Pontius; George Reninger, mason; Henry and Samuel Reitzman, farmers; Jacob Snyder, Michael Specht, Samuel and Michael Snyder, farmers; George Stroub, farmer; Michael Schoch, farmer; Jacob Schoch, Jr., farmer; Conrad Stock, justice of peace; John Stroub, farmer; John Shaffer, farmer; Adam Sower, single; Levi Stock, farmer; Marcus Threefoot, innkeeper; Henry Wetzel, blacksmith; Samuel Yoder, farmer; Henry Yerger, farmer; Daniel Zeiber, farmer; Jacob Zeiber, single.

INDUSTRIES.—In 1788 there was a saw-mill owned and operated by Henry Meiser. About this same time a frame grist mill was built on the south side of Middle Creek, at what is now known as Meiser's Station, on the S. & L. R. R., and as Globe Mills post-office.

But its old burrs and wooden machinery became worn, hence in 1885 the mill was replaced by a large and modern brick one, built by Samuel H. Yoder. This new mill has the latest and most approved machinery, and is excellently situated for shipping purposes.

A short distance from Creamer, on the north side of Middle Creek, stood a small log factory, which was owned and operated by Henry Wetzel, Sr., at this place. Gum-barrels, scythes and sickle-blades were made. The property now belongs to his son, Henry N. Wetzel, who, for two terms, served as county commissioner.

At the present day a number of the citizens

of the township find employment in rebuilding and repairing the railroad which passes through the township. This branch of industry is under the efficient management of Samuel Bollinger, residing at Creamer, and who has the supervision of that section.

KREAMER.—Since the opening of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad there has sprung into existence quite a settlement, known as Creamer. The growth of it is due to the mining of iron ore from the hills close-by to the south. From this point the ore is shipped to the different centres of manufacture. This place sometimes called Smith's Grove, in honor of Jacob A. Smith, now has a population of about eighty persons. It also contains an Evangelical Church, built in 1872, a tavern, two general stores,—Smith's established about 1870, and Jacob Hummel's established in 1885; a blacksmith-shop, shoemaker-shop, and several other industries. Dr. J. N. Seip is the physician of the place. The "Half-way House," situated half-way between Selin's Grove and Middleburg stood here. Township elections are held at Creamer and in the days of "Battalions" and "Flying-horses," it was a scene of mirth and hilarity. This hotel is now conducted by Samuel Rumbaugh. The post-office was established here about 1860, the appointments to which have been held by Jacob A. Smith, and his daughter, Lydia E. Smith.

SEIBER'S CHURCH stands a short distance south of Globe Mills, and was dedicated May 28, 1840. The ministers at the dedicatory services were Revs. J. G. Anspaeh and J. P. Shindel, of the Lutheran denomination, and A. B. Casper of the Reformed. The name given to the church was St. Peter's Church. The first ministers were Rev. J. P. Shindel (Lutheran), and A. B. Casper (Reformed). Among the first church members were Michael Schoch, Sr., Geo. J. Schoch, John Kline, Conrad Stock, Augstead Orbagast, Mathias Danberman, Abraham Hendricks, Michael Keck, and the Kessler family, of the Lutheran congregation; and Daniel Seiber, Philip Seiber and Samuel Yoder and family, of the Reformed congregation. The first communion was held May 31, 1841, when eighty-five members participated, sixty-five of

whom were Lutherans and twenty Reformed. Both ministers were present and assisted in the services. Rev. Shindel continued to serve this people until 1853, during which time the Lutheran congregation increased to one hundred and seventy-five. On June 21, 1856, Rev. Shindel was recalled, and continued to serve the Lutheran congregation until May, 1866.

The successive pastors were Revs. Frederick Ruthrauf, P. Orwig, Richard Lazarus, A. Erlenmyer and Jacob F. Wampole, who is at present preaching here.

ERDLEY'S CHURCH is situated on the public road leading from Kremer to New Berlin, owned conjointly by the Lutheran and Reformed denomination. The church was built and dedicated in 1857. At the dedicatory services Rev. Dr. John C. Bucher, father of the present Judge Bucher, was present in behalf of the Reformed congregation, and the Rev. Reuben Weiser in behalf of the Lutheran membership. The proper name of the church is, "St. Paul's Church." At the present time Rev. Jacob F. Wampole is the Lutheran pastor, and the Rev. T. R. Dierz the Reformed pastor. The membership at the present time is about thirty Reformed and one hundred and twenty-five Lutheran.

EDUCATIONAL. — There are four public-schools in this township, with an average attendance of one hundred and sixty-four scholars. The average salary paid teachers is twenty-two dollars per month. The schools are taught five months in the term. The annual expenditures are from five hundred and fifty dollars to six hundred dollars, which are promptly met, leaving the district clear of all liabilities.

Justices of the peace commissioned since 1855 were J. M. Dauberman, April 10, 1855; Levi Leitzel, April 10, 1855; J. M. Dauberman, April 10, 1860; Levi Leitzel, April 15, 1861; Reuben D. Walter, April 10, 1866; Henry Schoch, April 10, 1866; Levi Leitzel, April 9, 1867; Lewis Amig, April 1, 1871; Levi Leitzel, April 9, 1872; Reuben D. Walter, March 14, 1874; A. B. Keck, March 11, 1876; Levi Leitzel, March 17, 1877; John O. Keeler, March 8, 1880; Philip Roush, November 3, 1880; J. S. Weiser, April 9, 1881; C. E. Glass, March 7, 1882; A. C. Fields, April 18, 1885.

The present population of the township numbers seven hundred and fifty.

CHAPTER XVII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.¹

THE first effort to erect this township, by dividing Centre, was made in 1822, when, at the December term of court, held at New Berlin, a petition was presented, setting forth,—

"That Centre township was about 12 miles in length and 8 in breadth, and that the inhabitants of Centre and West Buffalo townships were much inconvenienced by the extent of the election district, and that a new township, composed of parts of Centre and West Buffalo, would be of great benefit."

Frederick Gutelins, Robert Barker and Robert Foster were appointed to view the same and report. At September term following their report was presented, and with it a draft of the proposed new township. Examination of this draft will show that the new township was to be where Centre now is, while Centre was to be south of Franklin. A report was presented to the court, but it did not effect the desired result, and nothing further was done until, in May, 1830, when John Rokey presented a petition to the court, reciting that, as the township of Centre was so large and extensive in territory, he, as constable, could not attend to all the duties, and asking that James Walis be appointed as deputy. The appointment was made. At August term, 1842, another petition was offered, and James Madden, Joseph Stillwell and John Foster were appointed viewers. At September term, 1842, they made report that they had run a line of a new township, which they requested to be called "Franklin."

The boundaries described for the new township embraced Centre township. To this report objections were made and remonstrances filed, and the report was not confirmed. On February 28, 1853, James F. Linn, John Schoch and John Gandy were appointed commissioners and made a report, that, in pursuance of an order of court to divide Centre town-

¹The notes for the history of Franklin, Centre, Beaver, West Beaver, Adams, and Spring townships, and for the borough of Middletown, were collected by G. C. Gutelius and Dr. J. Y. Shindel, of Middleburg.

ship, they ran a line, embracing the present township, and made a report which was confirmed May 28, 1853. Thus, after a period of thirty-one years from the first effort, the township was erected.

EARLY SETTLERS.—John Yost Kern, who was born at Freischbach, Germany, in the year 1746, and who was married to Eave Mary Weiss, emigrated, in the year 1771, to America, and settled in the Middle Creek Valley, on territory now composing the township of Franklin. On the 24th of June, 1772, he obtained a warrant on certain lands, in pursuance of which a survey was made, September 7, 1773, of land adjoining lands of John George Eslinger, Leonard Diehl, Jacob Walter and others, containing one hundred and sixty-five and a half acres. Here he settled and commenced improvements. On the 31st of December, 1805, these lands were conveyed to his son, John Kern. The larger part of this tract is now owned and occupied by Henry M. Rearick.

At the time Johan Yost Kern settled here, Indians roamed through the valleys in great numbers. When at work in the field, the rifle was an indispensable protection to the settler. Johan Yost Kern died about 1815, and is buried in the old grave-yard at Hassinger's Church, in Franklin township, where nearly all of the old pioneers to the valley are buried, among whom we would mention, the Hassingers, Bubbs, Walters, Gifts, Swinefords, Swengels, Bowersoxes and Smiths, the descendants of whom are still numerous in the valley. Johan Yost Kern, and Eave Mary his wife had six sons; Henry, John, Adam, Peter, Jacob and Philip; also three daughters: Annie Mary, intermarried with John Walter, Louisa Anna, intermarried with Jacob Bobb, and Christina intermarried with Joseph Walter. These last two were grand-parents of Charles A. Boleuder, present treasurer of Snyder County.

Henry Kern lived in Beaver township, near Beavertown. He died in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1835, at the house of his brother Peter. He was married to Catharine Lepley, who survived him twenty years. They had one son, Henry Kern, Jr., now of Beavertown, an aged and

highly respected citizen of the county, in his seventy-third year. Their daughters were seven in number, viz: Elizabeth, married to John Swinehart, still resides in Beaver township and is now eighty-six years old; Catharine, died single, in Beaver township; Mary, married to Enoch Dick, and died in Seneca County, Ohio; Susan, married to George Fender, and died in Seneca County, Ohio; Margaret, married to George Fall, and died in Marshall County, Ind.; Barbara, married to Henry Etzler, and died at Beavertown in 1885; Leah, married to Martin Fogle, died at Beavertown.

In 1790 Johan Yost Kern bought a farm near what is now Beavertown, containing one hundred and fifty acres, from John Switt. In 1806 it was conveyed to his son Henry, and is now owned by his grand-son Henry. Thus has the old homestead remained in the family ninety-six years.

John Kern was married to Catharine Royer. In 1811 he purchased two farms in Beaver township. One is now owned by A. J. Middleswarth, and the other by John S. Smith. On the latter he died about the year 1823, and was buried in the old grave-yard at Hassinger's Church, in Franklin township. John Kern had three sons: John, Jr., Daniel and George. John, Jr., died in Center County without issue. Daniel still resides in Beaver township, and George resides in the Borough of Middleburg. He also had two daughters: Elizabeth, married to John Gift, the father of A. K. Gift, Esq., of Middleburg. Catharine, married to Dr. Isaac Ziegler, of Rebersburg Centre County. She died in 1884.

Adam Kern, son of the original ancestor in this country, owned and occupied a farm in what is now Adams township. The farm was since divided, John M. Moyer owning the eastern part, occupied by his son Harrison, and the western part being owned by D. A. Kern, where Adam Kern died at an advanced age, and is buried in the old grave-yard near Troxleville. Nearly all the descendants of Adam Kern moved to the western States. His sons were Jacob, John and Daniel.

Peter Kern lived in Adams township, and was a wagon-maker by trade.

Jacob Kern owned and occupied a farm in West Beaver township, one mile east of McClure. The farm was since divided, the eastern part now being owned and occupied by Isaac Middleswarth; while the western part is now owned by Ner B. Middleswarth, the present sheriff of Snyder County. Both Peter and Jacob Kern emigrated to Seneca County, Ohio, about 1833, where they passed the remainder of their days. They both accumulated a great deal of real estate. Many of their descendants reside in Seneca County and in Bellevue.

Philip Kern had two sons, Renben and Michael; also three daughters, Rebecca, Susan and Mary. He died in Beaver township. An incident connected with the early history of the Kerns is as follows: Some time after the death of Johan Yost Kern, one of his sisters, Elizabeth, widow of—Miller was still living at Freischbach, Germany. She wrote to her nephews to send one of their number to Germany to accompany her to the United States, and that in the mean time she would make her last will and testament, bequeathing all of her estate which was considerable, to the sons and daughters of her brother, Johan Yost. She stated that as her relations in the old country were very distant, and few in number, she wished to live the remainder of her life among her kindred in the United States. Henry, the father of our present Henry Kern, of Beavertown, was selected, who, with a power of attorney to collect the legacies in case their aunt should be dead, started upon his voyage to the Fatherland. This power of attorney is still in the bearer's possession, and is dated April 26, 1821. In the fall of 1821 Henry arrived in Germany. For some cause his aunt, Elizabeth Miller, was not ready to go, and he returned without her. In 1823 he made a second trip. She had then converted all her estate into money, and was ready to go.

Her money was exchanged for Bibles, Testaments and clocks by her nephew. The clocks were manufactured at Black Forest (*Schwarzwald*). Upon their arrival in America these articles were sold, and thus was realized quite an amount of wealth for that day. Many of

these clocks are yet in good running order, and at this day have become heir-looms, highly-prized. Upon her arrival Mrs. Miller first lived with her nephew John, on the farm now owned by John S. Smith. John died soon after she came, when she made her home with Adam, and died at his house at an advanced age. She is buried in the old Musser's Valley grave-yard, near Troxelville. This old German lady had many peculiarities. Where she came from nothing was wasted. When her nephew John was making clearings, cutting down the pine timber and burning it in log fires, this old lady would often exclaim, "It is a sin to so burn this nice wood," or, in her native tongue, *es ist eine sünd das schöne holtz so zu verbrennen*.

In 1774 John Smith, the great-grandfather of T. J. Smith, Esq., of Middleburg, came from Lancaster County and purchased the Hopewell tract, of two hundred and eight acres, lying on the south side of Middle Creek. He erected a cabin, dug a well and planted an orchard. Scarcely had he made these improvements when, on account of the interference of the Indians, he was obliged to return to Lancaster County. Nine years later he again returned to his new home and found his cabin and well in good condition and the orchard in full bloom. This tract was now divided into two farms. From John Smith it passed to his son George, then to his grandsons Henry A. and John A., and is now in the possession of his great-grandchildren, T. J. Smith and his sister.

Paul Bowersox came to this county from Germany about 1772. He is the progenitor of all the Bowersoxes in this section of the State, and is now represented by his great-great-grandchildren. He had six sons—Michael, Benjamin, David, John, George and Jacob—and three daughters, each of whom was married to a minister of the Gospel.

Jacob Walter was born in Germany in 1727, and the Walters in this township, as well as in the county, are all his descendants. He lived one mile west of Middleburg, where the Swanns now live. For many years all ministers coming to this valley held services at his house.

About 1768 there emigrated from Germany to America three Gift brothers,—Peter, Nicho-

las and John A. Shortly after landing at Philadelphia they settled at Reading. Peter was a clock-maker, and spent his whole life at Reading, engaged in his calling. Nicholas soon left Reading, and, locating at what is now Franklin County, devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. John A. left Reading in the year 1771, and settled in Middle Creek Valley, then Cumberland County, on the left bank of Middle Creek, three miles west of where Middleburg now stands. This farm is now occupied by Adam B. Walter. In 1793, John A. Gift also bought a farm on the right bank of the same stream, a little west of where now stands Paxtonville. The bulk of this last-mentioned farm is now owned by Aaron K. Gift.

This early pioneer, and progenitor of the Gift family in this county, had three sons,—Jacob, Anthony and Jeremiah, the grandfather of A. K. Gift. There were also several daughters. Jacob was killed by the Indians in 1779, at Fort Freeland. The two surviving sons became the owners of the farms above mentioned, Anthony being the owner of the farm on the left bank of the creek, and Jeremiah the one on the right bank, near Paxtonville. Jeremiah Gift was married to Catharine Kline, one of the ancestors of the Kline family, living in the west end of the county. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and a man possessed of some scholarly attainments, studious, and a great reader. In his younger days he taught school, not in the comfortable buildings, with well-furnished rooms, as of to-day, but in log-cabins.

He died in 1813, at the age of sixty-eight years, leaving six sons,—Jonathan, John, Simon, Michael, Jacob and Daniel; also three daughters,—Rebecca, Barbara and Elizabeth.

In 1826, John Gift was married to Elizabeth Kern. Their issue were Aaron K., William D., Amelia and Barbara E. Both died in Franklin township, the father in 1866 and the mother in 1876, at her son William's residence.

Aaron K. Gift, the surveyor, who now lives at Middleburg, son of John and Elizabeth Gift, was born in Franklin township, November 19, 1827, on the farm purchased by his grandfather in 1793. He studied surveying

with the late Hon. Samuel Alleman, and taught school from 1847 to 1859. In 1855 he was married to Miss Amelia Royer, a daughter of John and Catharine (Cemberling) Royer, residents of Franklin township, near Royer's Bridge, four miles west of Middleburg. Mrs. Gift is a great-granddaughter of Christopher Royer, who came to this country from Germany in 1748. At the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. Gift was actively engaged in farming and surveying.

In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, Colonel William Monies commanding. An account of the movements of this regiment during the war will be found in the General History.

George Kremer occupied a conspicuous position in the early days of Union County, and lived for many years at Lewisburgh, and in his later life on a farm near Middleburg, Snyder County, where he died September 10, 1854, aged seventy-nine years. He was the son of Jacob Kremer, and was born at Middletown, Dauphin County, November 21, 1775. His father (Jacob Kremer) and uncle (Peter Shuster) came from Germany, where the latter had been in the military service. General Shuster kept a store in Middletown and young Kremer became his clerk, and, in 1792, went to Selin's Grove, where he was in the employ of his uncle, Simon Snyder, afterwards Governor, who then carried on a grist-mill, store, farm and warehouse. He remained in Selin's Grove until 1806, when he removed to Lewisburgh, then called Derrestown, and started a store there in 1808, which he continued until 1827. He was elected to the Legislature in 1812 and 1813. In 1816 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated; not discouraged, he again became a candidate, and was re-elected to Congress in the fall of 1822, and re-elected in 1824, and served two terms, extending from 1823 to 1827. The district was composed of Union, Northumberland and seven other counties joined together for the election of three members.

Mr. Kremer, in his second term in Congress, became involved in a dispute, which brought him into public notice, of which a story is related

by John W. Furney, in his "Anecdotes of Public Men."¹

Mr. A. L. Guss, in an article upon Mr. Kremer, gives the incident from facts obtained from the Congressional Debates.²

¹ A good story is told of the celebrated George Kremer, who figured conspicuously during the "bargain and sale" excitement about the time Henry Clay was appointed Secretary of State by President John Quincy Adams. Mr. Kremer represented the old Union and Northumberland Congressional district in Pennsylvania, and was a fine type of the primitive manners and rugged Democracy of that period. He was firmly convinced that Mr. Clay threw his influence against General Jackson, by which the electoral vote of Kentucky was given to Mr. Adams, for a consideration; and when the first place in the Cabinet was tendered to and accepted by the Kentucky statesman, honest George "cried aloud and spared not." The sensation he created disturbed the politics of the whole country, and led to many differences between public men. John Randolph, of Roanoke, dilated upon the accusation against Clay to such an extent that the new Secretary of State was compelled to challenge him to mortal combat. But I do not propose to write a chapter on the "bargain and sale." I write simply to revive an incident between Randolph and Kremer, characteristic of both.

After one of the peculiar speeches of the eccentric Virginian, which he interlarded with copious quotations in Latin and Greek, Kremer rose, and, in a strain of well-acted indignation, poured forth a torrent of Pennsylvania German upon the head of the amazed and startled Randolph. His violent gesticulations, his loud and boisterous tones, his defiant manner were not more annoying to the imperious Southerner than the fact that he could not understand a word that was spoken. And when honest George took his seat, covered with perspiration, Randolph rose and begged the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania to enlighten the House and the country by translating what he had just uttered. Kremer retorted as follows: "I have only to say, in reply to my friend from Virginia, that when he translates the dead languages, which he is constantly using for the benefit of us country members, into something like English, I will be equally liberal in translating my living Pennsylvania Dutch into something that the House can understand." The laugh was completely against Randolph.

² It is related that in a heated debate some member of the House, in opposition to Kremer's views, made a beautiful speech, closing with a Latin quotation, whereupon Kremer quickly retorted that all that amounted to nothing, that he could show him a trick worth two of that, and commenced to hurl at him 'Pennsylvania Dutch,' to the great amusement of the House.

"An examination of the Congressional Debates shows the story about quoting German to be well founded. It was March 13, 1821, on a clause in the general appropriation bill to grant \$25,000 for the erection of the north portico of the White House. Mr. Cushman, of Maine, in his speech said: 'I ask, in the language of the Roman orator,

Upon his retirement from Congress he purchased about three hundred acres of land in Franklin township, near Middleburg, and moved his family from Lewisburgh to the farm April 2, 1827, where he lived until his death, September 10, 1854. Mr. Kremer, on the 27th of May, 1811, married Catharine, the only daughter of Colonel Frederick Evans. She was a woman of fine culture and of extraordinary memory. She died at Middleburg, September 13, 1880. Samuel O. Evans married Amelia, a daughter of George and Catharine Kremer, who now lives on the Evans homestead, in Delaware township, Juniata County. Mrs. Thomas Bower, who now lives on the Kremer homestead, near Middleburg, is also a daughter. Mrs. Bower has in her possession a pamphlet of twenty-five pages, which contains a copy of his letter dated Washington, January 25, 1825, published in the *Columbian* when he was a member of Congress, and in which he explained the bargain and sale alleged to have been entered into by John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay in order to defeat General Jackson's claim to the Presidency. Also a card from Henry Clay, published in the *National Intelligencer*, dated January 31, 1825, followed by a reply from George Kremer, and an appeal by Henry Clay to the House, dated February 3, 1825, followed by Mr. Kremer's protest in a letter to the committee appointed to investigate the charges, dated February 8, 1825, and a letter published in the *Washington Gazette* February 26th, by Mr. Kremer, on the liberty of the press. And this letter is followed by a long and forcible address from Mr. Kremer "To the

but not with the same views, *Quam republicam haurimus? In qua urbe vivamus?*' Kremer in his reply said: He thought it (the proposed portico) was a monument of pride and extravagance and not of republican principles. He could not undertake to answer the gentleman's fine speech. To him a great part of it was unintelligible and in reply to some quotations he had made in it, from a dead language, he should answer in his own mother German tongue: 'Ich habe es nicht verstanden.' Kremer went on to say that the nation was now in debt. He did not believe that any man had a right to entail debt on posterity. As to this portico, it was, in his opinion, as unnecessary as a fifth wheel to a wagon. He did not think Congress had a right even to put up a necessary building till we were able to pay for it."

Electors of the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania," in which he reviews in forcible language his connection with this transaction.

Mr. Kremer was a Quaker in sentiment, and often said had he lived among them, he would have attached himself to that denomination, as he believed they came nearest to the teaching of Christ of any Christian association. He made peace between two adjoining farmers living near Lewisburgh, who had gone to law for some trivial cause. He went to the house of one of the parties, invited him to take a ride, and as they passed the house of the other, he proposed inviting him along, to which he consented, and after riding a short distance he proposed resting under a shade-tree. The party tied their horses and seated themselves, when Mr. Kremer drew from his pocket a Testament, and read from the sixth chapter of Corinthians: "Dare any of you having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints." The contending parties were church members. After listening to Mr. Kremer's reasoning they shook hands, dropped their controversy and separated as friends. He gave liberally to the support of the church and often reproved church members for the small support they gave to the Christian ministry. He was a devoted friend to Rev. Fries and Rev. Wm. German. On one occasion he effected a reconciliation between Rev. Fries and some members of his congregation, who had become dissatisfied at Rev. Fries' plainness of speech.

Frederick Evans settled in Union County before 1800; was in the War of 1812, and was commissioned captain in the Second Regiment of Artillery July 23, 1812. He assisted in building Fort Mifflin, at Baltimore, and was one of its noble defenders September 13, 1814. He often described the scene inside as terrific. Three bomb-shells struck and exploded inside of the fort, and he remarked one man shaking as if he had a chill. He asked to sit under one of the cannon. Evans gave him permission, when shortly another shell struck inside and killed him instantly. Another man was killed within three feet of him. Their coffee ran out, and they had very little to eat for three days. He spoke of a woman who brought water for

them. A bomb-shell hitting her, exploded and she was blown to atoms. He brought a small piece of her dress home with him, the largest part of her remains that he could find. The fourth shell that came in was marked "A present from the King of England." This did not explode. It weighed within two pounds as much as an ordinary barrel of flour. This he brought away with him, and it still may be seen at the mill of S. O. Evans, in Delaware township, Juniata County. An article by A. L. Guss on the Hon. George Kremer, makes interesting mention of Captain Evans.¹

"Among the heroic defenders of Fort Mifflin, at Baltimore, on that memorable night in which the 'Star Spangled Banner' was born, was Captain Frederick Evans, of the Second Regiment of Artillery, under Armistead. One of the unwelcome visitors cast into the fort from the British fleet was a large bomb, which did not burst in the air but came rolling around loose in the fort. Captain Evans took charge of it, and, having removed its explosive contents, kept it as a relic and a plaything for the children.

"He had a brother, Louis Evans, living within a mile of Thompsettown, Juniata County, Pa. After the war had closed these brothers brought this shell up the Susquehanna and Juniata in a river-boat, propelled against the current by pure muscular strength. Having arrived at Thompsettown Landing, Louis obtained his team; the shell, placed in a temporary box, was put upon the wagon, and they started for Evans' mill, it being then after night. Just after they had passed through the little village the shell suddenly broke through the box and wagon-bed and fell to the ground. Louis wanted to reload the precious keepsake, but Frederick said: 'Let the damned thing lay till to-morrow; nobody will run off with it.' So they went home. When they returned for it in the morning they found all the inhabitants of the town gathered around it. There were men, women and children, all excited and wondering whence this curious stranger had come and what it was. Some thought it must have come from the heavens above, and sent as a token of some impending calamity. Numbers of them had tried to lift it, but a certain Mrs. Kessler was the only one that had succeeded in raising it from the ground.

"This shell is to-day in the saw-mill of Samuel O. Evans, son of Louis, a veritable relic of the bombardment of Fort Mifflin. Being somewhat rusty, it does not seem to have as much 'business' in its appearance as it had when the captain first saw it, when he extinguished the fire-spitting fuse and thus prevented it from making an unwelcome fragmentary visit. It is one foot in diameter; its walls are one inch and a-half thick; it has a cavity of nine inches and weighs one hundred and eighty-six pounds. It is one of four shells that fell inside of the fort, and it is said that it originally had marked on it: 'A present from the King of England,' though when the writer saw it he neither heard of nor observed any such marks; but they may have been obliterated by the rust."

Frederick Evans resided at Selin's Grove, and about 1806 removed to Lewisburgh. He was surveyor of Northumberland County, which then embraced Union and Snyder, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1810 and 1811. His only daughter, Catharine, married, in 1811, George Kremer, afterwards member of Congress. In his later years he resided with Mr. Kremer, near Middleburg, Snyder County, where he died December 4,

stranger upon a foreign shore and rested not until he had crossed the Susquehanna and penetrated far into the forest, there to begin for himself and his descendants a place they might call home. The immediate locality of his settlement was near what is now known as Kremer. The first land acquired by him was by trading one of his rifles to the Indians, who placed a far greater value upon this weapon than upon the land they gave in exchange.



John A. Schoch

1844, aged seventy-nine years. He and his wife and the Hon. George Kremer are buried in the old cemetery on the Kremer homestead, now the property of Thomas Bower.

JOHN A. SCHOCH.—Among the first settlers to inhabit what is now the fertile valley of Middle Creek was Mathias Schoch, a native of Germany, and who was the grandfather of John A. Schoch. Leaving his native land to try the fortunes of the new continent, he encountered the perils of the deep, landed a

Jacob Schoch, a son of the early settler and the father of John A. Schoch, was born and raised in what is now Middle Creek township. In his youth he learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he industriously pursued throughout his life. By economy and faithful attention to his trade, he was enabled to acquire much of the now valuable land in the valley, so that at the time of his death he had become the owner of no less than four large farms. Jacob Schoch was married to Miss Elizabeth Hendricks, a lady of

English descent, and a Quakeress, who resided with her parents in Chester. John A. Schoch was born January 5, 1808, a short distance above what is now Kreamer. In his early days he remained on the farm with his father, assisting in the laborious duties that came to the lot of the husbandman at that period. On the 2d day of December, 1830, Mr. Schoch was joined in wedlock to Miss Lydia Houtz, from near Freeburg, eldest daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Houtz, the former of whom originally came from what is now Lebanon County, but at the time Lancaster, and the latter, whose maiden-name was Zellers, from Berks County. In 1831 Mr. Schoch, with his young bride, moved into the stone house, at that time the only building where now stands the village of Kreamer. This house was afterwards known as the Half-way House, having been converted into a tavern when it passed out of the ownership of the Schoch family. This building was erected by Jacob Schoch, the father of John A., in 1822, where he resided with his family for nine years, and then disposed of the same to his son prior to his occupying it, as above stated. In 1836 Mr. Schoch, with his family, moved to what became the family homestead, a beautiful and productive farm, situated in Franklin township, three miles west of Middleburg. Here he passed the remainder of his days in agricultural pursuits, and raised and provided for a large and intelligent family. From this place went forth the influence of an industrious and honorable life. Here, on the 15th day of December, 1863, his spirit was summoned to take its flight to a better world.

The children of John and Lydia Schoch are as follows: Franklin J., married to Catharine Leisenring; resides at Selin's Grove. Annie Elizabeth, married to John M. Smith; resides near Platte River, Neb. David Abraham, married to Harriet Wagner; resides at Orangeville, Stevenson County, Ill. Catharine M., single; resides with her mother at Selin's Grove. Ada, married to Samuel Kemfer; resides at Selin's Grove. John Houtz, died in infancy. John Calvin, married to Margaret S. Hassinger; resides on and owns the old homestead farm in Franklin township. Ammon Z.,

married to Margaret S. Appleman; resides at Bloomsburg. Silas H., died at Selin's Grove, February 12, 1872, aged twenty-two years. Ira C., married to Mary E. E. Schure, who died June 5, 1884; resides in Selin's Grove. Harvey H., married to Emma C. Schure; resides in Selin's Grove.

Being endowed with good judgment, and possessing an honest and just heart, Mr. Schoch was frequently selected as an arbitrator to pass upon the disputes that arose between his fellow-men. So great was the confidence placed in his sense of right that he was often called quite a distance to decide on controversies that arose. In public affairs he was always a man of influence. So highly was he honored by his acquaintances, that in the settlement of estates and the guardianship of wards he was constantly sought and urged to accept these trusts and responsibilities. With a full sense of conscientious duty, he withheld not in times of need, and was always charitable in instances of distress. He was deeply interested in the forwarding of all educational interests. He began agitating the introduction of public free schools, and laboriously fought against the opposition raised. Though standing alone at first, he succeeded, in the following year, in winning over to his views a few of his neighbors, and together they began the erection of a school-house on land donated by Mr. Schoch. Thus was established the first free school in the western part of the county. In the founding of the Missionary Institute, at Selin's Grove, Mr. Schoch manifested great interest and activity, and ever during his life-time lent every means possible for its advancement and perpetuity. From his youth he was a member of the Lutheran Church of the General Synod, having been confirmed at Row's Church, by the Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr. From his first connection with the church he was a member of the council, and at the time of his death was a trustee. Among the honored men of this county the name of John A. Schoch will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

George Frederick Bolender was located in the township before 1800. His son, George, inherited the farm, and his son, Daniel Bolender,

still owns the farm. He was born August 16, 1833; he was educated in the schools of his township, and in early life held numerous positions. He was also the conferee of Snyder County for a number of times, to nominate a Republican candidate for Congress. He was elected sheriff of Snyder County in the fall of 1866, and became very popular as an officer. He was re-elected in 1872 and 1878, serving three full terms. He now resides at Middleburg, as the proprietor of the Washington House, which he has conducted for eleven years.

PAXTONVILLE.

Paxtonville is situated at the foot of Shade Mountain, on the north side, and is two and one-half miles southwest of Middleburg. The place has been known also by the name of Beaver Furnace, whilst as a railroad station it is known as Benfer. The origin of this place is due to the establishment of a blast furnace, in the year 1848, by Ner Middleswarth, Jacob Kern, John Kern, Daniel Kern and John C. Wilson, who was the business manager of the company. The firm-name was Middleswarth, Kern & Co. The furnace was put in operation August 11, 1848, and was continued until 1856, when it blew out. This company made charcoal and pig-iron, and averaged from six to eight tons per day. The property passed into the possession of Ner Middleswarth, who operated for some time and then leased it to Dr. Rooke, Jesse Walter, Nutting & Francis. The furnace was again put in operation, and was running from 1863 to 1866, when it was again stopped and never started up since. With this industry once established, a settlement soon sprang up. Buildings for the employees, both of the furnace and of the iron-ore mines, were erected. A company store was established, and other enterprises of private individuals. The activity of the place continued until about 1866, when those operating the furnace failed, and it was abandoned. For many years, the strong wagons laden with pig-iron, and drawn by six-horse teams, passed through Middleburg, on their way to Selin's Grove, where the iron was transferred to canal-boats, and taken to the iron-works throughout the State. About 1871

the property was purchased by Robert Paxton, who worked the mines and shipped the ore to the Bloomsburg Iron-Works.

At the present time there is in the place a post-office, school-house, store and church. The church belongs to the Evangelical Association, and was built in 1869. Previous to that time services were held in the school-houses. At the present there are about forty members. Revs. Stover and Sones now preach for this people. The business of the place is represented as follows: Charles Boyer, merchant; John B. Boyer, confectionery; M. Frantz, carpenter; Henry Mitchell, blacksmith; Charles P. Swengel, grist and saw-mills and iron-ore. The population of the place is about sixty-two.

At one time John Kern owned a grist and saw-mill near the place. This mill was erected in 1812 by Frederick Stees, and sold in 1829 to Robert P. Maclay, who operated it until 1834, when it was purchased by Kern. Kern then sold to Jacob Benfer, who in turn sold to Charles P. Swengle, who is now operating the same. In 1872 Swineford & Shindel started a store here, and, in 1873, sold the same to Charles Boyer, the present merchant, who tore down the old frame company store-house, and, in its place, erected a fine brick store and dwelling-house near the railroad.

FRANKLIN.

At this place, twenty-five years ago, there was nothing but the large stone house and barn of the Kreamer homestead, the ancient stone grist-mill and the ruins of an old oil-mill. After the completion of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad a town-plot was laid out, streets and alleys opened and buildings commenced. Many neat and comfortable frame and substantial brick dwellings have been erected. The place is about one-half mile from Middleburg proper, on the south side of Middle Creek, and is the Middleburg station on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. No church has been established here as yet, the citizens attending worship at Middleburg. The population of the place is about two hundred. The business already established here is represented as follows: The first store in the place was opened by Isaac

Beaver, the proprietor of the plot on which the town is now built. This was in 1871. The building stands close by the banks of the creek, and is a large brick structure. Mr. Beaver was succeeded by Schoch & Shuck, who in turn were succeeded by Simonton, Barber & Co. The present firm at this stand is B. H. Custer & Co. John Bilger (now deceased) established a coal-yard at the eastern end of the town. Other business is conducted as follows: N. B. Winey, grain elevator and coal-yard; C. H. Dunkelberger, grain elevator and coal-yard. Theodore Swineford, hotel; J. Boganreit, stoves and tinware; Isaac Beaver, dentist; Daniel Millhouse, boots and shoes; A. Kreeger, coal and grain merchant; Bower's grist and saw-mills.

CHURCHES.

Besides the church mentioned at Paxtonville, there are three other denominations in the township about two miles west of Middleburg, viz: General Synod Lutheran, General Council Lutheran and Reformed. To the Rev. J. P. Shindel we are greatly indebted for the history of the pioneer church of Middle Creek Valley. In 1785 a band of earnest and devout Lutheran and Reformed Christians assembled themselves together from time to time for worship. Their meetings were held from house to house. In November of this year Joseph Simon, a converted Jew, and his wife, Rose, conveyed unto Jacob Walter, in trust for the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, sixteen and one-half acres of land for church and school purposes. This was in two tracts, one of them two miles and the other four miles west of Middleburg. Upon the eastern tract a log building was soon constructed, where for a number of years services were held. This building, however, was never dedicated. Those who preached in this rude structure were Revs. Shellhart, Josansky and Espy, of the Lutherans, and Revs. Rahausen, Hensel and Geistweit, of the German Reformed. During the services at this period the Indians of these wilds would occasionally prowl around this log house, watching these early worshippers. In the year 1791 preparations were made to build a new church, and between that year and 1798

the building was erected on a site a little to the west of the small log house. This was a large square building, with very high log walls, finished inside with galleries on three sides, and a small round pulpit perched high on a square post, with a long flight of steep stairs for the preacher to ascend and descend. This pulpit was on the north wall, and at its base was erected a large square altar. The church was capable of seating five hundred persons. In 1798 this new church was dedicated as Christ's Church; the Rev. Geistweit, Reformed pastor, and Rev. Shultz, Lutheran, invited from abroad, conducted the services of the occasion. About 1807 this building was weather-boarded and painted white. In the quite early history of these congregations many self-constituted ministers from Germany imposed upon these people. A certain man by the name of Gensel gave himself out as a Lutheran minister, who, it seems, was, like all those impostors, very fond of liquor. He would sometimes get very drunk, and yet be allowed to preach the Gospel. This would-be minister, Rev. Gensel, on one occasion, was fording Middle Creek, where Royer's bridge now is, when he fell from his horse and was drowned in a pool of water not more than six inches deep. Some supposed it to have been a stroke of palsy. This was the last of Rev. Gensel. The regular pastors of these congregations from time to time have been as follows:

LUTHERAN.—Revs. Enderling, Herbst, 1802-4; John Conrad Walter, 1805-19; J. P. Shindel, Sr., 1820, supply; J. W. Smith, 1821-31; William German, 1831-38; J. P. Shindel, Jr., 1838-60; C. G. Erlenmyer, 1864-72.

REFORMED.—Revs. Geistweit, 1793-1804; W. Adams, 1807-9; Isaac Gerhart, 1813-20; — Felix, 1820-25; Daniel Weiser, 1825-29; Henry Bassler, 1829-35; Frederick Herman, 1835; E. H. Hoffheims, 1838-40; A. B. Casper, 1840-48; W. G. Hackman, 1848-58; G. W. Shultze, 1858-63; L. C. Edmonds, 1863-65; C. F. Hoffmeier, 1865-70; T. J. Seiple, 1870-73; — Yearick; — Dotterer left in 1875, since which time, no pastor.

Rev. John Conrad Walter was buried close by the church in which he had labored so successfully. A large concourse attended his burial, and the Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., of Sunbury, performed the solemn last rites. It was at this time that the whole charge extended to Father

Shindel a cordial invitation to succeed their beloved pastor. He could not, however, leave his congregation at Sunbury, but promised to preach for them until they could get a regular pastor. This he did until Rev. J. W. Smith became their pastor, as above stated. Rev. J. P. Shindel, Jr., states that, having commenced his labors among this people, he found them kind and affectionate, and that in the course of his ministrations he had the great satisfaction of enumerating many members, catechumens and baptisms. After Rev. Shindel, Jr., quit preaching, Rev. Dr. H. Ziegler and students of the Missionary Institute, at Selin's Grove, supplied the pulpit. About 1870 a division occurred among the Lutherans, when those claiming to be General Synod Lutherans decided to separate themselves from those claiming to be General Council Lutherans. In 1871-72 the General Synod Lutherans erected their own church on land owned by Mr. Allen Schoch, one acre of which was donated by him for a church and cemetery, for the exclusive use of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation. Their church was built under the supervision of a building committee, consisting of Messrs. John S. Hassinger, Allen Schoch and Henry H. Shaffer. The corner-stone was laid in May, 1871, on which occasion there were present Rev. Dr. Peter Born, of Selin's Grove, and Rev. S. P. Orwig, pastor. In the fall of 1872 the church was finished and ready for dedication. At the dedicatory services the ministers present were Revs. Wm. H. Gottwald and S. P. Orwig, pastor. The church retained the old name and it was dedicated as

CHRIST'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This place of worship is a neat brick structure, two stories high, is thirty-eight by fifty-eight feet, and will seat about three hundred and fifty persons. This church cost about three thousand dollars. Revs. Irwin and Spangler have also served this congregation, though at the present time Rev. Orwig is again in charge, having been elected a second time.

The General Council members of the old congregation remained in the old building, retaining the ground donated many years ago by Joseph Simon, the converted Jew. They soon determined to build a new church also. They

tore down the old two-story house, and with a great deal of its material constructed the new. The corner-stone of this new church was laid with proper ceremonies on Trinity Sunday; in May, 1872, when the following ministers were present: C. G. Erlemmyer, Lutheran; A. B. Casper, T. J. Seiple and L. C. Edmonds, Reformed. On the 2d day of February, 1873, the church was dedicated. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. H. H. Brunning, visiting pastor of Lutheran Church. Rev. J. C. Bucher, D.D., T. J. Seiple and L. C. Edmonds also took part in the dedicatory services. Part of the means to build this church arose from the sale of the tract of land two miles farther west. The church is a very neat one, with basement for Sunday-school and lectures, and an upper story for congregational worship. The seats are well arranged and will accommodate about four hundred persons. The steeple is supplied with a fine-toned bell. Rev. D. M. Stetler is the present Lutheran pastor. His congregation numbers about forty members. The Reformed portion is very small, without a pastor, and seems to have become extinct.

HASSINGER'S GRAVE-YARD.—This is one of the oldest burial-grounds in this section of the State. It is located to the north and just in the rear of where stood the old log weather-boarded church, built in 1798. From among the ancient head-stones we have taken the following history: "Henry Hassinger, born 1766, died 1796, aged 30 years." "Jacob Walter, born 1729, died January, 1803. Married, July, 1857, to Maria Kauffman." "John Conrad Bobb, born 1740, died 1809." "John Conrad Walter (preacher), born November 30, 1775, in Germany; died August 10, 1819." "Thomas Shipton, born 1753, died 1827." "John Hassinger, born November 14, 1761, died May 12, 1810, aged 45 years, 5 months and 28 days." "Jacob Hassinger, born August 10, 1762, died November 1, 1821; 59 years." "John Frederick Bolender, born May 16, 1761, died January 13, 1832." "John Jacob Steininger, born February 15, 1765, died October 13, 1847." "Michael Wittenmyer, born December 13, 1772, died July 29, 1850." "David Schwenk, Esq., born December 17, 1788, died January 19, 1861."

Catharine Schwenk, born January 16, 1787, died January 28, 1861."

EDUCATIONAL.—Franklin township at present contains eight school districts, with an attendance at the schools of three hundred and fifty pupils. The school property is valued at six thousand dollars.

Professor D. S. Boyer, superintendent of schools in 1858, in his notes of that year, says of the schools, that David Schwenk was one of

3, 1831. He is a son of Conrad Hassinger, who was born September 13, 1791, and died December 14, 1851. His mother's maiden-name was Lucy Ann Snyder, who was born March 23, 1802, and died August 2, 1870. Their remains are interred in the cemetery of Christ's Lutheran Church, one-half mile west of the residence of Mr. Hassinger, and two magnificent tombstones mark their resting-place. John Hassinger, his grandfather, was



J. S. Hassinger

the early teachers in the school-house near Jacob Walter's. It was weather-boarded, twenty-two by twenty-four feet.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN S. HASSINGER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin township, Union (now Snyder) County, April

born November 11, 1761, and died May 12, 1810, aged forty-five years. His great-grandmother, whose maiden-name was Catharine Bob, was born November 14, 1769; died October 2, 1826, aged fifty-six years. They are both interred in close proximity in the old cemetery at Hassinger's Church, near the residence of Mr. Hassinger, and their graves are also marked with stones suitable for the times when they departed this life. Mr. Hassinger is the descendant, on both sides, from one of the oldest Ger-

man families in the State, who had settled in Chester and Lancaster Counties as far back as the year 1715. From his boyhood to the age of manhood he attended the common schools in his neighborhood during the winter season, and acquired an excellent knowledge of the branches taught. He is an expert penman and accurate in orthography in all his writings. He is the friend and patron of education, and evinces a great interest in the advancement of common schools. The voters of the township in which he has always lived showed their appreciation of his services in the cause of education by electing him nine years to the important office of school director. In this office he discharged his duties fearlessly and conscientiously. He has filled various offices in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which he has always been a consistent member; a regular attendant upon the services of the sanctuary, contributing liberally to the benevolent objects of the church and to the support of the Christian ministry.

He is a great lover of music, and has led the congregational singing in the church from the age of sixteen years to the present time. He was also a member of the first band that was organized at Middleburg thirty-six years ago, and by his punctuality and musical zeal assisted in keeping it in operation for a considerable period of time. The musical and financial success of the musical conventions held at Middleburg by Prof. Sherwin in the winters of 1882 and 1883 were in considerable measure due to his exertions and assistance.

Mr. Hassinger married Margaret Louisa Kleckner, a daughter of George Kleckner. They were blessed with four sons, viz.: Millard K. Hassinger, who lives on the homestead with his father, is now president of the board of school directors of Franklin township. He is also a member of the Middleburg Band, which has a wide reputation as a musical organization. Dr. G. Edgar Hassinger, practicing medicine at Middleburg, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Palmer S. Hassinger, lives at home. Herman H. Hassinger, lives in Bellevue, Ohio. It is a remarkable fact that the four brothers were at one time mem-

bers of the Middletown Band. Mr. Hassinger worked on the home farm until his father's death, and superintended it for his mother for the two years following. He then bought the farm, where he has resided ever since. He is the third generation that has owned and lived on this farm, and his sons who are living with him are the fourth generation. Having made farming his chief business, everything around his premises indicates good management and success. He is of a sociable and agreeable disposition, "*given to hospitality*," and visitors at his house always realize that the cordial greetings of Mr. and Mrs. Hassinger are the outcroppings of "*good-will to man*."

CHAPTER XVIII.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.¹

BEFORE Jackson township was reduced to its present limits considerable controversy existed at different periods. The first petition for the erection of this township was presented at May sessions, 1853, of Union County court, signed by citizens of Union, Limestone and Penn townships. The court therefore appointed David Weirick, George Motz and Jonas Harrison, viewers, who, at September sessions, 1853, reported as follows:

"That in their opinions, it would be inexpedient and improper to erect a new township, according to the several boundaries in the order, and therefore report against the erection of such township."

Upon the filing of this report, September 10, 1853, another petition was presented, and Henry Motz, Samuel Wilson and Abraham Schoch were appointed reviewers, who made report December, 1853, favoring the new township. To this report remonstrances were filed February 20, 1854, and the report referred back to the same commissioners to report draughts of township. On the 24th February, 1854, they reported with draught of the new township, and named it Jackson. To this report exceptions were filed, but the exceptions were overruled,

¹ By Horace Allenman.

and the report approved and confirmed, the new township to be called Jackson. According to this report the township thus formed had the following boundaries :

"Beginning at a corner of the township of Union, Limestone and Buffalo; thence along the division lines dividing Union township and Buffalo, and Union and East Buffalo townships; thence south to a Run near the house of Andrew Brouse; thence to stone near the house of John Herman; thence to a post near Joel Leitzel's house; thence near George Eger's house; thence to a pine stump and corner of the townships of Middle Creek and Centre; thence along the division line dividing Union township and Middle Creek and Union; thence to Penn's Creek, near Swank's Mill; thence down the south side of Penn's Creek to a post opposite the corner on the north side of said creek, between the lands of Philip Seebold and Michael Miller; thence to a post near the house of Jacob Spouler, Jr.; thence to the place of beginning."

In January, 1858, by act of the Legislature, that part of Jackson township which lay in Union County became annexed to Limestone and Union townships of said county.

At May sessions, 1829, the public road from Lewisburgh to Selin's Grove, which passes through this township, was reported as laid out. This report was approved May 20, 1829. The commissioners to lay out this road were W. L. Hains, James Davis, Joseph Fehrer and John Snyder. The present population of the township is seven hundred and fifty.

KRATZERVILLE is situated on the public road leading from Selin's Grove to New Berlin, five miles from either place. It received its name on account of its being built upon lands once owned by Daniel Kratzer, receiving its name in 1847, at which time there existed a school-house, a Lutheran and Reformed Church, the dwelling-house of Daniel Kratzer, one also of Noah Walter and a store-house erected by Thomas Yearick in 1846.

The rebuilding of the old Union Church and the opening of Yearick's store soon induced others to settle at this point and to erect dwellings. Thus commenced the town of Kratzerville. Before that period the vicinity where now stands the town was sparsely settled, but since then it has steadily grown to its present size and population. Kratzerville, on account of its central locality from surrounding towns,

with roads leading in numerous directions, surrounded by an agricultural community, is an important trading point. There is no town of its size in the county where more farm products are received and shipped by its dealers. The population numbers about one hundred.

There are now in the place two churches, a number of stores, a school-house and one tavern. One of the churches, the Lutheran and German Reformed, is an old and well-established union congregation. The other church belongs to the Evangelical denomination. This place has had a post-office for a number of years, and is now in the daily receipt of mail.

The first post-office was established here in 1846, with Thomas Yearick as postmaster. The succeeding postmasters in the order of their service were as follows: Jacob Slear, Samuel Kreisher, Samuel R. Yearick, John S. Beaver, Henry S. Beaver and the present incumbent, Jefferson Dauberman. During John S. Beaver's term of office, and mainly through his efforts, the place has enjoyed the advantages of a daily mail for more than ten years. At first there was only a weekly mail, then a tri-weekly and finally the daily mail.

The business and other enterprises of the place are represented as follows: Henry S. Beaver, general store; Benfer & Co., general store; Henry Dark, saddler; J. M. Dauberman general store; Samuel E. Gross, produce dealer; B. F. Harman, produce dealer; Percival Harman, drugs and physician; A. A. Hummel, confectioner and drugs; S. Kreisher, wagonmaker; George Prutsman, blacksmith; John Ritter, saw-mill. The situation of the place is beautiful, being on an elevated section of the country and surrounded by productive farms; the scenery presented to the view is at once attractive.

Among the prominent characters of Kratzerville that have passed away, no one was more widely known nor will be longer remembered than John S. Beaver. He was the life of the place. For many years he carried on the mercantile business, kept tavern and was postmaster. Among the curiosities of his place, which will not soon be forgotten, was his large German clock that played a number of tunes and set the

musicians and dancers on its top into activity, to the amusement of many. Mr. Beaver was always active, a fluent speaker, obliging and generous, and always successful in turning an honest penny. He died in the latter part of 1882 in the midst of his usefulness and activity.

The older and most influential citizens of the place are now represented by Samuel R. Yearick, John M. Danberman, Sr., and Y. H. Wagner. Recurring to the consideration of the churches of the place, it may be of interest to many to know more of these places of worship. The old Union Church was established about the year 1818, the building being constructed of logs. It was formerly known as Hessler's Church, a man named Hessler having donated the ground on which it is built. It is now known as Mount Zion's Church. Of the early Lutheran pastors we learn of Rev. George Heim and Rev. J. P. Shindel, though there were several preached occasionally before these. Rev. Shindel took charge of this church and preached his first sermon there June 21, 1835. He served this congregation with marked success for a period of twenty-three years. After Rev. Shindel the Rev. J. G. Anspach served from 1854 to 1855, when Rev. Shindel was again elected pastor. In 1847, finding that the old log church was not sufficiently large to accommodate the congregations that then assembled, it was torn down, and on the 20th of June, 1847, the Lutheran and Reformed members laid the corner-stone of the building that is now standing. This church is built of brick, seats between seven hundred and eight hundred persons, and has the high galleries on the sides as was at one time the custom. This church cost about two thousand five hundred dollars. At the laying of the corner-stone the ceremonies were conducted by Revs. J. B. Anspach and J. P. Shindel, of the Lutheran Church, and Revs. R. A. Fisher and Hackman, of the German Reformed Church. The new church was finished and dedicated October 24, 1847. At the dedication there were present Revs. Yearick, of the Reformed, and Erlenmeyer and Shindel, of the Lutheran. The congregation has also been served by Revs. A. B. Casper, Peter Austadt, Early, Branning, Oehensford and Haas.

The church of the Evangelical association, at Kratzerville, owes its origin to the earnest and devout labors of David Heiser, now deceased, a very estimable and intelligent man. About sixty years ago he came to Chapman and located at this point, and for a long time was the only adherent to this faith in the whole neighborhood. Services were first held at his house, which is still standing half-way down the hill to the east of Kratzerville, on the south side of the road. In course of time the membership increased by the holding of revival meetings. This increase of members gave rise to the desire and necessity for a more suitable place of worship. About this time Mr. Heiser donated a lot of ground to the township, whereon was erected a school-house, with the understanding that his denomination should also have the right to worship there. In 1869 the membership had become quite large when the present handsome church edifice of this denomination was erected.

To the credit of Kratzerville it may be stated that no liquor is sold in the place. Many years prior to his decease, in deference to the wishes of the good citizens of the community, and also in obedience to the dictates of his own conscience, Mr. John S. Beaver, who, about 1850, had opened up the only hotel in the place, ceased to traffic in liquor. His son, Henry S. Beaver, who has succeeded his father in business, continues to entertain the traveling public, but follows the example of his father in refusing to deal in ardent spirits.

MILLS.—There are three grist-mills in Jackson township, two of which are of very early date. Maurer's mill is located on Penn's Creek, about three miles west of Kratzerville, and two miles east of New Berlin. It was built by Jacob Maurer about 1805, upon the site of a still older mill, which was torn down to make place for the new. The land on which this mill stands was purchased in 1796, by Mr. Maurer from Henry Drinker, a merchant in Philadelphia. This land was a part of a larger tract, which Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, late proprietaries of Pennsylvania, by letters patent bearing date the 18th day of June, 1767, granted unto Samuel Wallis, who in turn con-

vveyed in fee-simple unto Abel Jones and Henry Drinker. Drinker, as above stated, conveyed to Jacob Maurer, since which time the mill has been known as Maurer's. At the present day this property is owned and operated by George Maurer, a descendant of the older Maurers.

About one half mile further up the creek, and on the opposite side from Maurer's stands Arbogast's mill. This is also a very old mill, and in all probability was built prior to the present Maurer's mill.

Benfer's mill is situated about one-half mile northeast of Kratzerville, and was erected about 1843, by Christopher Seebold. It is at present owned and operated by Philip Benfer, hence its name. All these mills continue to grind grain with the old-fashioned burr stones, not having as yet adopted any of the later processes. The flour made is of good quality. The early establishment of these mills is accounted for from the fact, that at these places the grain of the surrounding country was gathered, and then shipped by means of arks floated down the creek, thence down the river to the eastern markets, where it found a ready sale. Large quantities of the flour ground at these mills was also shipped in the same way. A saw and planing-mill also in this township is in operation, on the opposite side of Penn's Creek from New Berlin. It is owned by B. F. Solomon, who is also a maker of the old-fashioned wooden pumps.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The justices of the peace elected and commissioned since 1856 have been,—

Jacob Dubs, August 30, 1856; George Engle, August 30, 1855; Abraham Eyer, April 14, 1857; George Mehr, April 13, 1858; H. C. Cook, April 12, 1859; Y. H. Wagner, April 15, 1862; John M. Dauberman, April 24, 1865; Y. H. Wagner, April 9, 1867; John M. Dauberman, March 22, 1870; Y. H. Wagner, April 9, 1872; Seth Mitchell, March 13, 1875; Y. H. Wagner, March 17, 1877; John M. Dauberman, March 30, 1880; Y. H. Wagner, April 7, 1882; John M. Dauberman April 18, 1885.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Jackson township school district embraces five schools, which are taught five months in the year. The average attendance during a term is about one hundred.

In the year 1856 Jackson township had six schools. There were one hundred and twenty-

four male and ninety-five female pupils; fifteen were studying German. Five hundred and fifty-eight dollars were levied for school purposes. The State appropriation was \$62.65, and the cost of fuel and contingencies was \$98.39. By the act of May 1, 1861, creating an independent school district, a part of Jackson was embraced in this district, reducing it in school territory. In the years 1883 and '84 there were five schools kept open months. Ninety-nine male and seventy female pupils were in attendance. Five hundred and twenty dollars tax were levied for school purposes. State appropriation \$122.44. In order to show by contrast what the improvements have been in the schools, the following, taken from the note-book of Daniel S. Boyer, county superintendent, in 1857, '58 and '59, is presented in this connection. The five school-houses and furniture of the present day are quite an improvement in this direction.

"School near George Brouse, in Jackson township, visited January 1858; situate near the road leading from Crozerville to New Berlin; no shade-trees; a log house twenty-five feet square, not ceiled; eight feet in the clear; eight windows; two long tables; pupils facing one-another; no blackboard.

"School near David Spyder visited January 7, 1858; a weather-boarded house, twenty feet square; six windows, to open upwards; house not ceiled; nine desks to seat two pupils, four desks to seat four pupils each, yet forty-nine pupils crowded into this space."

CHAPTER XIX.

UNION TOWNSHIP.¹

A PETITION was signed in the fall of 1856 by the inhabitants of Chapman township, and presented to the court of Snyder County at the February sessions, 1857, asking that a new township be formed from the territory. Upon this representation, Mr. Middleswarth, John Troxel and George Schoch were appointed as viewers by the court. They made examination of the part of the township proposed to be set off, and made a report at the May term, 1857, in which they state that the majority of the inhabitants are opposed to a division, and, after a

¹ By D. S. Boyer.

careful examination of the territory, also decided against a division of the township. The report against a division was confirmed *nisi* by the court, May 30, 1857, and confirmed absolutely February 28, 1858.

Another attempt was made to divide the township in 1859. Commissioners were appointed, who made a report at the September term of court in that year, and presented a draft of a new township, embracing a part of the territory proposed to be erected in 1857. The report closed with an expression of opinion that the territory included within the lines ought to be erected into a separate township, to be called by the name of McKee. Exceptions were filed September 21st, and, June 26, 1860, were overruled and report of division confirmed by the court. The court then ordered that a vote of the electors of Chapman township be taken on the question of division on Thursday, August 30, 1860. There is no minute in the court records to show that an election was held, nor of any further action upon the matter at that time.

In 1861 the subject was again brought up, and commissioners were appointed to view the territory. Their report was signed December 2d, and made to the court at the December term, 1861, accompanied by a draft of the proposed township.

No records are found that throw light on the action taken prior to the erection of the township. An election was ordered to be held on the 23d of April, 1869, at which time one hundred and eighty-five votes were cast in favor of division and thirty-five votes against. Return was made to the court May 26 in that year, and the court ordered that the new township be called "Union," and that the elections in said new township shall be held at the public school-house in the lower end of Port Trevorton.

Chapman township, when it was erected in 1820, extended along the Susquehanna River from the mouth of Mahantango, where it flows into the Susquehanna River, to the Penn township line, a distance of nine miles. Union township extends along the Susquehanna River from the mouth of Herrold's Creek, where it flows into the river to the Penn town-

ship line, a distance of four miles and forty rods. The land along the river is fertile and productive. The other portion is rolling. Back from the river the soil is a red shale. Further back the soil is mixed with yellow gravel and a sandy loam, nearly all of it being under cultivation. There are no large streams back of the river and no water-power sufficient to drive a mill.

One of the earliest settlers in what is now Union township was Peter Witmer, grandfather of the Hon. Daniel Witmer. He was born in Hertzheim, Nassau, Dillsburgsschaft, in 1737. He married Maria Solomon, in Philadelphia, 1757. He came up the Susquehanna River in a river-boat, from Columbia, in 1766, when his son Samuel, father of Judge Witmer, was only five years old. He landed at the place where Judge Witmer now lives and put up a log hut between the place where the two dwelling-houses are now erected. It was afterwards long used as a stable. In later years he built the house now occupied by Isaac Eyer. His son Samuel built the house now occupied by Judge Witmer, in 1814. When Peter Witmer died his son Samuel bought the property. Samuel Witmer was born April 4, 1771. When he died his son, Hon. Daniel Witmer, bought the farm. He now owns and occupies it, together with his two sons-in-law, Isaac Eyer and N. T. Dundore. The fifth generation now lives on the same premises. For what is called the "hill tract," a warrant was issued to John Thornton May 6, 1800, who, by deed dated September 20, 1806, conveyed it to George Moore, who, by deed dated April 20, 1813, conveyed it to Samuel Witmer. For the river tract two warrants were issued,—one dated February 7, 1755, to Rebecca Lea; another, dated April 13, 1786, to John Motz. Samuel Witmer, in his last will and testament, dated September 21, 1829, appointed Sarah Witmer and George Herrold his executors, to whom a patent was granted January 29, 1831.

Among the early settlers were John Thornton, who lived where Port Trevorton is now located. John Witmer, uncle of Judge Witmer, lived on the place now owned by John S.

Wolf. Frederick Brill lived where Henry Seechrist now lives. The early settlers built log cabins, of round logs, with two rooms, and a chimney, built at the back end, of sticks of wood and mud. Such cabins were also erected on the farm where Peter Gemberling died several years ago, and where Henry Hood now lives. The grain raised and not needed was taken to Reading and Philadelphia on wagons, and merchandise brought back on the return trip for the small stores then kept in the neighborhood.

John Blasser came from Cumberland about 1776, and purchased an improvement of one John Reed, who is assessed in Penn township in 1775. John Blasser died May 24, 1791, and is buried in the old grave-yard near the residence of Mrs. William G. Herrold, who is his great-granddaughter. It is said that Reed was killed by the Indians. John Blasser, a son of John Blasser, donated the burial-place lot for public use many years ago. He died in 1829, and is buried there. Abraham Blasser died in 1836, and is also buried there.

Jacob Sholley came from Lebanon to this section in 1778 and located where Port Trevorton now is. His house stood at the head of the canal basin, where the bridge crosses the canal. The canal was built through part of his orchard. D. P. Sholley justice of the peace, a descendant of Jacob Sholley, owns part of the farm.

The tract of land now owned by Elias S. Stohl was warranted to John German under three warrants, dated December 13, 1773; June 4, 1792; and May 19, 1794. The tract was patented to him April 17, 1810, and contained two hundred and seventy-five acres. Mr. Stohl is a graduate of the Freeburg Academy, a member of the board of school directors, and for several years has been secretary of the board.

Charles L. Witmer, secretary of the school board of Union township, was a school-teacher for a number of years. He is now engaged in farming.

John S. Wolfe served one term as sheriff of Snyder County, and served in nearly all the township offices. He resides near General Williams, and is extensively engaged in farming.

J. D. Riegel, a native of the township, has been a school-teacher for a number of years.

N. T. Dundore, a native of Berks County, is a partner of his father-in-law, Hon. D. Witmer, in the mercantile business at Dundore. He is also postmaster at this place. He has served as school director.

Isaac A. Eyer, son-in-law of Judge Witmer, also resides here.

William H. Boyer, a merchant near Port Trevorton, is a son of ex-Sheriff Henry S. Boyer. He served in the Rebellion as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was at the battles of Chancellorsville, Antietam and South Mountain.

Verdilla, a small settlement near Keiser's Church, has a post-office, of which Isaac S. Longacre is postmaster.

Daniel Krebs is now serving his first term as a justice of the peace in Union township, and resides on his farm, near Witmer's church. He is the father of Dr. Jacob Krebs, a young physician, residing at Herndon, Northumberland County, who is a son-in-law of Elias Wentzel, a farmer of Union township.

Colonel Thomas W. Hoffman and Lieutenant Jacob F. Hoffman, natives of Lykens township, Dauphin County, came to Port Trevorton in 1865, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which they still continue. Colonel Hoffman was engaged in business in Philadelphia when the war broke out. He enlisted in the Seventy-second Regiment, and was in many of the battles of the Potomac army. After the campaign in the Wilderness, he was mustered out; but Governor Curtin authorized him to recruit a company, which became Company A, Two Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by the late Colonel A. B. McCahmont. He participated in the battle of Port Steadman, and he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services. He participated in the capture of the line of earth-works in front of Petersburg. In this engagement he received the appointment of lieutenant colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious services. He was attached to the staff of General Hartranft, as engineer officer of the div-

ision, until June 1, 1865, when he was mustered out of service, and returned to his home in Dauphin County, and soon after came to Port Trevorton.

Colonel Hoffman married Miss Sallie Shindel, a daughter of Solomon Shindel, an ex-member of the Legislature of Dauphin County, and a grand-daughter of Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., of Sunbury.

Lieutenant Jacob F. Hoffman, who came to Port Trevorton with his brother in 1865, married a daughter of Abraham Witmer, of Union township. He resided, before the war, in Uniontown and Berksburg, and enlisted in the emergency under Colonel Jennings, and encountered Ewell's Corps of Lee's army. When a clerk in Kelker & Bro.'s hardware store at Harrisburg he enlisted in the company of his brother, Captain T. M. Hoffman, and assisted him in raising the company, and was chosen First Lieutenant, and afterward appointed Adjutant of the Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel M. T. Heintzelman. After serving a while in that position he resigned and returned to his company, which he commanded in the battle of Fort Steadman, and received a gun-shot wound in that engagement.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—Missionaries of the Evangelical Association came to Chapman, near Union township, in 1831, and organized a class consisting of Benjamin Strickler, Peter German, John Gaugler, John Thornton, Henry Witmer and Mrs. Samuel Witmer (the mother of Judge Witmer), and several others, who are all dead except John Gaugler, who now lives in Ohio. In 1835 they built the church still standing, but which was since remodeled and repainted. It was the first church in this locality. The nearest church of the Evangelical Association at that time was at New Berlin, Union County, and another at Lebanon, Pa. John Gaugler donated one acre of land for cemetery purposes and the timber used in the erection of the church. The building committee were John Gaugler, Benjamin Strickler and Jacob Witmer.

ZION'S CHURCH was erected in the year 1857. It is a brick building, situated about two miles

north of Port Trevorton. Rev. J. Stamm was the minister on the circuit when the church was built. The membership is about thirty. George Gaugler, Isaac Flanders and Peter Steffen are the trustees. It belongs to the United Brethren denomination.

KEISER'S CHURCH, four miles north of Port Trevorton, belongs to the Lutheran and Reformed denominations. Built in 1810; Jonathan Shotsberger and Jacob Walburn building committee. Jacob Keiser had donated two acres of ground for a cemetery many years before the church was built. Funeral sermons were preached in his house, near where the church now stands. On the tomb-stone of Jacob Keiser we learn that he died May, 1829, aged forty-two years. John, son of Jacob Rigel, died 1804. Elizabeth Lewengut died in the year 1807. Jacob Lewengut died July 30, 1822. One time-worn tomb-stone shows figures of 1801; the name could not be deciphered. These old tomb-stones show an age of eighty-five years. As some were buried before without tomb-stones, the oldest inhabitants say this grave-yard has been used over one hundred years.

SCHOOLS.—The school history of this township properly begins in 1869, when it was formed. Its previous history is given in Chapman township, out of which this township was formed. There was a log school-house near where Jacob Walburn lives, in the northern part of the township, where a subscription school was kept. Simon Snyder taught here, and also near Keiser's church, in 1825 to 1839. Daniel Snyder also taught near Keiser's church. John Lemig, Esq., taught a school several winter terms in his spring house, on the premises now owned by Adam L. Spangler. His son John acted as a supply when his father was otherwise engaged. Most of the early teachers who undertook to teach the English reading were unable to speak the English language.

Samuel School, Esq., born March 25, 1805, and died August 17, 1880, taught school fourteen winters. He was a good German scholar and penman, and was a man of excellent character; was a county commissioner of Snyder County three years, fifteen years justice of the

peace, and school director fourteen years. He conducted the singing in church at Grubb's Church and other places for fifty years. He also taught subscription school at Kantz, Beaver township, and in Chapman township at Grubb's Church. He conducted his school in an orderly manner.

In 1885 there were in this township eight schools, having two hundred and four male and one hundred and sixty-two female pupils. The amount levied for school purposes was \$1087; the State appropriation was \$257.73.

The present board of directors are G. M. Houser, president; C. L. Witmer, secretary; E. S. Stahl, treasurer; Solomon Sholl, D. G. Stahl and M. P. Arnold, Esq.

PORT TREVORTON was laid out in the year 1853, and was named in honor of John B. Trevor, of New York, one of the original stockholders of the Trevorton Coal and Railroad Company. The draft of the town was made by Mr. Quillage. The town now contains a population of about four hundred. It has two hotels, two stores and several shops.

J. B. Swartz, who served as a school director of Union township, is engaged in the furniture business. J. N. Houser, of this village, is one of the present county commissioners.

There are two chartered ferries across the river kept at this place. The first was chartered in 1879, the other in 1885.

The Trevorton Coal and Railroad Company built a bridge across the Susquehanna River about 1854. This was a double bridge and had a wagon track on it. It was a great convenience to the public. On one side was a railroad track over which coal was carried to a basin in the canal, loaded on boats and conveyed to all points along the canal. The bridge became unsafe and the company took it down in 1870.

In 1854 Jeremiah Boyer erected a saw-mill and planing-mill near the lock in the canal, using the water from the canal and carried on an extensive business.

John D. Bogar, the present owner, bought the mill in 1879, and has since been engaged in the manufacture of lumber. It is one of the leading industries of the place, furnishing employment to a number of men.

Along the two mile level from the lock at General Williams to Port Trevorton, about thirty-eight men and nineteen boys are engaged in the boating business, and nineteen boats are in use.

In 1851 Postlethwait & Bogar engaged in the mercantile business; in 1856, Sayers & Forsyth; in 1858, J. P. Bogar & Bro.; in July, 1865, Brown & Deppen; in August, 1865, Hoffman & Bro., who have continued to this date.

CHURCHES.—In 1850 Rev. E. Herschey was sent by the conference of United Brethren Church to this county. He had no membership, but worked diligently and secured the erection of a church at Freeburg, performing a part of the work with his own hands. The United Brethren Church at Port Trevorton was built in 1873, when Rev. Yeager traveled on the circuit. It was named "Markwood Church" in honor of Bishop Markwood. It has a membership of one hundred and fifty. The present trustees are Jacob F. Hoffman, George Gangler, D. S. Thursby, Esq., D. Snyder and M. P. Arnold, Esq. The congregation is in a prosperous condition. The parsonage is at this place. Revs. Herschey, Hackman, Crammer, Smith, Noll, Stamm, Moyer, Brewer, Yeager, Buchter and Zimmerman, are some of the ministers that have preached on this circuit.

The Evangelical Association has a neat and commodious church and parsonage here. Rev. Young is the present pastor.

CHAPTER XX.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.¹

At the December sessions (1855) of Union County a petition was presented to the court asking for the erection of a new township out of parts of Penn and Union townships. Henry Motz, George Hillbish and F. C. Moyer were appointed as commissioners. They presented a report of their work to the court in January, 1856. The report, together with a plat or draft, was filed and confirmed. All of these proceed-

¹ By Horace Alleman, Esq.

ings were, on the 23d of May, 1856, certified to the new county of Snyder, in which territory the new township then was. Thus was created the township of Monroe out of the northeastern part of Penn and the southern part of Union townships.

BLUE HILL.

One of the most romantic places along the Susquehanna is the famous Blue Hill, in the northeastern extremity of the township. Long before the eye of the white man beheld its beauty, the child of the forest was familiar with its attractions. From its summit he beheld the early dawn and the far-off coming of the king of day. Casting his eye beneath he beheld the sparkling waters gathering close to its embrace and the undulating hills and valleys beyond. As he stood wrapped in wonder and admiration his soul must have been lifted higher in praise and adoration to the Great Spirit. As thus it moved the Red man, so now the influence of this place is still,—to lift the soul of man from Nature up to Nature's God.¹

¹ Prior to 1800, John Mason, a man of many eccentricities, came from Philadelphia, selected the highest point of Blue Hill and began to build on it a two-story frame house and paint it white. It had about fifty feet front and a portico extending all around it. On the top of the house was an observatory. Another building of his was known as the "leaning tower," which stood on the very edge and leaned over the precipice at an angle of about thirty-five degrees and was securely fastened to a solid foundation by means of strong iron bolts. Upon the top it was surrounded by a railing. This tower was built about 1833. About 1871 it was removed by an act of vandalism. No invitation was ever extended by Mason to visit him; yet all who happened there were treated with courtesy if they did not disturb him. He visited Philadelphia about twice a year, always making the journey on foot. A short distance from where the tower stood is his grave, with the following inscription on his tombstone:

"JOHN MASON,
of Blue Hill.
Born in Philada. Dec.
7th, 1768,
Departed this life
At Long Reach Farm,
Near Newberry,
Lycoming Co., April 25th,
1849,
Aged 80 years, 4 mos.
and 18 days."

Another matter of interest connected with this romantic spot is the following story, as related by Jacob Cook, late

On the east side of Blue Hill, at the first ravine, a few rods below the Northumberland bridge, the great Indian path began from the Susquehanna. The path passed up through this ravine, and for several miles followed the same course as the present public road that leads past Leshar's, Young's and Trutt's lands; then it turned toward the river; thence along the bank of the river toward Winfield; thence toward Lewisburgh, Buffalo Creek, Shikellimay's town, along the river, around the rocks and into White Deer Hole Valley.

Among the first public roads passing through what is now Monroe township, was the old State road leading from Northumberland to Harrisburg. This has always been a busy, and much travelled thoroughfare. Along this road, from Northumberland to Selin's Grove, a distance of seven miles, there were in the days of staging, no less than nine taverns, all except one were built prior to 1800. Their names were,—Schuyler's tavern, at the foot of Blue Hill; Thomas Armstrong's, at the ferry; George Keen's, Keensville Hotel, (now Shamokin Dam); Daniel Hammel's, "The Rising Sun," where the public road leads toward Lewisburgh. This was a long frame building, with porch extending along the front. In its place now stands a large brick house, built and used as a hotel by Mr. Hammel, now occupied and owned by Samuel Hartman as a dwelling; Captain Jacob Hammel's, still standing, on the west side of the road, and is the residence of Benjamin Long; John Filbert's, on the west side of the road, and lately owned by Dr. P.

of Muncy, Pa.: "About the time of the Indian troubles, Marcus Huling, living in the town of Northumberland, was on the west side of the river, when he was suddenly chased by a number of Indians. He ran as swiftly as he could towards the precipice at Blue Hill, but they gained so rapidly upon him that he expected to be taken there. They also fancied him secure in their grasp. Being drove to the edge of the frightful precipice, with the savages yelling in his rear, he determined to make the dreadful leap, preferring to die in this manner rather than fall beneath the tomahawk of the Indian. Seizing a large branch of a tree in his hands he jumped over and landed some ninety feet below on a shelf of rock unhurt! From this point he jumped forty feet further and escaped with only the dislocation of his shoulder. The savages were obliged to run round for a mile, when he escaped."

R. Wagenseller; Jacob Hettrich's, "Jackson House," now owned by William Hettrich and occupied by George Stine as a residence; George Shaffer's stood where now stands the brick residence of John Hummel. This was a weather boarded building, and was moved by John Hummel to a place between the public road and canal, where it still stands; — Young's, "Black Horse Tavern," now in the upper part of Selin's Grove. This building was burned in 1813. Young started to rebuild it, but it was finished by Francis Rhoads, who kept tavern there for a number of years, when William Gaugler took charge. On the sign he had painted a large rock fish. A man named Doebler once kept tavern here. The building, a large two-story brick, is still standing, and is now occupied by William J. Wagenseller, as a dwelling and store. In the spring of the year, these taverns were the scenes of much hilarity by the raftsmen, who on their way home, after delivering their rafts at their destination, never failed to give these places the benefit of their presence. These "Yankees," as they were called, were a jovial class of men, always full of fun and ready with all kinds of tricks. They left an impression that will never be forgotten by those who were called upon to entertain them. After spending the winter in the dense forests of the northern part of the State, in felling trees and forming their rafts, spring meant for them a jolly time, floating down the river.

In addition to those taverns already named, was one built by Mrs. George Gaugler, in 1835, at Shamokin Dam. It stood near the river and was intended more especially to accommodate the river-men. It is now occupied by George Aurand as a dwelling. Hartman's tavern, half a mile below the dam, was built in 1835, and is owned now by R. C. Fiss. The tavern built in 1832 by Benjamin Hummel, father of John Hummel, was intended to accommodate the raftsmen. In 1855 it was abandoned as a hotel, and in 1883 its bricks were used in erecting the house now occupied by Theodore Hummel.

SHAMOKIN DAM.

Shamokin Dam is five miles north of Selin's

Grove, and contains about three hundred inhabitants, many of whom are fishermen, who find an excellent market in Sunbury. Others act as pilots in conducting rafts through the chute in the dam and in piloting them down the river. Prior to the construction of the dams at Columbia and Clark's Ferry there existed at this place excellent shad fisheries. Fisheries also existed along the whole of the eastern part of the township adjoining the river. Great numbers of shad were caught every spring. G. Milton Gross, a citizen of this place, is a practical fisherman, and one who has given much time and attention in studying the habits and nature of the funny tribe. Mr. Gross deserves great credit for devising a plan whereby the obstructions to the propagation of our choice fish may be overcome, and the benefits of our once valuable fisheries be again re-established. He has invented a fish-way, which, if adopted by the State Fish Commissioners and placed in the dams across the Susquehanna, will once more restore to many of our citizens that which their forefathers enjoyed. The plan adopted by Mr. Gross supplies all the conditions which nature affords, in order to enable migratory fish to pass up the rapid waters to the head of the streams for propagation. This new fish-ladder or chute contains such eddies and sluices that it cannot be otherwise than easy of ascent to fish.

Shamokin Dam contains a post-office, Methodist Episcopal Church, a public school-house, two general stores, two taverns, grocery and steam saw-mill. There also exists a Lutheran congregation, supplied by Rev. Dr. Dimm, of Selin's Grove. Their worship is held in the school-house.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH first worshipped in the public-school building. In 1870 a neat house of worship was built, the Rev. G. W. Miller being then the pastor. After Mr. Miller left, the congregation was supplied by the following-named pastors: Revs. John Stine, 1871-72; John Morehead, 1873-75; E. T. Swartz, 1876-78; J. W. Buckley, 1879-81; T. O. Clees, 1882-84; G. W. Stevens, 1885 to date. In 1884 a fine-toned bell was placed in the church belfry. This bell

was made a memorial to the late Dr. Isaac Hottenstein, who deeded the lot whereon the church is built, and who was liberal in his contributions to it. His name appears on the bell. Among the membership of this congregation are the Youngs, Bakelesses, Gauglers, Kesslers, Watts, Malicks and Jacob Hendricks. Mrs. Mary Hottenstein, relict of Dr. Isaac Hottenstein, now in her eighty-second year, is a devoted and valuable member of the congregation, and manifests great interest in the welfare of this people.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This congregation was organized in 1872, by Rev. M. L. Shindel, then pastor at Selin's Grove. He served this church until 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. B. Killinger, the regular pastor at Northumberland. Subsequently this congregation was served by Rev. H. B. Belmer and theological students from Selin's Grove; Rev. Dr. P. Born, 1883, and Rev. Dr. J. R. Dimm, 1884, who is now their pastor. As yet, this congregation has no place of worship of its own, but efforts in this direction have been commenced. The families represented in this congregation are Trexlers, Hummels, Gauglers, Fishers, Heisers and others. The present membership, fifty; Sunday-school members, one hundred.

Shamokin Dam has had a post-office since 1830. The first postmaster appointed was the late George Keen, who kept the office in his tavern. Dr. Isaac Hottenstein was appointed deputy postmaster. Jonas Trexler is the present incumbent.

The business and other interests of the place are represented as follows: Jonas Trexler, general store and postmaster; Fisher & Kessler, general store; Dr. H. H. Bordner and David Wendt, grocery; Frederick Hottenstein, tavern; C. W. Brown, steam saw-mill, doing an extensive business. The two justices of the township, R. C. Fiss and J. C. Gaugler, reside at the present time at Shamokin Dam. A short distance above the town is an old ferry, which at present is supplied with steamers, which make their trips to and from Sunbury every fifteen minutes. The river here is spanned by a fine iron bridge, built by the Reading

Railroad Company in 1883. Concerning the origin of the ferry the following is an account:

"August 14, 1772, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, by letters patent, granted to Robert King, his executors and assigns, the privilege of keeping a ferry, over the main branch of the Susquehanna at Sunbury. King conveyed his right to Adam Haverling, November 30, 1773; Haverling to Christopher Gettig, April 17, 1775; Gettig to Abraham Dewitt, October 8, 1779; Eleanor Dewitt, *alias* Caldern, administratrix of Dewitt, to John Lyon, October 25, 1787; and on the 2d of November, 1787, John Lyon presented a petition to the Assembly for the privilege for a term of years, which was granted."

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.—In 1830, Dr. Isaac Hottenstein built a frame school-house on his land, opposite George Keen's tavern. He employed John P. Shindel, Jr., now of Middleburg, but then a theological student, as teacher. The school was opened November 18, 1830. It grew gradually, and at the close of the winter there were forty pupils. Mr. Shindel taught there until 1832, from November until March in each year. The school was continued for many years. The building, in 1884, was torn down, and a dwelling built in its place by Mr. Jonas Trexler. There are now eight schools in this township. The average salary paid teachers is twenty-eight dollars per month.

In addition to the churches mentioned as being at Shamokin Dam, there also exists a prosperous church of the Evangelical Association, which was built in 1882, in the northern part of the township. The first church of the United Brethren in Christ established in Snyder County was in Monroe township, by the Rev. Eusebius Herschey.

The mill owned by F. J. Shoch, on Penn's Creek, though now much improved and enlarged, existed as early as 1766, and is mentioned in a survey made by William Maclay, during the year named, when the site was designated as occupied by "App's Mill." Along the east side of Penn's Creek, near Selin's Grove, an iron forge existed. Many blooms were made here and shipped down the stream to the river, and on to the manufacturing centres of the eastern part of the State. All traces of this enterprise have passed away, except the ditch, which shows where the water was conducted to the forge.

In this township are to be found some of the best farms in the county. In the northern part may be mentioned those of John Young, David Young, Robert Leshner, Daniel Leshner, Daniel Beaver and others, while in the eastern and southern parts may be mentioned those owned by the Apps, John Hummel, John L. Cooper, S. P. Kantz, George Schure, George Schoch and Peter Klingler and others.

The present population of the township is about twelve hundred.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following is a list of the justices of Monroe since 1856 :

L. R. Hummel, July 17, 1856.
H. D. Fisher, April 14, 1857.
John Fisher, April 10, 1860.
H. D. Fisher, April 15, 1862.
Joseph Lepley, April 24, 1865.
Simon Christine, April 9, 1867.
H. D. Fisher, April 23, 1869.
H. B. Hettrich, December 10, 1869.
John Wendt, November 9, 1870.
John Young, April 9, 1872.
Daniel Beaver, April 15, 1873.
Simon App, March 14, 1874.
J. M. Baum, March 11, 1876.
J. C. Gangler, March 11, 1876.
R. C. Fiss, March 17, 1877.
J. C. Gangler, April 9, 1881.
R. C. Fiss, March 7, 1882.

CHAPTER XXI.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

At February sessions of court in 1874, a petition from the inhabitants of Beaver township was presented, setting forth,—

"That the township of Beaver, by reason of its size, is very inconvenient and burdensome to the inhabitants and voters in attending elections; that on account of various streams of water in said township, it frequently happens that it was utterly impossible at certain seasons of the year to attend elections; that a large number of voters in said township, residing in Musser's Valley, have between four and eight miles to the election-house; that the convenience and advantage of the inhabitants would be greatly promoted by dividing the township."

On February 25, 1874, the court appointed A. K. Gift, Thomas Bauer and John P. Smith commissioners to report at the next term.

At May term they made report, setting forth that they made a draft of said township of Beaver, and of the division line proposed to be made.

They further reported that,—

"The erection of a new township, according to the proposed division line, would be to the convenience of the inhabitants thereof; that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted, and that such township should be erected."

At September sessions the court issued the following order and decree :

"The returns of the officers of election of Beaver township, in the county of Snyder, held the 21st day of August, A.D. 1874, on the question of the division of said township of Beaver, having been laid before the court, and it appearing to the court that a majority of the votes taken at said election are for the division of said township of Beaver. It is therefore ordered and decreed, that the said township of Beaver be divided agreeably to the lines marked and returned by the commissioners, and it is further ordered and decreed that the name of the said township erected by virtue of said division, lying north of said division line, shall be Adams."

The vote on the division was as follows : For division, two hundred and seventy ; against division, eighty-nine.

TROXELVILLE.

Troxelville is situated about two miles south of Jack's Mountain, and five miles north of Adamsburg. The town derives its name from its founder, John Troxel, for whom a survey was made by A. K. Gift, Esq., in 1856. In 1857-58 Isaac Beaver built a hotel, and John Troxel a large store-house. Prior to this, however, Neil Brothers carried on the mercantile business. William Baum was the merchant from 1857 to 1867, during which time he was also postmaster. He now resides in New Berlin. Mr. Baum was succeeded by John M. Troxel, who, in turn, was followed by Joseph S. Ush. The next firm was Moyer & Swartz, and afterwards J. W. Swartz. Mr. Swartz was postmaster from 1871 to 1878, when he was succeeded by J. G. Moyer, the present incumbent. The successors to Mr. Moyer in the store were Gross & Manbeck, who were also succeeded by Gross & Greenhoe. In 1875 the first store-house was torn down and a fine brick one, with a spacious store-room, was

built by J. G. Gross. Andrew Pettoroff was the first village blacksmith.

CHURCHES.—The old Union Church of Troxelville, owned jointly by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, was sold in 1879, and purchased by the Reformed congregation. At this time the Evangelical Lutheran built a new brick church, at a cost of six thousand dollars. The pastor supplying the charge then was Rev. W. R. Weiland. The congregation has about one hundred members. The pastors after Rev. Weiland were: Revs. M. L. Dietzler and H. A. Letterman, the present incumbent. The Reformed congregation worshipped in the old church until 1885, when they also built a church costing six thousand dollars. The new church is on the same lot upon which the old one stood, but nearer the public road. At the time the congregation purchased the old building Rev. Rautien was pastor. His successors were Revs. L. C. Edwards, T. R. Ditz and W. M. Landis, the present pastor. The members of the Evangelical Association worshipped for many years in the school-house, but in 1876 they built a church in the place. It is a frame structure and is a neat building, with a steeple, and cost about eighteen hundred dollars. This church was erected under the pastorate of Rev. Yearick.

Musser's Valley Church is situated a short distance east of Troxelville. It was originally called "Henry's Church," named after Henry Swartz, who donated several acres for a church and a cemetery. The date of its organization is unknown, but must at least have been as early as 1807. At first it was Lutheran only, and was apparently the first church organization in this region. Much of value and interest in the history of this congregation is lost, as the records were imperfectly kept. In 1807 the Lutheran congregation, though small, called as its first regular pastor the Rev. John Conrad Walter. Services were then held in a school-house every four weeks. Early in 1811 the Lutheran congregation and the German Reformed members of the community united in building a house of worship. The cornerstone was laid April 28, 1811, when Revs. John Conrad Walter and George Heima officiated. The

building then received the name of "Henry's Church." Henry Schwartz was elder, John Mayer and Frederick Fetterolf was treasurer and trustee at this time. Two Lutheran members, Jacob Moyer and Adam Kern, with two Reformed members, Samuel Hoch and John Aumel, were the building committee. The church building, though incomplete, was used. After the War of 1812 the work was begun again, and dedicated in October, 1814, by Revs. John Conrad Walter, George Heima, Yost Henry Fries and Isaac Gerhart.

Rev. Walter served the Lutheran congregation for fifteen years, until his death, August 11, 1819. A copy of a memorial print, in possession of St. Luke's congregation of Troxelville, is still extant, bearing testimony to the faithfulness with which he served a charge of eight congregations, this church of Musser's being one of eight belonging to his charge.

Rev. J. P. Shinkel, Sr., of Sunbury, served the Lutheran congregation as a supply. Rev. J. W. Smith soon after became its regular pastor, and served about seven years, when he resigned. Rev. William German was elected his successor, and served the congregation until 1840, when Rev. Gustavus Erlenmeyer took charge and labored until 1851, when he resigned. Rev. J. P. Shinkel, Jr., was elected to succeed him, preaching his first sermon October 25, 1851, and served the congregation with great fidelity until 1859, when he resigned, but was soon after recalled and served faithfully until he retired from active work in the ministry, January 24, 1859. During his ministry he was successful in gathering in the young by confirmation; two hundred and forty-four were received by him into the church. The membership was then more than two hundred.

After Rev. Shinkel left, the congregation was without a pastor for several years, during which time a number of clergymen visited the congregation; namely, Revs. Daniel Kloss, Anspach and Zimmermann. Rev. Kemper was elected about 1872 and served one year. In 1873 Rev. W. R. Weiland was elected as the regular pastor. He was in a great measure instrumental in the building of the new church at

Troxelville, in 1879, after the separation of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, which took place January 13, 1879.

Of the Reformed ministers no record was kept. The names which have been handed down by tradition are those of Reys, Isaac Gerhardt, Daniel Weiser, A. B. Casper, Shultze, Hackman and L. C. Edmonds, each of whom served short periods, in regular succession. The first three were previous to Rev. Shindel's time. The last four were his colleagues, preaching as the Reformed ministers.

THE KINTZLER MURDER.—In December, 1877, within the borders of this township, on the southern slope of Jack's Mountain, and but one mile north of Troxelville, was perpetrated one of the most atrocious tragedies known in the annals of crime. John Kintzler and Margaret, his wife, an aged couple, natives of Württemberg, Germany, there lived a quiet, obscure and inoffensive life. For the sake of gain they were both murdered in cold blood. The perpetrators of the act were finally captured, convicted and duly punished. Persons desiring entertainment from the horrible details of this atrocity can be gratified by searching the records of our criminal court. For reasons satisfactory to the writer, it is deemed for the best interests of the public, to suppress all account of the affair.

The inhabitants of Adams township are an industrious, hospitable and intelligent people. They are principally of German extraction and are deeply impressed with the importance of religion and education. Their principal employment is that of farming and the manufacture of lumber.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB BINGMAN.

Johan Yost Bingman and his wife, Juliana (Ort), came from Germany to Berks County, Pa., in 1754. About one year after, the husband died, leaving a son, Frederick, born January 15, 1755, who, when the Revolutionary War began, took up arms for his country, and

participated in the stirring events, and rose to the rank of captain. He took part in the battle of the Brandywine, and his grandson, the subject of our sketch, remembers the old gentleman narrating features of that fight on frequent occasions. Captain Bingman married Christena Hufnagle, who was born May 3, 1758, and one of his children was Henry, born August 4, 1794. The old Revolutionary hero lived to see the goodly number of ninety-one years roll over his head, and passed away in 1846.

Henry Bingman married Christena Moyer, who was born in Northumberland County, September 14, 1797, and had children as follows: Yost (died in his twentieth year); John Frederick (married Susan Partsch, and died in Noble County, Ind., November 27, 1875, in his fifty-fourth year); Isabella (married Jacob Neidich, now residing in St. Joseph's County, Mich.); Christena (married Elias R. Swartz, residing at Troxelville); Jacob, whose name heads this sketch; Elizabeth (married Abraham Hufnagle, of Union County, now deceased); Gntelda (married William Swengel, now deceased); Mary Ann (married William Wagner, now residing in Centreville, Mich.); Amanda (married Henry Middleswarth, and lives in Kansas).

Henry Bingman came with his parents to (now) Snyder County, and took up land for farming purposes, for, since coming to America, the family has been mainly interested in agricultural pursuits. He died September 18, 1861. Jacob, his son, and Catharine Fetterolf (born September 21, 1828) were married on December 23, 1852. This connection also goes back to Germany, the family having settled in Berks County over a hundred years ago. Frederick and his wife, Catharine (Dreese) Fetterolf, had issue,—four boys, one of whom was Peter, and three girls. Peter Fetterolf married Sarah Swartz, and by her had four boys and six girls, of whom Catharine was the fifth child and married Jacob Bingman. Peter was a first-class blacksmith, and lived to see his eightieth birth-day. The following-named children have gladdened the hearts of Jacob and Catharine Bingman, viz.: 1st, Elizabeth, born May 17

1856, married Ner M. Middleswarth, and has borne four children,—John Shuman, Prudie Estella, Charles Jacob, Sarah Catharine; 2d, Jacob, born September 10, 1860, married on January 23, 1881, to Alice Amelia Middleswarth, who has borne him three children,—Verdie Grace, Jacob Cleveland and Charles Edwin, the latter two being twins; 3d, Savilla Christena, born February 15, 1863, married in 1880 Dr. J. C. Shuman, and has one child,—

soil was enabled to retire from active work in 1882. In the year 1845 he joined the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Troxelville, and he and his wife, who also became a member at an early day, have been among the most valuable members ever since. Mr. Bingman was superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years, and in 1870 was elected trustee of the church. In 1879 the St. Luke's congregation undertook the erection of a new church, and the beautiful



Jacob Bingman

Mabel Pattie; (4th), Annie Catharine, born January 4, 1865, died December 22, 1883; (5th), John Frederick, born March 9, 1868; (6th), Ida C., born January 18, 1870; and two children, who died in early youth.

Our subject was educated in the German and English schools then flourishing, and at once chose farming as his life-work. By dint of intelligent oversight and experience he made his success, and by attending closely to the matters properly pertaining to the cultivation of the

and costly edifice, located in the centre of Troxelville, was built under the chairmanship of Mr. Bingman, and completed in 1880. To this worthy work our friend was a most generous giver, his contribution being over one thousand two hundred dollars, while the success of the work was largely due to his intelligent and earnest endeavor. He has borne a large share in turning education, and was school director for three years; while in anything calculated to promote the well-being of

his family and fellow-man, he has never hesitated to join. He was one of the organizers of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, and was interested in that road until its absorption by the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

In 1872, when the question of establishing a bank at Midlinburg was broached, he at once took position in its favor, and upon its organization, in June of that year, he was elected director, which position he still retains. Politically, he has always been identified with the present dominant party, the Democratic. Now in the middle of life, he is healthy and happy, and surrounded by loving children and warm friends, spends his days quietly and in doing all the good which lay in his power, *i. e.*, the power of a hearty, whole-souled Christian man.

JOHN GUSTAVUS MOYER, ESQ.

Some years before the Revolutionary War there came to this country from Germany a family bearing the name of Meyer, which settled in Berks County, Pa., and began to manifest an interest in the new country by taking up a large tract of farm land and early putting it into proper condition. Of this race, Jacob was the first to leave Berks County for what is now called Snyder County, and shortly after settling in Musser's Valley, he built the grist-mill three miles east of Troxelville, Adams township, now Snyder County, since known as Meyer's Mill, and still in active operation. He carried on the milling business, and on the considerable section of land which he purchased he erected a log tannery and operated both mill and tannery until the end of his days, which occurred about 1853. He found time to attend to the duties of various public offices and was considered one of the most valuable men of his day. His wife, Christina, bore him sixteen children, one of whom was John, born February 10, 1802. During his early manhood John Meyer drove team with merchandise between Musser's Valley and Philadelphia for nine years, long before railroads were thought of. He afterwards engaged in the tanning business, and enjoyed a large and widely-distributed connection throughout Central Pennsylvania until

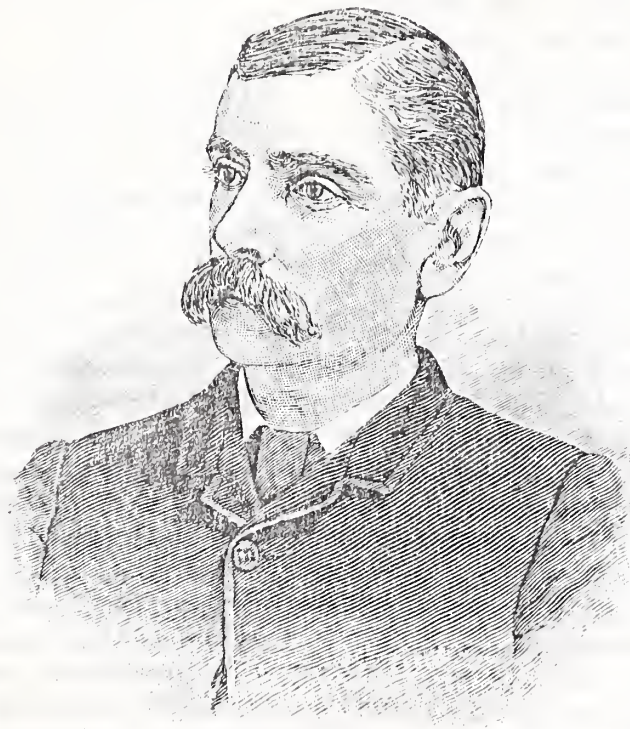
1875, when he sold out to his son, J. J. S. Moyer, now a resident of Salem, Oregon, and retired. Always imbued with the desire to see public affairs properly managed, he frequently suffered his private matters to become secondary to the weal of his fellow-citizens, and accepted office in furtherance of such wish. He acted as school director, supervisor, etc., many years, and his loss was much felt when death came, June 19, 1885.

About the year 1850 the family name was changed to Moyer by common consent of the members. John Moyer married Miss Catharine Bingman (who was born June 25, 1808), and the fruit of such union was eleven children, of whom the subject of our sketch is the youngest. Snyder County mountain fastnesses have ever afforded safe retreat to the savage bear and timid deer, and scores of the hardy men raised within the limits of its territory have attained renown as hunters, while several others have found their fate at the hands of a mistaken comrade while out seeking game. Of the latter was Henry Swartz, shot by Jacob Thomas under the idea that he was aiming at a bear. The unfortunate marksman still lives at the age of eighty-eight. The brother of the victim, Daniel Swartz, was a farmer, and his sons numbered four, Elias R. being the youngest. The latter married Miss Christina Bingman, who bore him twelve children, six of either sex, one of whom, Miss Maggie J. Swartz, a relative of old Squire George Swartz, one of the most noted and respected justices of Central Pennsylvania, was united in marriage, on May 3, 1873, to J. G. Moyer, at Troxelville, by Rev. W. R. Wieml. This union has been blessed as follows: Perie Pruelle, born October 18, 1874; Victoria May, born April 12, 1876; Franklin Guy, born January 13, 1878, died June 15, 1881.

Our subject was educated at the Union Seminary, New Berlin, and on the completion of his studies, in 1868, began a business career as clerk for Captain G. H. Hassenpflug, in Musser's Valley, where he remained nearly three years, and then formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a general store business, under style of Moyer & Swartz, at Troxelville. This ven-

ture proved successful, and in 1873 he bought out the interest of Mr. Swartz, and built up such a large trade as in 1875 made it advisable for him to put up the handsome two-and-a-half story brick block which now adorns the little mountain village where our friend exercises the functions of postmaster, to which position he, though of Democratic faith, was appointed by D. M. Key, Postmaster-General under President Hayes, in 1878, in which year he retired from

sylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut, one day's shipments reaching as high as forty-seven thousand feet. Mr. Moyer is therefore a considerable employer of labor in his own and adjoining counties, and distributes large sums of money in his various enterprises. Notwithstanding the pressure of his business affairs, Mr. Moyer has taken time to serve the people of his township as auditor, etc., and always to their satisfaction and benefit. On March 30, 1880, he was com-



J. G. Moyer

store trade to enter partnership with Mr. Wm. B. Baum, of New Berlin, in various lumbering operations. This firm owns large tracts of timber land in Snyder and Mifflin Counties, and has had running at one time eight saw-mills at different points on the Sunbury and Lewis-town Railroad. They manufacture largely of lumber (hard and soft woods), railroad ties, etc., and have made a heavy and valuable clientage, shipping to points throughout New York, Penn-

sylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut, one day's shipments reaching as high as forty-seven thousand feet. Mr. Moyer is therefore a considerable employer of labor in his own and adjoining counties, and distributes large sums of money in his various enterprises. Notwithstanding the pressure of his business affairs, Mr. Moyer has taken time to serve the people of his township as auditor, etc., and always to their satisfaction and benefit. On March 30, 1880, he was com-

missioned justice of peace, and having been re-elected on expiration of his term, still fills such position. 'Squire Moyer and his wife have been associated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church a number of years, and when the question of a new edifice was broached, he was made one of the building committee, and became its secretary and treasurer. Through the earnest and intelligent efforts of this commit-

tee, in which the 'squire was noticeably valuable in obtaining subscriptions from Philadelphia brethren and Arlo Pardee, of Hazleton, Pa., the present commodious and handsome structure, St. Luke's, at Troxelville, was built and consecrated in 1880.

Though still young in years, the progressive active subject of our sketch enjoys the cordial esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens, and we may hope the future years will discover to him larger rewards than have yet been attained.

CHAPTER XXII.

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions for Snyder County, held at Middleburg on September 23, 1884, the inhabitants of the townships of Beaver, West Beaver and Adams presented a petition, indicating a number of reasons why a township should be erected out of parts of the townships mentioned, and asked the court to appoint viewers to run appropriate division lines. Whereupon the court appointed William Moyer, of Freeburg, John Fields, of Middle Creek and S. S. Schoch, of Middleburg, as viewers. After having performed the duties mentioned in their appointment, they made report to the court in December, 1884, setting forth that they inquired into the propriety of erecting the proposed township, and, having found it to be expedient, they proceeded to run the exterior lines of it.

At the February sessions, in 1885, the report was confirmed, and the question of erecting the township was submitted by the court to the qualified voters of Beaver township, and to the voters of Adams and West Beaver residing within the proposed limits, as reported by the viewers. The election was held April 18, 1885, and resulted in two hundred and eighty-seven votes for formation of a new township and seventy-one against it. On May 25, 1885, the court decreed the new township erected and named it "Spring."

ADAMSBURG.

This village was formerly in the western part

of Beaver township. It is about one and one-half miles north of Shade Mountain, and two miles west of Beavertown, on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. The population is about one hundred and twenty-five. The post-office address is Beaver Springs. The town was laid out by Adam Reger in 1806, and for many years called Regerstown. Adam Reger was a native of Germany, and was born October 11, 1749; he died March 17, 1826, and was buried in the old grave-yard of the place, by the side of his wife. Of his descendants there is no information, as they moved from this section. The first merchant and hotel-keeper was Henry Mick, who continued the dual business until the time of his death, in 1835. For some years after his death the business was conducted by his widow, who was well-known by the familiar name of "Mother Mick." About 1835, Joseph Sampsel started a hotel, and Paul Bogar a store. This store was subsequently kept by Captain Jacob Smith, a man named Miller, Miller & Oberdorf, Major Henry Smith and Adam Smith, John Bickel, William Rushon (who was elected prothonotary of Union County in 1841), Reuben Keller (who served one term in the State Senate) and Benjamin L. Raudenbush. Other merchants of this town were Daniel Smith, Houser & Dreese, Houser & Greenhoe, Manbeck & Smith, succeeded by the firm of Helfrich & Smith, who are at present in business. A. S. Helfrich, of this firm, served one term as treasurer of Snyder County, and his partner, George Smith, as mercantile appraiser. Both are energetic businessmen. The Raudenbush store, after the death of Mr. Raudenbush, was kept by Romig & Aurand, followed by H. J. Romig.

The taxable inhabitants of the town, in 1814, were

Adam Frink (carpenter), John Reger (cooper), John Mick, John Grimm, Henry Grimm, Jacob Lowmiller, John Shilling, John Terly, Jacob Gill, George Markle, Sr., Jacob Kern, Daniel Wagner, Michael Ragle, William Lehr, Michael Kline, Dewalt Stininger, Philip Eberhart, George Grimm, Jacob Ragle, George Mick, John Marshall, Michael Valentine, Jacob Herbst.

1817. *Additional names:* Samuel Aurand, Simon Aigler, Jesse Anderson, David Everhard, Peter Freese,

William Glass (blacksmith), Jacob Hassinger, John Heim, Christian Mourer, Henry Mick (store and tavern-keeper), John Price, Jr., Adam Reger, Adam Reichelderfer.

1823. *Additional names:* Adam Youngman, Jacob Howell, John Kraft, Joseph Sampsel (hatter), Yost Wagner, Michael Valentine, Frederick Stein, Thomas Youngman (carpenter, justice of the peace in 1835), John Hall (carpenter).

1826. *Additional names:* John Boush (laborer), John Grate (shoemaker), George Wittenmyer (shoemaker).

1829. *Additional names:* Peter Bistel (tailor), Jacob Grimm, Joseph Long (gunsmith), John Sator, John Hoffman (chair-maker), John Bartchess (saddler).

1832. *Additional names:* Henry Bosler (minister, German Reformed), Jacob S. Smith (store), Isaac Rothrock (physician, elected to State Legislature in 1866), William Saltzman (tailor), Benjamin Bowersox, George Mertz (shoemaker).

1835. *Additional names:* William Snyder (inn-keeper), Henry Mitchel (tinker), Henry Young (school-teacher).

THE LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

—The exact date of the building of the first church in Adamsburg is unknown, but must have been about the time Rev. J. Conrad Walter began his labors here, which was in 1807. Rev. Walter preached for the Lutheran congregation here for twelve years, until his death, August 11, 1819. He was succeeded by Rev. J. P. Shindel, Sr., of Sunbury, as a supply for nearly one year, when Rev. J. W. Schmidt was called, and served seven years. Rev. Schmidt was succeeded by Rev. William German, who also preached about seven years, and resigned. In 1838, Rev. J. P. Shindel, Jr., took charge of the congregation. The house was then old and dilapidated, and the repairing and remodeling which was necessary was done in 1839. The old building was used May 28, 1855, when the corner-stone of a new building was laid. Revs. Kiefer and Casper officiated on this occasion. On the 4th of November, 1856, the church was dedicated.

Revs. A. B. Casper and Hackman, of the Reformed, and Rev. J. P. Shindel, of the Lutheran Church, were present, participating in the exercises. The second church building, like the first, was built of logs, weather-boarded and painted white. The first building was two stories with a gallery on three sides. The sec-

ond building was one-story, with a gallery at one end for the choir and organ. The seats were so arranged as to accommodate about three hundred and fifty persons. The cupola was furnished with a fine-toned bell. Of the Lutheran ministers, Rev. Richard Lazarus succeeded Rev. Shindel, and he was succeeded by Rev. John Kempfer, who died at Adamsburg in 1880, aged seventy-nine years. Then Rev. W. R. Wieand was called and served a number of years, and was succeeded by the Rev. M. L. Deitzler. The next pastor was Rev. H. A. Letterman, who is still serving. Under Rev. Wieand's pastorate a new church was built. St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church was built in 1878, is of brick, and cost five thousand and five hundred dollars.

CHRIST'S REFORMED CHURCH.—The first organization effected of this denomination in the county was in 1790, by the Rev. Mr. Geistweit. It was named the St. John's German Reformed Church, and out of it all the congregations of Snyder County have been formed. The congregations in the western part of the county have long been known as the "Beaver Charge," and contain four congregations,—Adamsburg, St. John's, Troxleville and Beavertown, all of which are now in charge of the Rev. W. M. Landis, who resides at Adamsburg. An account of the church building will be found in the sketch of the Lutheran congregation, which was united with this congregation in the ownership of the church property. In 1880 the Lutherans sold their interest to the Reformed congregation, which continued there until the winter of 1884-85, when the house was sold to the Major William H. Byers Post, No. 384, G. A. R., who have converted it into a hall. The congregation in 1884 resolved to build a church, which was begun, and on Christmas Day, 1885, services were held in the chapel. It is intended to complete the audience-room during the summer of 1886.

The pastors who succeeded the Rev. Mr. Geistweit were as follows: the Revs. Adams, Isaac Gerhart, John Felix, D. Weiser, H. S. Bassler, 1830 to 1843; F. Herman, John Hoffheim, A. B. Caspar, W. G. Hackman, G. W.

Shultz, L. C. Edmonds, 1863 to 1876; A. Romig, 1876 to 1880; L. C. Edmonds, 1880 to 1883, and in the fall of the latter year the present pastor, the Rev. W. M. Landis was called, and is still the pastor.

Adamsburg has a good school building, also a neat and comfortable depot at the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad. The firm of Bucher, Rooke & Co. have built a railroad from the Sunbury and Lewistown road to their valuable ore mines, and are thus enabled to load their cars at the mines.

There are several fine springs at the place, which is the origin of the name Beaver Springs Post-office. In close proximity are valuable deposits of iron ore, which give to the place very encouraging prospects for the future.

GRAND ARMY POST.—Major William H. Byers Post, No. 384, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., was named in honor of comrade William H. Byers, a member of company I, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who, at the organization of the company, was chosen First Lieutenant, in February, 1864. The Post was mustered by comrade Joseph A. Lombard, of Captain C. S. Davis Post, assisted by comrade Benner, of Lieutenant Benjamin Benfert Post, October 12, 1883, with the following-named charter members: Dr. A. M. Smith, Samuel Werner, William J. Klose, Henry H. Laub, Sr., James F. Keller, L. R. Haines, Samuel J. Gumdrum, Isaac Getz, William H. Ewing, Joseph Schreffler, Philip Zong, L. J. Manbeck, Lewis Rauch, Daniel Riegel and David Brown.

The following-named comrades were installed as officers of the post: Samuel Werner, P. C.; W. J. Klose, S. V. C.; Henry H. Laub, Sr., J. V. C.; James F. Keller, Adjt.; Samuel J. Gumdrum, Q. M.; Isaac Getz, Surg.; L. R. Haines, Chap.; A. M. Smith, O. D.; William H. Ewing, O. G.; Philip Zong, Q. M. S.; Joseph Schreffler, Sergt. Maj.

THE ADAMSBURG CORNET BAND was organized in February, 1884, under a constitution framed by Dr. J. O. Wagner, with the following-named members: J. C. Specht, Phares Romig, R. R. Long, W. P. Gross, J. C. Schambach, Albright Dreese, Ephraim Romig, James

Dreese, William Youngman, Robert Dreese, R. B. Fessler, N. Friberger, David Getz, James Vetzal. J. C. Specht was the first leader. In 1884 W. H. Mitchell was elected leader, and has remained such to the present.

JOSEPH HASSINGER.

Snyder County, as now limited, was first settled by the thrifty Pennsylvania Germans from Lehigh and Berks Counties, and of those families one bore the name which heads this sketch, settling in the Middle Creek Valley, then Union County, some few years before the breaking out of the Revolution. In this family were a large number of children, including Daniel, George, Abraham, Conrad, Jacob, John, Philip, Esther, *et. al.* Over one thousand acres of land were taken up by the father. Daniel married Maria Walter, and the children were named Susan, Elizabeth, Catharine, Wilhelmina, Eve and Daniel. The father of Daniel, first named, foreseeing the certain improvement of the then young settlement, built a grist-mill on the Middle Creek, about two miles northeast from Beavertown, and his son Daniel carried on the business of milling until his death, about 1825. The original mill was found too small for the growing business, and on two occasions it became necessary to rebuild, and the structure which now stands upon the site first selected was put up in 1851, and still remains in good working order in the hands of one of the grandchildren of the founder. The second Daniel was born in 1791, and succeeded to the business as soon as qualified to take charge of it. He married Christina Aigler, and the union resulted in the birth of nine children—Daniel, Joseph, Leah, Christina, Lydia, Rachel, Elizabeth, Aaron, Harriet. About the year 1825 Daniel Hassinger erected another building for grist-mill purposes—this time on the Swift Run, a tributary stream of the Middle Creek, fed by mountain springs and furnishing abundant power throughout the year. This mill is located two and a half miles north from Adamsburgh and two miles south of Troxelville, and enjoys a good field of territory. The first few years the building was

rented out; but, on Joseph reaching a proper age, he was placed in charge of it, and has ever since continued it in operation. On March 2, 1815, Joseph Hassinger first saw the light of day, and, at an early age, was placed in the mill of his father to learn its practical workings. In 1819 it became advisable to rebuild, and the present commodious mill, with three runs of stone, was erected. On January 11, 1835, Joseph Hassinger married Sophia Klose,

born May 29, 1835; married first, Nancy, Maurer, and had Daniel A., Joseph and Sarah J. (married John Spigelmayer and has one child); second, Eve Maurer, and has Charles, Perry, Jacob, James, Ida, Reuben W. (2) J. Henry, born December 3, 1836, married Matilda Helfrich and has four children—Elizabeth, Mary, Perry and Jane. Elizabeth married Peter Riegel and has one child. Mary married Roswell Krick and has one child—Maggie. (3)



Joseph Hassinger

who was born in Centre township August 20, 1813.

Jacob Klose was a resident of this county, and among his children were Solomon, Daniel and Jacob. His wife's name was Catherine Troutman. Solomon married Sophia Gift, and the family always followed farming. They had twelve children—Sarah, Barbara, Sophia, Polly, Leah, Rebecca, Amelia, Lydia, Melinda, Jacob, Reuben and one who died unnamed. Of these, Sophia married Mr. Hassinger, as above stated, and bore him ten children, as follows: (1) Aaron,

Leah Sarah, born January 19, 1839, married Henry Aurand and has three children—George A., Servatius and Reuben William. (4) Lydia, born July 30, 1841, married Robert Middleswarth and has two children,—Abraham David, married Sarah Herbstler and has one child, Naomi; Jennette, married Henry Fetterolf. (5) Joel Daniel, born July 27, 1843; married Sibilla Norman and has four children—John, Mary, Annie, Carrie. (6) Abraham Jacob, born August 21, 1845, married Lydia McLennan and has five children—Ira Joseph,

Robert B., James, Charles, Carrie S. (7) Reuben Frederick, born June 30, 1849. (8) Sophia Catharine, born December 49, 1854, married Emanuel Snook and has five children—Ferry, Annie, John, Charles and Carrie. (9) William Solomon, born June 22, 1854, married Ellen A. Kantz and died December 28, 1883. (10) Christina Amanda, born June 22, 1854, married John D. Dreese and has one child—Ida May.

Mr. Hassinger has given his children a lib-

eral education, and his seventh child, educated at Wittenberg College, Springfield, O., and at the theological seminary also located there, was ordained, in August, 1879, a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and is now a member of the Kansas Synod,—Rev. R. F. Hassinger. Mr. Joseph Hassinger, served the people as school director some years, and was at one time elder in his church—the St. Jacob's Lutheran, at Troxelville. In political preference he is an ardent Republican.

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